University of London

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRTEENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at t*
t of each Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Pagi
he Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

CONVICT PRISONS:

73.] REPORTS of the DIRECTORS of CONVICT PRISONS on t
Discipline and Management of *Pentonville*, *Millbank*, and *Par*
hurst Prisons, and of *Portland*, *Portsmouth*, *Dartmoor*, *Chatha*
and *Brixton* Prisons, with *Fulham* Refuge, and the Invalid Pris
at *Woking*, also the CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM at *Broadmoo*
for the Year 1864 - - - - - - - - - p.

MILITARY PRISONS:

67.] REPORT of the DISCIPLINE and MANAGEMENT of the MILITA
PRISONS, for the Year 1864 - - - - - - - 3

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS:

27.] EIGHTH REPORT of the INSPECTOR of REFORMATORY a
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS of *Great Britain* - - - - - 3

CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND):

31.] ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the DIRECTORS of CONVI
PRISONS in *Ireland*, for the Year ending 31st Decemb
1864 - - - - - - - - - - - 4

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (IRELAND):

58.] THIRD and FOURTH REPORTS of the INSPECTOR appointed

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PENTONVILLE, MILLBANK, AND PARKHURST PRISONS,

AND OF

PORTLAND, PORTSMOUTH, DARTMOOR, CHATHAM, AND BRIXTON PRISONS, WITH FULHAM REFUGE AND THE INVALID PRISON AT WOKING,

ALSO OF

THE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM AT BROADMOOR,

For the Year 1864.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1865.

11469.

3573

CONTENTS.

PAGE

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS - 5

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Return showing Number of Convicts received, and the Disposal of all Convicts (Males) who left the Government Prisons for the Year ending 31st December 1864 - - - - - - 15

No. 2.

Statement of Male Convicts re-convicted, and Licences revoked, classified under their particular Crimes, during the Year 1864 - - - 15

No. 3.

Statement showing the Number of Male Convicts at large, either by Licence or by Expiration of Sentence, Number of Convicts reconvicted and sentenced to Penal Servitude or Transportation, and the Number whose Licences were revoked from 1st January 1864 to 31st December 1864 - 16

No. 4.

Statement showing the Number of Female Convicts at large, either by Licence or by Expiration of Sentence, Number of Convicts reconvicted and sentenced to Penal Servitude or Transportation, and the Number whose Licences were revoked from 1st January 1864 to 31st December 1864 - - - - - - - - - 16

No. 5.

Statement of the Crimes of 1,990 Male Convicts received during the Year of 1864, not previously sentenced to Penal Servitude - - 17

No. 6.

Return of Convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Years, and above 7 Years, from 1857 to 31st December 1864 - - - 17

No. 7.

Detail of the Disposal of Female Convicts during 1864 - - - 18

No. 8.

Statement of Female Convicts reconvicted and Licences revoked classified under their particular crimes, during the year 1864 - - - 18

No. 9.

Statement of the Crimes of 354 Female Convicts received during the year of 1864, not previously sentenced to Penal Servitude - - - 18

No. 10.

Statement showing the Number of Female Convicts received from 1850 to 1864 inclusive, and the Number of Re-convictions and Revocations since the year of 1854 - - - - - - - - 19

PAGE

No. 11.

Rules for Classification - - - - - - - - 19

No. 12.

Regulations for Marks and Remissions - - - - - 21

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF CONVICT PRISONS:—

Pentonville Prison - - - - - - - - 24
Millbank Prison - - - - - - - - 49
Portland Prison - - - - - - - - 87
Portsmouth Prison - - - - - - - - 121
Chatham Prison - - - - - - - - 145
Dartmoor Prison - - - - - - - - 175
Woking Prison - - - - - - - - 228
Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum - - - - - - - 260
Parkhurst Prison - - - - - - - - 265
Brixton Prison - - - - - - - - 282
Fulham Refuge - - - - - - - - 298

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS,

For the Year 1864.

45, *Parliament Street*,
1865.

SIR,

As Directors of the Convict Prisons in England, we have the honour to submit our Annual Report for the year 1864.

In common with other parts of the United Kingdom, there was a sensible diminution during the year 1864 in the number of persons sentenced to penal servitude in England.

The total number of convicts received into the separate prisons in the control of Government under sentences of penal servitude was 2,560, thus showing a decrease in 1864 of 324 convicts as compared with 1862, and 288 as compared with 1863.

The diminution in the number of sentences of penal servitude is probably owing in some degree to causes over which systems of punishment have little control, but also in great part, we believe, to the wholesome penal legislation of the year.

It may reasonably now be hoped that penal servitude will become, as it ought to do, the last and most dreaded result of heinous offences against life and property short of capital punishment.

During 1864, 1,913 convicts were released on licence, 185 on expiration of sentence, and 17 on pardon. 50 were sent to lunatic asylums, 7 to county prisons, and 2 to the school ship, "Cornwall." Return No. 1.

There were 562 convicts sent to Western Australia, and 220 to Gibraltar. Return No. 1.

Three convicts escaped, two of them en route from Perth to Chatham, the other was recaptured, and 97 died.

Making a total of 3,056 disposed of, as against 2,560 received.

Of the 2,560 convicts received, 570 were re-convicted men, against 644 in 1863. Of these 100 were re-convicted during the currency of their former sentence, and 470 after the expiration of their former sentence. Return No. 2.

65 men were received under revocation of licence, as against 83 in the previous year.

It might have been anticipated that the effect of the vigilant supervision of the convicts released on licence, which has resulted from recent legislation, would have had the effect of increasing the number of re-convictions and revocations of licences. This has not been the case, and the effect of the supervision exercised over the discharged convicts has, we believe, been, generally

speaking, wisely administered, and proved as much for their own good as for that of the public at large.

Return No. 3. The increase in the number of convicts at large, and the decrease in the number of re-convictions and revocations, has reduced the per-centages of re-convictions on male convicts at large from 4·39 in 1863 to 3·36 in 1864.

Under the operation of the Penal Servitude Acts Amendment Bill, passed July 1864, there has been a considerable diminution in the number of sentences of three and four years' penal servitude, and a corresponding increase in sentences of five years; but it is satisfactory as evidencing the absence of serious crime that there was a sensible decrease in the number of sentences above seven years. There were only 435 such sentences passed in 1864, against 561 in 1862, being a reduction of 33 per cent.

Treatment of Male Convicts.

Separate confinement has been rigidly enforced in the Government close prisons of Millbank and Pentonville.

The plan of cellular instruction which was adopted last year in Millbank Prison having been found to work very satisfactorily, we have adopted the same system at Pentonville, and we are satisfied that the abolition of the former plan of associating convicts for the purpose of school instruction has been attended with good results.

The chaplains and schoolmasters are now enabled to devote more time to the special instruction of the more ignorant and illiterate convicts, and the facilities for communication which formerly existed, and which tended to destroy the effect of separation, have almost wholly disappeared.

Under arrangements which are now in progress, we hope for the future the labour of convicts in separate confinement will be wholly devoted to work for the Government, and that we shall be able to discontinue altogether contract work for city firms, to which there are many objections.

Public Works Prisons.

The subdivision of the large prisons at Chatham, Portsmouth, Portland, and Dartmoor, referred to in our last Annual Report, has been found to answer admirably, and has enabled us to carry out the system of classification approved by you with marked success, while the convicts, being no longer associated in large masses, are much more amenable to discipline, and less liable to contaminate each other.

The classes are kept entirely separate in the prison, at chapel, and at work; in fact, a convict in the public works prisons never has a chance to communicate with or scarcely to see a convict out of his own class.

The rules for the classification of the convicts are given in the Appendix, and although the privileges attached to the classes are

necessarily but very trivial, they form a fair inducement to the convicts, and are much valued by them.

Public Works Prisons.

At Chatham, an average of 890 convicts has been employed in the important works in connexion with the extension of the dockyard at that station and on works at the prison. The total value of the work performed there, as shown by actual measurement, and valued in the schedule of prices as agreed to by the Admiralty, was 28,334*l.* 3*s.* 5¾*d.*

At Portsmouth, the convicts have been employed, as heretofore, partly in the dockyard and partly on the works connected with the proposed extension of the dockyard.

An average of 844 convicts have been so employed, and the value of their labour has been 29,341*l.* 19*s.* 6½*d.*

At Portland, the convicts continue to be employed on the Verne Fortifications for the War Department, and in quarrying and dressing stone for the Admiralty works at the various dockyards.

The average number has been 1,311, and the value of their labour 29,464*l.* 17*s.* 4¼*d.*

Penal Class Cells.

Have, in accordance with your instructions, been erected at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Dartmoor, and are in progress at Portland. We have undertaken the erection of these prisons by convict labour, and they have been creditably executed.

There can be no doubt that the provision thus made for the restraint of incorrigible offenders, without transferring them to the London prisons, will have a powerful effect on the convicts.

Mark System.

In Appendix 11. we have given the rules approved by you for recording the industry of the convicts employed on public works by means of marks.

Every convict is now required to earn, by actual labour, a certain number of marks proportioned to the length of his sentence, to enable him to purchase, as it were, any remission of sentence, or to advance from the lower to the higher classes.

Good conduct, which consists in obedience to the prison rules, is indispensable to enable a convict to gain any remission at all. Misconduct involves a forfeiture of advantages already gained, and the marks are allotted simply for actual industry as shown by the amount of work done. The marks are allotted by the warder in charge of the working parties, and they are checked by the actual measurement of the work made by the foreman of works and instructing or trades warders, who are wholly independent of the discipline officers, and are not placed in charge of the prisoners.

A very careful schedule of prices has been drawn up, in conjunction with the Admiralty and War Departments, and by the

returns of work and the value of it which are rendered to us monthly we are able to satisfy ourselves that the marks are fairly allotted.

The value of the mark system when honestly administered is, that it gives a tangible idea to the convicts of the value of their daily labour and our endeavour has been to impress upon them that they must earn these marks to gain the advantages held out to them of remission of sentence and advancement in classes.

Like any other system of recording the conduct and industry of convicts, the mark system requires careful watching, to prevent it from degenerating into mere routine, and to avoid favouritism or intimidation.

We have under existing circumstances the advantage that the convicts are employed in important public works, which admit of accurate measurement and valuation; and we think the checks we have adopted are sufficient to guarantee that whatever the convicts do earn will be earned by fair labour accompanied by good behaviour.

It is very satisfactory to us to state, that although none of the officers of the English convict prisons had any previous experience of the working of the mark system, which might naturally be expected to be regarded with some kind of suspicion, its success has far exceeded our expectations.

The Governors and the subordinate officers have devoted themselves very zealously to master the principles and details of the mark system, and have entered into the spirit of the measure with great zeal, and the testimony of the Governors to the beneficial results on the labour and industry of the convicts are very gratifying.

The convicts themselves take a lively interest in the account of their marks, which they watch with earnestness, and fully avail themselves of the privilege of bringing before the Directors any grievance they think they have respecting them.

Gratuities.

Under your instructions a sweeping reduction has been made in the gratuities allowed to convicts. In the separate prisons no gratuities whatever are allowed; on the public works the maximum a convict can earn, irrespective of the length of his sentence, is 3*l.*, the Directors having the power to grant a further bonus of 3*l.* in special cases.

The gratuities, as will be seen by reference to the mark regulations, are strictly governed by the marks, and a convict who forfeits his marks forfeits his gratuities at the same time.

School.

The practice heretofore adopted of allowing every convict to have half a day's schooling during the week has been abolished, and the whole week is now spent in hard labour.

School instruction is now given in the evening. And with the cordial co-operation of the Chaplains, arrangements for the purpose have been made, which, without interfering with the discipline of the prison, enable the schoolmasters to impart instruction, especially devoting themselves to the more illiterate. We believe the change to be a very beneficial one.

Subordinate Prison Officers.

A great boon has been granted this year to the hardworked prison officers, in an addition to the disciplinary staff of all the prisons, whereby every officer is now able to have leave on Sunday or an equivalent of half a day in the week.

The practice of granting gratuities to warders has been abolished, and a fixed addition made to their salaries.

We have endeavoured to obtain the services of efficient men as warders, without reference to any special class, but necessarily we are mostly dependent on the non-commissioned officers of the army; very few men accustomed only to civil life will stand the incessant watchfulness and standing duty required of warders, especially at the Public Works prison.

The careful selection that is now made of men for the public service, and the immediate removal of any who prove themselves unfit, have materially improved the disciplinary staff, which we believe to be effective.

Circumstances having rendered it necessary to make a thorough investigation into the system of victualling and clothing the convicts in the Government prisons, a committee was appointed for this purpose. This important branch of the convict service has been the subject of searching inquiry; and we believe the recommendations made by them, and approved by the Secretary of State will be for the benefit of the public service.

Invalid and Juvenile Prisons.

Under the arrangements referred to in our last Annual Report, the number of invalid convicts confined in the prison at Dartmoor having been largely reduced, the juvenile convicts were transferred, with your sanction, from Parkhurst Prison to Dartmoor last year.

We have been enabled to provide plenty of useful employment for them, and their separation from the vicinity of the female convicts, and the peculiar nature of the climate and locality of Dartmoor, have rendered the change a very beneficial one.

Under the influence of the Reformatory Act, the number of juvenile convicts has greatly decreased. There were on the 31st December last only 68 on the hands of Government; while at the corresponding period in 1854 there were no less than 536.

Only 15 juvenile convicts fit for the juvenile class were received last year; and it seems probable that as those now under sentence are released their places will not be filled, and that youths of a tender age will not for the future be sent to Government prisons.

The success of the reformatory system has been such that it will be a matter of congratulation when such children are no longer sent to a penal servitude prison, for whatever pains we may take it is to be feared that familiarity at that early age with the final resource of punishment must have a lasting and an evil effect.

The prison at Woking has been reserved, as heretofore, for confirmed invalids, of whom there are a large number.

This prison accommodates now 656 men, and is generally full.

Roman Catholic Prisoners.

It is with much pleasure that we record the benefits which have arisen from the appointment by the Secretary of State of visiting Roman Catholic priests to the prisons at Millbank, Parkhurst, Portsmouth, Dartmoor, and Fulham.

The effect on the convicts has been marked, and the recognition by the State of their claim to the ministration of clergymen of their own persuasion has been the source of a great improvement in their outward conduct.

The visiting priests who have been nominated by bishops of their church to the Secretary of State have fulfilled their duties with zeal and an anxious solicitude for the good of those in their care, and all those now holding the office of visiting priest have been careful to conform to the prison regulations, and to avoid all grounds of difference.

We believe this measure has been one attended with unmixed good results.

The number of Roman Catholic convicts has increased of late years so rapidly that considerable inconvenience begins to be felt from the arrangements (rendered necessary by the limited amounts granted in payment to the visiting priests) by which we are obliged to send all Roman Catholic prisoners to Portsmouth Prison.

There were on the 31st December last 547 Roman Catholic convicts there, out of a total of 1,183.

The number of Roman Catholic convicts in the Government prisons on the 31st December for the last ten years have been :—

1855	526
1856	796
1857	943
1858	875
1859	888
1860	832
1861	870
1862	958
1863	1,143
1864	1,183

Roman Catholic convicts are now frequently detained in separate confinement awaiting vacancies at Portsmouth, and if the number increases other arrangements will become needful.

Dietary.

The reduced scale of diet recommended in 1863 by the Board of medical officers has been enforced in all the Government prisons.

We believe the present dietary to be sufficient to maintain convicts in good bodily health who are sentenced to long terms of rigid imprisonment, and required to perform actual hard labour, but we also believe that the limit has been quite reached, and that no further reduction is possible.

The introduction of the new dietary in the separate prisons was effected without trouble. At the public works prisons, where the reduction was much greater, and the convicts in larger numbers, and more in association, it required more care and determination.

The arrangements made by the Governors of the prisons, and the good state of discipline among the convicts, rendered it possible to carry out this great change without any disturbance, with the exception of Portland Prison, where the reduction was greatest and most severely felt; the disaffection shown by the convicts there displayed itself in the open mutiny of a limited number.

The officers behaved with great spirit and promptitude, and the discipline of the prison was speedily restored; and under the able management of Mr. Morrish, who was transferred from Dartmoor Prison towards the close of the year, we have now every reason to be satisfied with the state of the prison at Portland.

The actual saving during the year in the estimated expenditure for rations to the convicts was 22,581*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, the reduction in the dietary having taken place in July. There has been a saving on the estimates for the present year as compared with last year of 25,834*l.* on the item of victualling convicts.

Broadmoor.

The party of convicts has been continued, as heretofore, employed in works for the Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

The convicts sent to that station have been carefully selected, and the privilege of this sort of "advanced class" is one that is highly valued by them, and forms an inducement to good conduct and industry in the prisons.

As might have been expected from the careful selection of these men, they have behaved very well, and executed a very fair amount of work.

Supervision of discharged Convicts.

The provisions of the Act of Parliament passed last session, in reference to convicts conditionally discharged on licence, have been rigidly adhered to.

Every convict previous to discharge is photographed, and the photograph is attached to the description sheet forwarded to the

police of the place to which he goes, prior to his leaving the prison; and he is obliged, under penalty of forfeiting his licence, to report himself to the police on his arrival, and subsequently once a month, as well as on his removal to any other place.

The police are thus perfectly informed of the whereabouts of every discharged convict.

Every care has been taken to impress on the convicts the absolute necessity for their compliance with the conditions of their licence, and at the same time that the supervision of the police, so long as they are well conducted and earning an honest living, will be more for their benefit than otherwise. So we believe it has proved in practice.

Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.

The well-being of the convicts after discharge from prison has been materially advanced by the operations of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, to whose philanthropic and useful labours we cannot bear too high testimony.

During the year the cases of 577 discharged convicts have been undertaken by this society, and it is very gratifying to record that of these, no less than 513 have been satisfactorily disposed of, and are believed to be earning an honest living.

The immense difficulties which convicts on discharge from prison meet with in their efforts to return to a better life render the aid afforded by this society most valuable; and it is now the more worthy of public support, since the country must to a great extent henceforth absorb its own criminals.

Female Convicts.

Return No. 7. 468 female convicts were received during the year 1864, being an increase of 31 over those received in 1863.

Return No. 8. Of these 23 were re-convicted during the currency of a former sentence, and 91 after its expiration, making a total of 114 re-convictions, a decrease of 13 as compared with 1863. And 25 licences were revoked, against 15 in 1863.

The increase in the number of female convicts is more apparent than real, inasmuch that consequent on the discharges having exceeded the number received fewer female convicts have been left in the county and borough prisons.

Return No. 7. 397 female convicts were discharged on licence, 55 on expiration of sentence, and 2 on pardon; 1 was removed to a county gaol, 27 died, and 6 were removed to lunatic asylums; making a total of 488 disposed of against 468 received.

Of the crimes for which the female convicts were sentenced to penal servitude larceny, as usual, is the chief.

Return No. 9. Of the 354 women not previously sentenced not less than 291, or 82 per cent., were for larceny, and of 114 re-convictions 96, or 83 per cent., were for the same offence.

Return No. 4. The per-centage of re-convictions among the whole number of female convicts at large has decreased from 6·58 in 1863 to 5·22 in 1864.

The female convicts have, as heretofore, been confined in the prisons at Millbank, Parkhurst, Brixton, with the Refuge at Fulham for the better conducted towards the end of their sentences.

With the exception of Fulham, none of these prisons were constructed for the reception of female convicts; and it is scarcely possible to expect that the best results of prison discipline can have been as yet attained in prisons of a makeshift character.

The arrangements at Millbank Prison, especially for the worst class of females, are open to serious objections, and greatly increase the difficulties of dealing with these women; and the prison at Parkhurst, which was originally intended as a reformatory for boys, is still less adapted for female convicts.

We are therefore very glad that Her Majesty's Government have approved the construction of a female convict prison, which will, we hope, enable us to remove all the female convicts from Millbank and Parkhurst to a properly constructed prison, where the labours of those charged with their discipline and management may have a better hope of producing good results.

The ladies superintendent of the female convict prisons have discharged their very difficult duties very efficiently, requiring, as they do, unwearied watchfulness, tact, and energy.

The position of the matrons and assistant matrons has been improved by an addition to the staff, allowing every officer to have leave on Sunday, or half a day in the week as an equivalent.

The reduction in the dietary of the female convicts, which was made last year, was carried into effect without difficulty or disturbance, consequent on the good state of discipline among the convicts.

We hope to be able shortly to abolish slop and contract work at the female prisons, and to employ the women solely on Government work.

We have undertaken the supply of a large quantity of knitted socks for the army, which, if successful, will prove a boon to the soldier, as they can be supplied at a very moderate cost, while the employment will be far better suited to the women, especially those in separation than the work which it has hitherto been possible to give them.

The formation of an advanced class at Parkhurst, who are employed at out-of-door labour in the gardens, has been attended with good results, and, under all the difficulties inseparable from the construction of that prison, the state of discipline and good order maintained there is very creditable to Mrs. Gibson, the lady superintendent, and her officers.

The great difficulty in the way of any reformation of female convicts commence on their discharge from prison. As a rule, employers will not come to Government refuges for female servants, and it is next to impossible for the Government to maintain any organization for the care and disposal of female convicts after their discharge from prison.

The establishment of refuges for female convicts under the care of philanthropic societies, with some aid from the Government, and subject to the general authority of the Secretary of State, will, we earnestly trust, be the means of rescuing many women from crime and immorality, and be a measure from which good results may be hoped.

So soon as the arrangements now in progress for this purpose are complete we purpose to introduce into the female prisons a similar system of classification and marks to that in force in the male prisons, and we hope the results will be equally satisfactory.

The return No. 10. shows very conclusively that the number of female convicts annually sentenced to penal servitude has decreased since 1850, and that the increase has been owing to the return of women to prison who have been discharged after undergoing only a limited imprisonment.

The alteration in the law and the establishment of refuges will, it may be hoped, tend in a great measure to neutralize the evils of short sentences of penal servitude, and want of sympathy and help to these women after discharge.

Conclusion.

Considerable changes have been effected in the prisons during the year. We believe the general state of discipline among the convicts to be good, and that the officers are zealous and faithful in the discharge of their duties. The changes have been most trying at the large public works prisons, and the Governors and superior officers are deserving of much credit for the manner in which they have been effected.

The valuable recommendations of the Royal Commission on penal servitude are now fairly in practice, and in carrying out your instructions we have faithfully endeavoured, to the best of our ability, to establish, on the good foundation laid by those who preceded us, a sound and wholesome system of penal discipline, which we hope may, as far as possible, unite reformation with repression, and gradually teach the convicts to hate prison but hate crime more.

The estimated expenditure for the year 1864–5 was 295,698*l.*, the actual expenditure 252,875*l.*, showing a saving of 42,823*l.*

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
E. Y. W. Henderson, Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Chairman.
I. M. Gambier,
E. F. Du Cane,
Capt. R.E.
W. Fagan,
} *Directors.*

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CONVICTS received, and the Disposal of all Convicts, Males, who left the Government Prisons, for the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Number of convicts received			2,560
Number of convicts disposed of			3,056
Removed to Western Australia	562		
„ Gibraltar	220		
		782	
„ Lunatic Asylums	50		
„ County Prisons	7		
„ School Ship "Cornwall"	2		
		59	
Discharged by licence	1,913		
„ expiration of sentence	185		
„ pardon	17		
		2,115	
Escaped		3	
Deaths		97	
Total		3,056	

No. 2.

STATEMENT of MALE CONVICTS RE-CONVICTED and LICENCES REVOKED during the Year 1864.

Re-convicted not during the currency of former sentence	470	
Re-convicted during the currency of former sentence	100	
		570
Revocation of licences		65

The following are the crimes that the 570 convicts were re-convicted for, and the offences that the 65 licences were revoked :—

RE-CONVICTIONS.		REVOCATIONS.	
Arson	4	Associate of thieves	8
Burglary	66	Attempt to steal	4
Bigamy	3	Attempt to commit felony	2
Coinage offences	8	Assaults	9
Embezzlement and fraud	6	Breach of the peace	2
Forgery and uttering	5	Failing to report themselves to the police	5
Feloniously receiving	17	Gaming	1
Felony	5	Misdemeanor and drunkenness	8
Housebreaking, and being in possession of implements	47	Petty larceny	6
Horse-stealing	5	Poaching	1
Larceny	305	Theft and reputed thieves	8
Larceny from the person	30	Vagrancy	8
Murder	1	Wilful damage	3
Obtaining money under false pretences	2		
Robbery	16		
Robbery with violence	20		
Rape	1		
Sacrilege	1		
Stealing sheep, cattle, &c.	16		
Unlawfully at large	3		
Unnatural offence	1		
Wounding, cutting, shooting, &c.	8		
Total	570	Total	65

No. 3.

MALES.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MALE CONVICTS at large, either by Licence, or by Expiration of Sentence, Number of Convicts re-convicted to Penal Servitude or Transportation, and the Number whose Licences were revoked, from 1st January 1854 to 31st December 1864.

	Number of male convicts at large, either on licence or by expiration of sentence.	Number of convicts re-convicted and No. of licences revoked during each year.			Per-centage on convicts at large.
		Re-convicted.	Licences revoked.	Total.	
31st December 1854	1,838	109	23	132	7·19
„ 1855	4,249	234	107	341	8·02
„ 1856	6,126	410	215	625	10·20
„ 1857	6,885	439	257	696	10·10
„ 1858	8,262	313	133	446	5·39
„ 1859	9,693	344	58	402	4·14
„ 1860	11,705	403	28	431	3·68
„ 1861	13,820	567	26	593	4·31
„ 1862	15,416	688	42	730	4·73
„ 1863	16,780	644	83	727	4·39
„ 1864	18,878	570	65	635	3·36

No. 4.

FEMALES.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of FEMALE CONVICTS at large, either by Licence or by Expiration of Sentence, Number of Convicts re-convicted to Penal Servitude or Transportation, and the Number whose Licences were revoked, from 1st January 1854 to 31st December 1864.

Number of female convicts at large, either on licence or by expiration of sentence.		Number of convicts re-convicted and No. of licences revoked during each year.			Per-centage on convicts at large.
		Re-convictions.	Licences revoked.	Total.	
At large 31st December 1854	34	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
„ „ 1855	142	1	15	16	11·26
„ „ 1856	365	9	8	17	4·65
„ „ 1857	503	7	26	33	6·56
„ „ 1858	689	13	8	21	3·0
„ „ 1859	916	18	6	24	2·62
„ „ 1860	1,307	56	5	61	4·66
„ „ 1861	1,666	73	3	76	4·56
„ „ 1862	1,989	97	14	111	5·58
„ „ 1863	2,225	127	15	142	6·58
„ „ 1864	2,677	114	25	139	5·22

No. 5.

The following are the CRIMES of the 1,990 MALE CONVICTS received during the Year 1864, not previously sentenced to Penal Servitude.

Arson	132
Assaults	4
Burglary	128
Bigamy	3
Coinage offences	45
Casting away a ship	1
Embezzlement and fraud	32
Forgery and uttering	51
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	52
Felony	18
Housebreaking, and being in possession of implements	205
Horse-stealing	13
Larceny	668
Larceny from the person	101
Murder, and attempt to commit murder	11
Manslaughter	22
Obtaining money by false pretences	8
Poaching	9
Rape, and attempt at ditto	57
Robbery	58
Robbery with violence	96
Stealing sheep, cattle, &c.	30
Striking superior officer and desertion	143
Throwing gunpowder into a house	1
Unnatural offences and threatening	13
Wounding, cutting, shooting, &c.	89
Total	1,990

No. 6.

RETURN, embodied from STATEMENTS received from the Separate Confinement Prisons, of Convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Years, and above 7 Years, from the Year 1857 to 31st December 1864.

Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Above 7 Years.	TOTAL.
1857	134	1,415	105	448	154	632	2,888
1858	401	1,073	132	274	168	403	2,451
1859	434	817	178	483	156	418	2,486
1860	535	909	186	274	142	414	2,460
1861	585	730	214	522	505	553	3,109
1862	871	732	274	390	271	561	3,099
1863	667	621	233	363	223	471	2,608
1864	580	472	430	266	377	435	2,560
Totals	4,237	6,769	1,752	3,020	1,996	3,887	21,661

No. 7.

DETAIL of the DISPOSAL of FEMALE CONVICTS during the Year 1864.

Received during the year		468
Disposed of during the year as under		488
Removed to lunatic asylum	6	
„ county gaol	1	
Discharged on licence	397	
„ pardon	2	
„ expiration of sentence	55	
Deaths	27	
	488	

No. 8.

FEMALES.

STATEMENT of FEMALE CONVICTS RE-CONVICTED and Licences revoked during 1864.

Re-convicted *not* during the currency of former sentence	91	114
Re-convicted during the currency of former sentence	23	
Revocations		25

The following are the Crimes that the 114 Convicts were re-convicted for, and the offences that the 25 licences were revoked :—

Re-convictions.		Revocations.	
Larceny	64	Associate of thieves	4
Housebreaking	3	Assaults	2
Burglary	3	Breach of peace	3
Coinage offences	4	Petty larceny	4
Receiving	7	Possessing stolen goods	1
Wounding	1	Theft	2
Larceny from the person	32	Vagrancy	1
		Wilful damage	2
		Common prostitute	5
		Misconduct at the Office of the Prisoners Aid Society	1
Total	114	Total	25

No. 9.

And the following are the Crimes of the 354 Female Convicts received during the year 1864, not previously sentenced to Penal Servitude :—

Arson	3
Burglary	1
Coinage offences	7
Fraud	3
Housebreaking	6
Larceny	165
Larceny from the person	115
Larceny as a servant	11
Murder, and attempt to murder	6
Manslaughter	2
Robbery with violence	17
Receiving	13
Wounding	5
	354

No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of FEMALE CONVICTS received from 1850 to 1864 inclusive, and the NUMBER of RECONVICTIONS and REVOCATIONS since the Year of 1854 :—

Year	Number received under Sentences of Penal Servitude and Transportation.	Re-convictions.	Revocations.
1850	332	—	—
1851	460	—	—
1852	440	—	—
1853	130	—	—
1854	486	—	—
1855	257	1	15
1856	329	9	8
1857	203	7	26
1858	453	13	8
1859	312	18	6
1860	531	56	5
1861	486	73	3
1862	453	97	14
1863	437	127	15
1864	468	114	25
	5,777	515	125

No. 11.

RULES for CLASSIFICATION.

SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION to be adopted for all Convicts received into the Public Works Prisons on and after the 12th July 1864.

20.—All stages and classes, as now existing, to be prospectively abolished for all convicts hereafter received into public works prisons.

21.—A convict, during the term of his imprisonment, will be required to pass through the following classes, viz. :

Minimum Period with good conduct and industry.

- Probation class, one year, during which they must earn on public works 720 marks.
- 3rd class, one year, during which they must earn on public works 2,920 marks.
- 2nd class, one year, during which they must earn 2,920 marks.

After which they will be eligible for promotion to the 1st class.

22.—Every convict is thus required to remain in the probation class for a minimum period of one year, reckoned from the date of conviction, of which nine months will be passed in separate confinement.

23.—If his conduct and industry are good he will then be promoted to the 3rd class, and so on to the 2nd, remaining in each a minimum period of one year.

24.—Prisoners detained in separate confinement for misconduct cannot be promoted to the 3rd class until three months after they have become eligible for removal to public works.

25.—The remainder of the term of his imprisonment will be spent in the 1st class, unless he is promoted to the special class, or degraded to any lower class.

26.—These classes will be kept quite separate from each other in the prisons.

27.—Convicts in the probation class will be subjected, while undergoing separate confinement, to the special rules and regulations approved of for the separate prisons. On removal to public works they will continue in the probation class until they have completed 12 months, reckoning from the date of conviction, with good conduct.

Prisoners in the probation class will wear the ordinary grey convict dress with black facings.

28.—Prisoners in this class on the public works will be allowed no gratuity, nor to receive visits, nor to receive or write letters, except one letter on reception from separate confinement; they will be allowed one period of exercise on Sunday.

29.—If their conduct and industry are either bad or indifferent, either in separate confinement or after their removal to public works, they will be detained in the probation class until they have earned an additional number of marks to that allotted to the period to be passed in probation.

30.—Prisoners in the 3rd class will wear the ordinary grey convicts dress with black facings.

They will be allowed,—

1st. To receive a gratuity of 12*s.*, being at the rate of 1*s.* per month for 12 months, to be earned by marks during the time spent in this class, and if their conduct shows that they deserve it.

2nd. To receive a visit of 20 minutes duration once in six months at such time as the Governor approves, care being taken that the stipulated number is not exceeded, and both to receive and write a letter once in six months, provided their conduct *in that class* has been good for at least two previous consecutive months.

3rd. They will be allowed one period of exercise during Sundays.

31.—Prisoners in the 2nd class will wear the ordinary grey convicts dress with yellow facings.

They will be allowed,—

1st. To receive a visit of 20 minutes duration, and both to receive and write a letter once in four months.

2nd. To receive a gratuity of 18*s.*, calculated at 1*s.* 6*d.* per month for 12 months, to be earned by marks during the time spent in this class, and if their conduct shows that they deserve it.

3rd. To be allowed choice of tea and 2 ozs. of additional bread instead of gruel.

4th. To have two periods of exercise during Sundays.

32.—Prisoners in the 1st class will wear the ordinary grey convicts dress with blue facings.

They will be allowed,—

1st. To receive a visit of half an hour, and both to receive and write a letter once in three months.

2nd. Prisoners in this class will be allowed a gratuity of 30*s.*, being at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per month for 12 months, to be earned by marks until they have earned 3*l.* altogether.

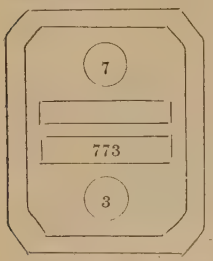
3rd. To be eligible, if their conduct and industry are good, and if special circumstances should render it desirable, to be recommended on discharge for a further gratuity not exceeding 3*l.*

4th. To be allowed the choice of tea and 2 ozs. of additional bread instead of gruel, and baked instead of boiled meat.

5th. To be allowed three periods of exercise on Sundays.

33.—No convict is to be promoted to the 1st class until he can read and write, except in special cases which must be reported to the Director.

34.—Prisoners in the special class will wear a blue dress. They will be eligible to be recommended for an extra remission not exceeding one week.



35.—All prisoners will wear a badge on the sleeve, which will denote in the upper circle the number of months that have elapsed since the convict has had a report. In the centre the number of marks he has to earn, which number will include forfeitures for misconduct, and beneath, the register number and sentence; they will be of the same colour as the facings, except those of the 3rd class, which will be white, and those of the probation class black.

36.—For practical purposes in calculating the gratuities, the following scale may be adopted :—

In the 3rd class 20 marks are equal to 1*d.*
In the 2nd „ „ „ $1\frac{1}{2}d.$
In the 1st „ „ „ $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

37.—Convicts sentenced to cross irons or to wear the particoloured dress, while under such punishment, to be placed in the probation class, after which they will return to their original class, unless the sentence specifies to the contrary.

38.—Convicts returned to public works from second probation in separate confinement will go through the classes in the same way as convicts first received from separate confinement.

No. 12.

Regulations for Marks and Remissions.

39.—The time which every convict under sentence of penal servitude must henceforth pass in prison will be represented by a certain number of marks, which he must earn by actual labour performed before he can be discharged.

40.—No remission will be granted for conduct. It is only on condition of good conduct and strict obedience that convicts are allowed to earn by their industry a remission of a portion of their sentences.

41.—If, therefore, their conduct is indifferent or bad, they will be liable to be fined a certain number of marks, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and will thus forfeit by misconduct the remission they may have earned by their industry.

42.—The scale of marks is,—

8 marks per diem for steady hard labour and the full performance of their allotted task.
7 „ „ „ a less degree of industry.
6 „ „ „ for a fair but moderate day's work.

43.—No remission is granted for the period passed in separate confinement, which is fixed at nine months; a convict's marks are therefore to be calculated at the rate of six per diem, as commencing nine months from the date of conviction; and any forfeiture of time incurred in separate confinement is to be added to his marks at the rate of six for every day forfeited; but if he is detained through

no fault of his own in a separate prison above nine months from date of sentence he will be credited with eight marks per diem for the days he is so detained.

44.—If by his industry on public works the convict gains eight marks per diem, and does not forfeit any for misconduct, he earns the full remission of one fourth allowed by the Secretary of State.

45.—To make the scale of marks applicable to all convicts, whether now in prison or hereafter sentenced, the Secretary of State has approved,—

1st. The scale of remission to all convicts received on to public works after 12th July 1864, as well as to those convicts who were received before that date into Public Works Prisons under sentence of three, four, or five years penal servitude, is to be one fourth of their period on public works.

2nd. Convicts received on public works previous to 12th July 1864, sentenced to six years and less than 15, are allowed remissions of one fourth of their whole sentences.

3rd. Convicts received on public works previous to 12th July 1864, and sentenced to 15 years and upwards, one third of their whole sentences.

4th. Convicts under sentence of penal servitude for life received on public works prior to 12th July 1864 to be brought forward as heretofore when they have served 12 years from date of conviction, but it is clearly and distinctly to be understood that although no recommendation for release is to be made until after 12 years, no right of release at that period is to be conceded, nor is the expectation to be held out that it will be granted.

5th. No expectation of release from prison can be held out to convicts sentenced to penal servitude for life after 12th July 1864 ; every case must be taken on its own merits.

46.—When a convict is sentenced to forfeiture of time, a number of marks equal to the number of days forfeited multiplied by six is to be added to the whole number of marks he has to earn ; as he can by industry earn eight, he may thereby gain a remission of one fourth of such forfeiture.

47.—When a convict is sentenced to be degraded for a certain time to a lower class, he must remain therein until he has earned the full number of marks for that time, viz., the whole number of days multiplied by eight, such number of marks is not, however, to be added to the original number he has to earn for remission, but it represents the number of marks he must earn before he can return to his original class, unless the sentence specifies to the contrary.

48.—On Sunday marks must be allotted for conduct alone on that day.

49.—Any prisoner reported for idleness or misconduct at school will be liable, in addition to any other punishment, to be fined a number of marks proportionate to his offence.

50.—Convicts who, by their inattention, do not profit by the instruction given them, and are found unable to read and write on emerging from the 3rd class, will forfeit their gratuity, which cannot be restored to them until they can do so. No convict is to be promoted to the 1st class until he can read and write, except in special cases, which must be reported by the Director.

51.—Reconvicted men will be placed in the same scale of remissions as other convicts, and if their conduct is meritorious their cases will be submitted for favourable consideration at the same period as other

convicts, but they will be more severely dealt with than other convicts if they misconduct themselves.

52.—Convicts who by their misconduct forfeit the whole of their remission will be liable to be kept in separate confinement during the last six months of their sentence.

53.—Convicts in the light labour class to be credited only with six or seven marks, according to their character and industry, unless specially otherwise ordered by the Director.

54.—Convicts sentenced to separate confinement or penal class, or while undergoing second probation, to be credited only with six marks per diem during that period.

55.—Convicts in hospital to be credited only with six marks per diem, which may be increased by special recommendation of the Governor to the Director. The record of marks to be kept by the infirmary principal warder, and submitted to the medical officer, who will make such recommendation as he sees fit to the Governor.

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF CONVICT PRISONS.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

Governor's Report.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 9, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the past year.

Buildings.

The buildings generally are in a satisfactory state, requiring only the usual repairs provided for in the annual estimate.

Plans have been prepared for the erection of new workshops for the smiths, tinmen, carpenters, and coopers; the exercise of such trades within the actual prison being attended with considerable risk, and affording facilities for the escape of prisoners, from the nature of the tools employed.

The basement of C wing, formerly used as a store, has been converted into cells for the accommodation of 19 prisoners. There is one strong cell in addition.

The tower has been repaired externally, and painted, and the compo of the houses occupied by the superior officers coloured.

The paths in the associated exercise yards have been partially relaid, and stone substituted for the slate paving, worn out and useless.

One of the steam boilers has undergone a thorough repair, and six retorts have been reset at the gasworks.

The drains are free—and in good order.

Superior Officers.

The only change which has occurred amongst the superior officers has been my own appointment to be Governor vice Captain Craig, which was made so recently as the 7th ultimo.

Mr. Duncan, manufacturer's clerk, has been temporarily transferred to Broadmoor as acting steward; and a temporary 3rd class clerk appointed to the Manufacturer's Office during his absence.

Subordinate Officers.

One assistant warder has been promoted to the rank of warder on the occasion of the staff of the establishment being increased by three

discipline officers (one warder and two assistant warders), in order to enable every officer to have leave on Sunday, or half a day in the week as an equivalent. Six assistant warders have joined on appointment; one assistant warder has been dismissed for trafficking with a prisoner's friends; and two assistant warders have resigned. Governor's Report.

Assaults.

There have been only two cases of assault during the year, neither of them being of a serious nature.

Suicides.

Two prisoners have committed suicide, both of them by hanging. In one instance the purpose was effected by means of a rope made of thread and tape, used by the prisoner in his trade, with which he suspended himself from his bell handle. The other hung himself by his pocket handkerchief from his ventilator.

Deaths.

Four deaths have occurred in the infirmary from natural causes.

Discharges.

Eight prisoners have been discharged, as under:

On expiration of sentence - -	4
By Royal licence - - -	2
On medical grounds - - -	1
Sentence remitted by order of the Lords of the Admiralty - - -	1
Total - - - -	8

Escapes.

One prisoner succeeded in effecting his escape, by cutting through his cell floor and the wall of the division in which he was confined. This man was employed as a carpenter, and it is with a view to prevent similar attempts in future that it is proposed to build the workshops I have alluded to above. Six attempts at escape were frustrated by the vigilance of the officers.

Military Prisoners.

Fifty-two prisoners of this class have been received in the course of the year, and their general conduct has been good. Ten of them having received their discharge from the army, have been subsequently classed with the ordinary prisoners. Three have been removed to Chatham Prison. There are 39 now remaining.

Trades.

The usual trades and manufactures have been carried on with a satisfactory result; the average earnings showing an increase on those of the former year.

General Remarks.

The new dietary scale was brought into operation on the 15th of April.

Governor's Report.

Writing materials having been withdrawn from the prisoners cells, a diminution in the number of reports for communicating by writing has resulted.

Gratuities to officers were discontinued after the 1st of April, the salaries of the subordinate officers being increased by 6*l.* per annum.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners:—

Remaining December 31, 1863	-	521
Received in the year 1864 - - -	-	672
		1,193

Disposed of as follows:—

Transferred to Millbank Prison	-	32
„ Portland „	-	200
„ Portsmouth „	-	59
„ Chatham „	-	315
„ Woking „	-	26
„ Broadmoor „	-	2
Discharged on expiration of sentence	-	4
„ Licence (1 medical grounds)	-	3
„ Sentence remitted by order of the Lords of the Admiralty	-	1
Died (2 suicides) - - -	-	6
Escaped - - -	-	1
		649
Remaining December 31, 1864	-	544
		1,193

Daily average number, 519.

Ages:—

4	were	under	the	age	of	17 years.
310	„	between	„	17	and	25 years.
148	„	„	„	25	„ 30	„
86	„	„	„	30	„ 35	„
35	„	„	„	35	„ 40	„
39	„	„	„	40	„ 45	„
26	„	„	„	45	„ 50	„
19	„	„	„	50	„ 55	„
5	„	„	„	55	„ 60	„
672						

Governor's Report

TABLE showing the NUMBER of MONTHS CONFINEMENT since CONVICTION in Pentonville and other separate Prisons.

Sentences.	Number of Months. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total of Prisoners.	Average Time per head.
PENAL SERVITUDE:	ORDINARY PRISONERS.																		
Life - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	8	10 Months 6 Days.
20 Years -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	
15 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	
14 „ -	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	
12 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
10 „ -	1	4	.	.	.	1	1	.	4	14	28	9	4	.	.	.	.	66	
8 „ -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4	6	4	1	.	.	.	.	20	
7 „ -	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	2	1	9	11	10	3	.	.	1	.	41	
6 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	19	20	17	6	.	.	1	.	70	
5 „ -	2	1	1	.	.	4	1	2	4	16	20	4	3	.	.	.	.	58	
4 „ -	1	.	3	.	1	1	14	6	15	33	50	32	13	1	.	1	.	171	
3 „ -	2	5	3	2	2	.	2	3	16	43	52	21	5	.	1	.	.	157	
TRANSPORTATION:	PENAL CLASS.																		
14 Years -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9 Months 16 Days.
PENAL SERVITUDE:																			
15 Years -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	
10 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	3	
8 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
7 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	
6 „ -	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	
5 „ -	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
4 „ -	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	2	3	.	1	.	2	.	.	13	
3 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Total -	8	10	9	5	5	10	21	19	50	152	207	104	40	1	4	3	1	649	

Penal Class.

Whence received.	No.	How disposed of.	No.
Remaining Jan. 1, 1864 - -	30	Removed to Chatham Prison -	6
Received from Millbank Prison -	11	„ Millbank „ -	4
„ Portland „ -	2	„ Portland „ -	2
„ Dartmoor „ -	2	„ Portsmouth „ -	3
„ Woking „ -	1	„ Woking „ -	5
„ Ordinary Class, Pentonville }	3	„ Broadmoor „ -	1
		Discharged by expiration of sentence - - - - - }	4
		Discharged on Licence - -	2
		Died - - - -	2
		Remaining Dec. 31, 1864 -	20
Total - - -	49	Total - - -	49

Conduct of the Penal-class Prisoners.

Very good - - - -	22
Good - - - - -	11
Indifferent - - - -	1
Bad - - - - -	6
Very bad - - - -	9
	49

Governor's Report.

Reports, Punishments, and Admonitions:—

Reports		585
Punishments	325	
Additional offences embraced in the punishments	40	
Not punished on medical or other special grounds	34	
Admonitions	186	
		585

Nature of the Offences:—

Communicating by writing	25
Communicating by talking	179
Communicating by knocking on cell walls, and by signs	21
Writing, passing, and receiving obscene and filthy communications	5
Writing on or wilfully defacing books, &c.	5
Disobedience of orders	49
Disorderly conduct at chapel, school, and exercise	109
Shouting, whistling, ringing bells, and other violent and insubordinate conduct	44
Assaulting officers	2
Threatening language and insolence to officers	42
Making preparations for and attempting to escape	6
Making hole in wall of cell, for the purpose of communicating	1
Wilfully destroying cell furniture, work material, wearing apparel, &c.	43
Purloining and exchanging bread, &c.	5
Fighting and wrangling in association	2
Having tobacco in possession	3
Idleness at trade	21
Concealing work material, &c.	5
Breaking glass in cell windows	7
Disfiguring person, by burning and cutting hair, &c.	7
Telling a falsehood	1
Making unauthorized articles	1
Threatening to commit suicide	2
	585

Punished:—	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once	113	113
Twice	47	94
Thrice	17	51
4 times	10	40
5 „	4	20
7 „	1	7
	192	325
Reported but not punished	97	
Not reported	904	
	1,193	

TABLE showing the NATURE and DURATION of the PUNISHMENTS.

Nature of the Punishments.		Number of Days.										Other Cases.	Total Punishments.
		1	2	3	5	7	14	17	20	21	28		
Close confinement, dark cell.	Punishment diet	3	4	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	34
	„ and loss of badge	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
	without punishment diet	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Close confinement, own cell.	Punishment diet	121	48	23	–	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	197
	„ and loss of badge	11	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
	„ every alternate day	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2
	„ 7 days, and penal class diet	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
	„ and penal class diet	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
	„ every 4th day, penal class diet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	„ for dinner	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Penal-class diet	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Placed in penal class, Pentonville Prison		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Removed to penal class at Millbank prison		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Recommence 1st stage of the penal class		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Removed from association		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Deprived of badge		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	32
Deprived of one meal		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Removed from association, and loss of badge		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Pay for damage done		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Corporally punished (cat 6) (birch 1)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
	Total	139	59	56	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	57	325

Governor's Report.

ARTICLES made and repaired during 1864.

ARTICLE.		Quantity.	Value of Labour.		
			£	s.	d.
TAILORS:					
Prisoners' jackets - -	made	4,942	234	4	4
„ vests - - -	„	2,036	52	9	4
„ trousers - -	„	10,906	513	13	1
Linen jackets and aprons for officers	„	26	0	17	0
Uniform great coats, frock coats, jackets, and trousers.	„	145	18	13	0
Liberty trousers - - -	„	23	1	14	6
Hammock girths - -	„	649	2	14	1
Sheets - - - -	„	872	3	12	8
Pudding-bags - - -	„	150	0	12	6
Flannel shirts - - -	„	30	0	10	0
„ drawers - - -	„	167	2	15	8
Braces - - - -	„	627	2	12	3
Cats o'nine tails - - -	„	102	2	11	0
Striped caps and jackets -	„	20	0	11	0
Canvass jackets, trousers, and bags	„	25	0	17	0
Jackets, mixture cloth - -	„	2	0	3	0
Slippers - - -	bound	362	4	10	6
Garments - - -	repaired	2,564	32	1	0
Beds, hammocks, &c. - -	„	572	8	0	9
Miscellaneous articles made and repaired -		322	13	18	6
SHOEMAKERS :—					
Shoes, men's - -	made prs.	4,195	492	8	4
„ women's - -	„ „	2,045	162	17	11
Boots (men's) - -	„ „	1,553	273	15	6
„ women's - -	„ „	214	9	8	4
„ children's - -	„ „	30	0	15	0
Slippers - - -	„ „	300	21	0	0
Hammock straps -	„ „	1,600	10	9	0
Knee caps - -	„ „	187	2	6	9
Gaiters - - -	„ „	14	0	14	0
Cripple boot - -	„ „	1	0	2	0
Shoelaces - -	„ „	1,800	0	3	0
Matting - -	sewn and bound, yds.	161	1	4	1
Knee-caps - - -	repaired	50	0	4	2
Hammock straps - -	„	387	1	12	3
Shoes, men's and women's	repaired prs.	3,700	138	15	0
Miscellaneous articles made and repaired -		1,222	40	12	0
Strait jackets - - -	„	4	0	2	0
WEAVERS :—					
Drab cloth - -	made yds.	77,128	1,144	15	8
Calico - - -	„ „	4,220	22	14	7
Shirting - -	„ „	6,376	35	4	2
Towelling - -	„ „	7,609	33	14	1
Linsey - - -	„ „	88	1	9	4
Bed rugs - -	„ —	1,581	108	8	0
White cloth - -	„ yds.	1,070	16	7	2
Serge - - -	„ „	2,231	38	3	8
Books - - - -	bound	1,376	17	17	0
Harness - - -	made	14	1	8	0

Articles made, &c.—*cont.*

Governor's Report.

Article.		Quantity.	Value of Labour.
			£ s. d.
Matmakers :—			
Double thrum mats	made	17,802	1,308 5 1
Brush do.	,,	1,275	60 3 1
Border do.	,,	286	15 0 0
Rugs and rug mats	,,	78	8 3 6
Matting	yds.	490	8 2 6
Chairmakers :—			
Chairs	caned	15	0 3 9
Basketmakers :—			
Baskets	made	27	1 7 0
,,	repaired	11	0 3 8
Pickers :—			
Coir	picked lb.	3,927	7 0 3
Carpenters, Bricklayers, and Smiths :—			146 3 0
Cooks and Bakers :—			70 0 0
			£5,098 4 0

Average Number of Prisoners employed and estimated Amount of Earnings.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
125	Tailors	897 1 2	7 3 6¼
90	Shoemakers	1,156 9 4	12 16 11¾
107	Weavers	1,421 16 1	13 5 9
134	Matmakers	1,399 14 2	10 8 10¾
12	Bricklayers, carpenters, and smiths	146 3 0	12 3 7
7	Cooks and bakers	70 0 0	10 0 0
24	Penal and unproductive coir pickers	7 0 3	—
20	Sick and prisoners employed as artisans on medical grounds.	—	—
519		£5,098 4 0	

I hereby certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of a Director, since I have had charge.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

John C. A. Bones,
Governor.

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Pentonville Convict Prison, for the year ending 31st March 1865.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,568	15	2
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	2,020	17	8
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	1,611	15	1
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	509	5	3
Uniforms for officers and servants	153	12	8
Victualling prisoners	4,978	9	9
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,331	8	2
Bedding for prisoners	125	16	5
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	144	16	11
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	15	18	4
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	24	7	6
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	3	19	9
Furniture and fittings	158	10	1
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	15	19	8
Fuel and light for general purposes	684	10	0
Buildings and ordinary repairs	992	2	8
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	245	13	5
Brushes, brooms, and mops	33	12	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	19	4	0
Various small disbursements	259	15	4
Rents, rates, and taxes	202	2	0
Total	16,100	11	10
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,621	9	8
Net expenditure	14,479	2	2

Chaplain's Report.

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Pentonville Prison, N.
January 10, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit the required annual report, "specifying, with reference to the preceeding year, the religious and moral "condition of the prisoners, their progressive improvement, and the "method adopted for recording it, and for encouraging the exertions of the prisoners; the course of instruction pursued in the "school; the books in use, and the apparent effects of the discipline "of the prison."

Chaplain's Report.

With respect to the first of the foregoing topics, I beg leave to state, that there has been no relaxation in applying all available means for the instruction and reformation of the prisoners; and that, therefore, their condition, taking all exceptions into consideration, has been decidedly satisfactory. It would not be possible to adduce, within the desired limits of a concise report, all the particulars, which would contribute to confirm this favourable view; but those conversant with the men, day after day, from reception to removal, cannot fail to discern the progressive improvement, in intelligence, in moral feeling, in sober mindedness, and humility, which takes place in the majority, after a course of six or nine months' discipline in separate confinement.

The methods adopted heretofore, for recording the status of the prisoners, by the chaplain, scripture readers, and schoolmasters, were pursued without material variation in the past year. Divine service was conducted with regularity each weekday, and twice on every Sunday, and the holy communion was administered at Easter, Trinity, All Saints, and Christmas; on the last occasion, after due examination, 45 men, of apparent sincerity and marked earnestness, were admitted. Daily, throughout the year, a portion of scripture, and prayers were read for the sick in the infirmary, and also for men of the penal class in their cells. Four men died in the infirmary, and one, released by conditional pardon on medical grounds, died shortly afterwards. Extra attention was given to these cases. The two scripture readers diligently discharged their duties, and took pleasure in the work of winning souls.

In reference to educational matters, the Tables in the Appendix give statistics of the attainments of the prisoners, who were removed to public works, &c., amounting to 649. A favourable comparison may be made between them, and the Tables of the former year, which were also very satisfactory; the numbers who made progressive improvement are considerable.

Up to the close of the year, the mode of class teaching, in school, was maintained, as it had been for several years past. But inasmuch as that system has been superseded by separate teaching in the cells, I would remark, that the time in which each prisoner will be henceforth under instruction, will be very much less than before; but, nevertheless, what is lost in time, may be countergained, by minuter and more direct teaching in separation. The general effects of this modification of the discipline, will be undoubtedly good, in restraining the propensities of the mischievous and ill-disposed, and in debarring their efforts at communication. It may be well, however, to bear in mind, that the increased stringency of the discipline in this direction, will require constant watchfulness on the parts of all concerned, lest the greater isolation introduced, should unfavourably affect the weak-minded or desponding.

Unwilling to prolong this report, I beg permission to conclude summarily, by expressing my humble opinion, that the discipline of the prison, so far as it regarded the management of the prisoners, appeared (with, perhaps, the exception of a single escape,) to have been maintained with efficiency, and that its general effects, upon the temperament and characters of the prisoners, were assuredly salutary.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
AMBROSE SHERWIN.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

STATEMENT of the EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS on Reception, and Progress during Detention, of 649 Prisoners removed from Pentonville Convict Prison during the Year 1864.

TABLE I.

PROFICIENCY in READING on RECEPTION.

Periods of Detention.	Entirely ignorant.		Know the Alphabet.		Can read Monosyllables.		Can read indifferently.		Can read tolerably.		Can read well.		Totals.	
	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.
Under 3 months -	—	—	6	1·07+	2	0·35+	7	1·25+	8	1·43+	—	—	23	4·13+
From 3 to 6 months -	2	0·35+	4	0·71+	4	0·71+	8	1·43+	11	1·98+	2	0·35+	31	5·57+
„ 6 „ 9 „ -	6	1·07+	28	5·03+	23	4·13+	71	12·76+	81	14·56+	14	2·51+	223	40·10+
„ 9 „ 12 „ -	10	1·79+	37	6·65+	16	2·87+	87	15·64+	100	17·98+	12	2·15+	262	47·12+
Above 12 months -	—	—	1	0·17+	2	0·35+	5	0·89+	9	1·61+	—	—	17	3·05+
Totals -	18	3·23+	76	13·66+	47	8·45+	178	32·01+	209	37·58+	28	5·03+	556	100·
Prisoners of superior education, not receiving school instruction - - - - -													70	—
Prisoners in Penal Class not included in above return - - - - - - -													23	—
Total number of Prisoners removed from Pentonville Convict Prison during the year 1864 - -													649	—

Table I.—Proficiency in Reading on Reception—*continued.*

Periods of Detention.	Entirely ignorant.		Know the Alphabet.		Can read Monosyllables.		Can read indifferently.		Can read tolerably.		Can read well.		Totals.	
	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.
Under 3 months -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 3 to 6 months -	—	—	2	0·35 +	4	0·71 +	8	1·43 +	9	1·61 +	8	1·43 +	31	5·57 +
„ 6 „ 9 „ -	—	—	1	0·17 +	28	5·03 +	64	11·51 +	85	15·28 +	45	8·09 +	223	40·10 +
„ 9 „ 12 „ -	—	—	—	—	33	5·93 +	55	9·89 +	127	22·84 +	47	8·45 +	262	47·12 +
Above 12 months -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0·53 +	11	1·97 +	3	0·53 +	17	3·05 +
Totals -	—	—	3	0·53 +	65	11·69 +	130	23·38 +	232	41·72 +	103	18·52 +	533	95·86 +
Prisoners whose progress is unrecorded in consequence of having been here less than three months - -													23	4·19 +
Prisoners of superior education not receiving school instruction - - - - -													556	100·
Prisoners in Penal Class, not included in above return - - - - -													70	—
Total number of prisoners removed from Pentonville Convict Prison during the year 1864 - -													23	—
													649	—

Table II.

Proficiency in Writing on Reception.

Periods of Detention.	Cannot write.		Can write Name.		Can write from Copies.		Can write indifferently without Copies.		Can write tolerably.		Can write well.		Totals.	
	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.
Under 3 months -	6	1·07+	2	0·35+	2	0·35+	9	1·61+	4	0·71	—	—	23	4·13+
From 3 to 6 months -	9	1·61+	3	0·53+	1	0·17+	6	1·07+	11	1·97+	1	0·17+	31	5·57+
„ 6 „ 9 „ -	54	9·71+	7	1·25+	11	1·97+	87	15·64+	62	11·15+	2	0·35+	223	40·10+
„ 9 „ 12 „ -	70	12·58+	8	1·43+	15	2·69+	97	17·44+	71	12·76+	1	0·17+	262	47·12+
Above 12 months -	3	0·53+	2	0·35+	1	0·17+	8	1·43+	3	0·53+	—	—	17	3·05+
Totals -	142	25·53+	22	3·95+	30	5·39+	207	37·23+	151	27·15+	4	0·71+	556	100·
Prisoners of superior education not receiving school instruction - - - - - -													70	—
Prisoners in Penal Class not included in above return - - - - - -													23	—
Total number of prisoners removed from Pentonville Convict Prison during the year 1864 - -													649	—

Table II.—Proficiency in Writing on Removal—*continued.*

Periods of Detention.	Cannot write.		Cannot write Name.		Can write from Copies.		Can write indifferently without Copies.		Can write tolerably.		Can write well.		Totals.	
	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.
Under 3 months - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 3 to 6 months -	6	1·07+	—	—	4	0·71+	5	0·89+	14	2·51+	2	0·35+	31	5·57+
„ 6 „ 9 „ -	22	3·95+	4	0·71+	17	3·05+	71	12·76+	105	18·88+	4	0·71+	223	40·10+
„ 9 „ 12 „ -	23	4·13+	8	1·43+	17	3·05+	87	15·64+	121	21·76+	6	1·07+	262	47·12+
Above 12 „ -	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1·61+	7	1·25+	1	0·17+	17	3·05+
Totals -	51	9·17+	12	2·15	38	6·83+	172	30·93+	247	44·42+	13	2·33+	533	95·86+
Prisoners whose progress is unrecorded in consequence of having been here less than 3 months - - -													23	4·19+
													556	100·
Prisoners of superior education not receiving school instruction - - - - - - -													70	—
Prisoners in Penal Class, not included in the above Return - - - - - - - -													23	—
Total Number of Prisoners removed from Pentonville Convict Prison during the year 1864 - - - -													649	—

Table III.

Proficiency in Arithmetic on Reception.

Periods of Detention.	Entirely ignorant.		Learning the Simple Rules.		Learning the Compound Rules.		Learning the Higher Rules.		Well.		Totals.	
	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.
Under 3 months - - -	15	2·69+	4	0·71+	2	0·35+	2	0·35+	—	—	22	4·13+
From 3 to 6 months - - -	14	2·51+	5	0·89+	3	0·53+	9	1·61+	—	—	31	5·57+
„ 6 „ 9 „ - - - -	114	20·50+	48	8·63+	33	5·93+	27	4·85+	1	0·17+	223	40·10+
„ 9 „ 12 „ - - - -	142	25·53+	53	9·53+	31	5·57+	36	6·47+	—	—	262	47·12+
Above 12 „ - - -	8	1·43+	5	0 89+	4	0·71+	—	—	—	—	17	3·05+
Totals - - -	293	52·69+	115	20·68+	73	13·12+	74	13·30+	1	0·17+	556	100·
Prisoners of superior education not receiving school instruction - - - - - - -											70	—
Prisoners in Penal Class, not included in above return - - - - - - - - - -											23	—
Total Number of Prisoners removed from Pentonville Convict Prison during the year 1864 - - - -											649	—

Table III.—Proficiency in Arithmetic on Removal—*continued.*

Periods of Detention.	Entirely ignorant.		Learning the Simple Rules.		Learning the Compound Rules.		Learning the Higher Rules.		Well.		Totals.	
	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportions.
Under 3 months - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 3 to 6 months - - -	11	1·97+	2	0·35+	2	0·35+	10	1·79+	6	1·07+	31	5·57+
„ 6 „ 9 „ - - -	59	10·61+	33	5·93+	47	8·45+	53	9·53+	31	5·57+	223	40·10+
„ 9 „ 12 „ - - - -	60	10·79+	44	7·91+	53	9·53+	75	13·48+	30	5·39+	262	47·12+
Above 12 „ - - -	1	0·17+	3	0·53+	4	0·71+	8	1·43+	1	0·17+	17	3·05+
Totals - - -	131	23·56+	82	14·74+	106	19·06+	146	26·25+	68	12·23+	533	95·86+
Prisoners whose progress is unrecorded in consequence of having been here less than 3 months - - -											23	4·19+
											556	100·
Prisoners of superior education not receiving school instruction - - - - - - - -											70	—
Prisoners in Penal Class not included in above Return - - - - - - - - -											23	—
Total Number of Prisoners removed from Pentonville Convict Prison during the year 1864 - - - -											649	—

Medical Officer's Report.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 10, 1865.

IN compliance with the rules for the government of the prison, I have the honour to submit the Medical Report for the year 1864.

The total number of prisoners confined in the prison was 1,193; and the average daily number was 519·65.

The total number of cases occurring during the past year was 1745. Of this number, 39 were removed to the infirmary, and the remainder were treated in the cells.

The annual proportion of cases to the prison population is given in the following table :—

NUMBER of CASES to each 100 of Prison Population.

1843–1847.	1848–1852.	1853–1857.	1858–1862.	1862.	1863.	1864.
282	176	185	149	134	148	146

A nominal list of all the diseases requiring treatment will be found at Table 1. appended to this report. It will there be seen that diseases of a catarrhal and dyspeptic origin, together with various anomalous complaints, have, as in previous years, formed the great bulk of the cases. It affords me much satisfaction in stating that the prison has enjoyed a complete immunity from epidemic and febrile disease. The graver cases have been principally due to tubercular phthisis, which has exceeded the average. This circumstance has arisen from the admission of prisoners affected with tubercular disease, and cannot therefore be ascribed to any peculiarity of discipline to which they were subjected in the prison.

It is deserving remark, in connexion with the adoption of the new dietary, that the number of cases of diarrhœa has been below the average of any preceding year, as the following table shows :—

NUMBER of CASES of DIARRHŒA to each 100 of the Prison Population.

1843–1847.	1848–1852.	1853–1857.	1858–1862.	1862.	1863.	1864.
24·5	19·0	13·4	7·9	4·9	5·3	3·5

The daily per-centage of sick for 1864, and the average of previous years, are given below :—

The DAILY PER-CENTAGE of SICK.

1843–1847.	1848–1852.	1853–1857.	1858–1862.	1862.	1863.	1864.
3·77	3·16	3·01	4·22	4·13	3·56	3·94

Medical Officer's Report.

Deaths and Pardons.

Four prisoners have died from disease, and one prisoner was released upon medical representation. In one case death occurred from old disease of the membranes of the brain; in another, from profuse hæmorrhage from the lungs; and in two cases phthisis was the fatal disease. Pulmonary phthisis also was the ground of recommendation for release in the case above alluded to. The particulars will be found in Table 2.

Death Rate.

The annual mortality from all causes, viz., disease and suicide, was 11·54 per mille, and from disease alone, 7·69 per mille.

Removals on account of Ill-health.

Fifteen prisoners were removed from the prison on account of ill-health to Woking or Millbank before the expiration of their term of imprisonment in separation. Of these, two only were in apparently good health when received; the remainder were affected with disease that rendered removal expedient. The particulars are given in Table 3.

Transferred to Invalid Persons at end of Term.

Thirteen prisoners were transferred to Woking or Millbank as incapable of hard labour at the end of their imprisonment here. The particulars will be found in Table 4.

Insanity; Mental affection.

Two cases of insanity requiring removal to a lunatic asylum have occurred during the year.

Convict J. B., 1736, was admitted into the prison on the 5th of June last in a doubtful state of mind. He had previously been considered of weak mind when in Millbank, and was thence transferred in consequence to Dartmoor. After a lapse of a year and a half he was pronounced insane at Dartmoor, and placed in a lunatic asylum. After another interval of six months he was returned from the asylum as an impostor, the alleged motive for imposture being a desire to exchange detention in a prison for that of a lunatic asylum. Having regard to his antecedents, he was carefully watched during his imprisonment here. His sentence had almost expired, so that there was but little motive remaining for continuing an imposture, when his murderous threats under the influence of a delusion rendered his liberation fraught with danger. After grave deliberation, in consultation with an expert, the prisoner was certified to be insane, and removed to a lunatic asylum.

Convict H. C., 1711, admitted 1st June 1863, suddenly, on the 4th of February last, exhibited much excitement while out at exercise, and declared himself to be the Son of God. He was placed in the infirmary, where he subsequently experienced an attack of mania, and on the 3rd of March was certified as insane.

The case of J. B., 1535, noticed in the report for last year as a case of mania, has been discharged convalescent.

There were three cases of weak intellect:—

W. T., 1888, received from Dartmoor to be placed in the penal class. He appeared quite incorrigible from weakness of intellect, and was removed to Millbank as unfit for the discipline of the prison.

A. M., 2008, a prisoner of weak intellect who indulged in motiveless misconduct. He was also removed to Millbank as unfit for the discipline here.

Medical Officer's Report.

R. C. P., 1355, a half-witted lad, transferred to Woking as unfit for the discipline of the Public Works prisons.

The remaining mental cases classed in Table 1. as "mental irritability," were those of convicts,—

H.E., 2,003, who asserted his innocence, was depressed, and hinted at suicide. He was placed in association here, and at the end of his term was removed to the Public Works.

G. G., 1992, who used to fast on account of his sins, had visions of hell, and, at times, suicidal ideas. He was treated in association, and subsequently removed to Millbank as unfit for further confinement in separation.

J. T., 1,965, behaved strangely, and refused his food, until it became necessary to have recourse to the stomach-pump. He was also removed as unfit for further imprisonment in separation.

J. R., 2,037, a man of low intellect, who suspected his food of being "drugged." He was also removed to Millbank as unfit for separate confinement.

J. D., 1664, for a time laboured under the delusion that "oils" were introduced into his food to injure his brain. He was treated in association here, and recovered.

Suicides; Suicidal attempts.

Two cases of suicide have occurred :—

Convict W. E., 2,144, hanged himself in his cell during the night of the 26th of March. The "rope" had been made of tailors' materials, namely, tape and thread used by the prisoner in his prison-trade, and attached firmly to the bell-handle. The prisoner had been dead some time when discovered.

Convict V. B., 2,100, also hanged himself in his cell. He was found on the afternoon of the 1st April, suspended by his pocket-handkerchief, which was affixed to the ventilator, and life was already extinct.

In neither of the cases had the prisoners shown any despondency or mental distress to lead to a suspicion of the existence of a suicidal tendency; and from the date of their admission up to that of death had enjoyed perfect health.

There were no other suicidal attempts.

Relaxations and Suspensions of the Discipline.

By the prison rules the medical officer is authorized to recommend the relaxation or suspension of the discipline whenever separate confinement is found to be injurious to the health of the mind or body of a prisoner. During the past year, eight prisoners have been placed in association on mental grounds, and seven on account of failing health.

Health of Officers.

The total number of subordinate officers and servants belonging to the establishment during the year was 61; of these, 20 were absent from duty for various periods on account of ill-health, the average period being 11 days. With the exception of Pool, the gasman, laid up temporarily by a rheumatic attack, the officers and servants are all at the prison, and appear to be fit for the performance of their respective duties.

Diet.

Since the date of the last report two new scales of dietary have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and adopted at this prison.

Medical Officer's Report.

One scale applicable to ordinary convicts in separate confinement, the other for prisoners in the penal class. Both dietaries exhibit a reduction upon those previously in use here. As regards the ordinary diet, so far as my experience teaches, it appears to fulfil the requirements of a prison dietary, and, generally, to maintain the health and strength of the prisoners.

To ascertain the influence of this diet upon the weight of the prisoners, a number sufficiently large to secure a fair average was weighed on admission, and again at monthly intervals while living upon the dietary.

The following are the results :—

Actual Numbers weighed.	Per-centage of Prisoners gaining Weight.	Average Gain in lbs. per Man.	Per-centage of Prisoners losing Weight.	Average Loss in lbs. per Man.	Time in Prison.
200	56·5	1·82	22·	1·70	1 month.
200	59·5	3·75	28·5	3·14	2 „
200	58·5	5·20	32·	4·	3 „
200	61·5	5·70	32·6	4·36	4 „
200	60·5	6·45	35·5	4·43	5 „
167	61·5	6·80	34·	4·75	6 „
150	58·	6·65	38·	5·72	7 „
64	51·5	7.48	43·7	6·35	8 „

To afford a means of comparison, a similar table is annexed for prisoners under the diet and discipline of 1850.

Actual Numbers weighed.	Per-centage of Prisoners gaining Weight.	Average Gain in lbs per Man.	Per-centage of Prisoners losing Weight.	Average Loss in lbs. per Man.	Time in Prison.
280	63·2	3·	25·	2·7	1 month.
280	66·	4·4	25·7	3·4	2 „
280	69·2	5·4	23·5	4·4	3 „
273	71·7	5·9	23·4	4·6	4 „
257	64·2	6·8	30·7	4·7	5 „
243	58·8	7·1	33·7	5·3	6 „
191	56·	6·7	42·4	5·5	7 „
188	50·	7·2	43·6	5·7	8 „

It will thus be seen that there is a certain correspondence between the results shown by the above tables, and differences chiefly referable to the reduced quantity of food supplied by the new dietary. But after all the question of weight is but one of several elements to be considered in reference to the sufficiency of a dietary. The stature, previous habits and occupation, the amount of muscular exertion required, as well as the degree of pressure exercised by the discipline upon the mind of the prisoner, will, as I have shown in former reports, modify his weight, and affect his general health.

The penal class diet for limited periods under medical control has, I think, been successful, and an improvement upon the former scale, which, although monotonous and distasteful, was excessive.

Medical Officer's Report.

Warmth and Ventilation.

With the exception of some new cells in the basement of the C division, the arrangements for the warming of which are not completed, the general warming and ventilation of the prison are satisfactory.

Drainage.

The drainage of the prison continues to be good.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
C. Lawrence Bradley, F.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Table I.

Medical Report of the Convict Prison at Pentonville for the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the year, 1,193.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1864.
1. Zymotic Diseases :—								
Cynanche Tonsillaris	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	1	42	43	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	10	317	323	—	—	—	—	4
Syphilis	—	9	8	—	—	—	—	1
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat:—								
Abscess	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ulcer	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Gout	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
3. Tubercular Diseases :—								
Scrofula	1	7	7	—	—	—	—	1
Phthisis	1	10	1	8	—	—	2	—
Hæmoptysis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System :—								
Apoplexy (Meningeal)	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Epilepsy	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Insanity	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
Weakness of Intellect	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Mental Irritability	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation :—								
Palpitatio	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs :—								
Bronchitis	—	9	6	1	—	—	—	2
Pleuritis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs :—								
Dyspepsia	2	174	—	—	—	—	—	2
Constipation	1	748	748	—	—	—	—	1
Icterus	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoidal affections	1	18	19	—	—	—	—	—
Vermes	—	34	34	—	—	—	—	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs :—								
Stricture of Urethra	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Phimosis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones :—								
Arthritis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Rheumatism	2	64	62	—	—	—	—	4
Diseases of Bones	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Table I—*cont.*

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1864.
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System :—								
Boils - - -	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense :—								
Ophthalmia (Chronic) -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
12. Accidents and Injuries :—								
Suicide by Hanging -	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
13. Feigned Diseases :—								
Various trivial and anomalous Complaints - -	—	267	257	—	—	—	—	10

TABLE II.—DEATHS, and LICENCES on MEDICAL GROUNDS.

Reg. No.	Age.	Whence received.	Date of Admission.	Health on Admission.	Date of fatal Disease.	Date of Death or Release.	Cause of Death, or Release upon Medical Grounds.
1,963	19	Portland -	1863 23 Oct.	Apparently good.	1864 3 March	1864. Died 21 Apr.	Phthisis.
2,157	37	Dartmoor -	1864 15 Feb.	Do.	30 April	„ 9 May	Cerebral disease.
2,032	37	Newgate -	1863 19 Nov.	Do.	1 May	„ 17 May	Hæmoptysis.
2,647	24	Winchester	1864 1 Sept.	Affected with Phthisis.	Previous to admission.	„ 23 Dec.	Phthisis.
1,912	34	Millbank -	1863 17 Sept.	Apparently good.	18 March	Released 10 May	„
2,144	18	Cold Bath Fields.	1864 6 Feb.	Do.	—	27 Mar.	Suicide by hanging.
2,100	28	Winchester	1864. 22 Jan.	Do.	—	1 April	„

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE III.—REMOVED on account of Ill-health before the Expiration of their Term of Imprisonment.

Reg. No.	Whither Removed.	Health on Admission.	Cause of Removal.
2,249	Woking	Phthisical	Phthisis.
2,122	„	Disease of bone	Disease of bone.
2,120	„	Apparently good	Phthisis.
2,182	„	Chronic ophthalmia	Defective vision.
2,253	„	Apparently good	Chronic bronchitis.
2,481	„	Pallid and emaciated	Phthisical.
2,533	„	Health impaired	Phthisis.
2,550	„	Phthisis	„
2,421	„	„	„
2,398	„	Heart disease	Unfit for separate confinement.
2,362	„	Phthisical	Phthisis.
2,331	„	Paralytic	Paralytic.
2,059	Millbank	Subject to epileptic fits	Epilepsy.
2,141	„		
2,399	„	A cripple	Unfit for the discipline.

TABLE IV.—TRANSFERRED to INVALID PRISONS at the end of their Terms of Imprisonment.

Reg. No.	Whither Removed.	Health on Admission.	Health on Removal.
1,647	Woking	Ruptured and weakly	Unfit for hard labour.
1,501	„	„	
1,434	„	Scrofulous and weakly	
1,869	„	Thin and weakly	
1,876	„	„	
1,861	„	Good	Of phthisical tendency.
1,889	„	Weak sight and debility	Unfit for hard labour.
1,875	„	Weakly	
1,778	„	Apparently good	Disease of elbow joint.
1,951	„		Phthisis.
2,070	„		Chronic bronchitis.
2,220	Millbank	Epilepsy	Epileptic.
1,866	„	„	

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE 5.—REMOVALS ON MENTAL GROUNDS.

Reg. Nos.	Whither removed.	Health on Admission.	Cause of Removal.
		Removed before End of Term of separate Confinement.	
1,711	Broadmoor Asylum.	Apparently good -	Insane.
1,736	„	Doubtful - -	„
1,888	Millbank -	Of weak intellect -	Weak intellect.
2,241	„	Low intellect -	Low intellect.
1,965	„	„	Mental irritability.
1,992	„	——	„
2,008	„	Of weak intellect -	Weak intellect.
2,432	„	——	Low intellect.
2,037	„	Low intellect -	Mental irritability.
2,221	Public Works,	„	Low intellect.
		Transferred at End of Term.	
1,355	Woking -	Half-witted - -	Weak intellect.
1,535	„	Apparently good -	Convalescent from insanity.

TABLE VI.—SUSPENSIONS of the DISCIPLINE.

Reg. Nos.	Cause of Suspension.	Reg. Nos.	Cause of Suspension.
On account of failing health.		On Mental grounds.	
1,847	A weakly subject.	2,008	Of weak intellect,
2,074	Suffering from cephalalgia.	1,992	Mental irritability.
2,209	Weakly and delicate subjects.	2,037	Delusion?
2,270		2,003	Mental irritability.
2,013		1,537	Depression.
2,481		1,664	Mental irritability.
		2,197	„
		2,503	Disturbed by frightful dreams.

C. LAWRENCE BRADLEY, F.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer.

MILLBANK PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 1865.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1864.

Number and Disposal of Male Prisoners.

Number of male prisoners remaining on the 1st January 1864, was		873
Received during the year from Convict Prisons:—		
Pentonville	32	
Portland	36	
Portsmouth	2	
Dartmoor	81	
Chatham	2	
Woking	15	
Taunton	1	
Wakefield	14	
Northampton	1	
Gibraltar	218	
From Lunatic Asylums	1	
Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines by Courts-martial	148	
Revoked Licences	65	
From County and Borough Gaols	883	
		1,499
Total		2,372

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows:—

To Convict Prisons—	
Pentonville	81
Portland	97
Portsmouth	357
Chatham	349
Woking	170
Dartmoor	131
Western Australia viâ Portsmouth	1
Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum	12
Fisherton Lunatic Asylum	33
Philanthropic School, Red Hill	1
Reformatory School Ship "Cornwall"	2
To Newgate for a fresh Trial	1
Given up to a Military Escort	1
Dicharged—	
On licence	230
Sentence expired	51
Died	12
Committed suicide	2
Number remaining 31st December 1864	841
Total	2,372

Governor's Report.

The greatest number of prisoners confined at any one time, as will appear by the return in the Appendix, was—

Males (8th June) - - - - -	980
Daily average number throughout the year - -	848

State of the Buildings.

The buildings are in a satisfactory condition. Ordinary repairs and works have, as usual, been executed by prisoners, under the direction and with the assistance of artizan officers.

In my report for the year 1863, I mentioned that wooden guard bedsteads were being substituted for hammocks in the separate cells, and that some association cells were about to be converted into separate cells ; the former work is now advancing towards completion, and the latter was effected early in the year.

There are yet a few association cells in the male infirmary which the exigencies of the service do not at present allow of conversion.

In the commencement of the year it was decided to locate in this prison all imbecile and epilectic prisoners who were then for the most part at the invalid prisons at Dartmoor and Woking. Two large rooms were prepared for 90 prisoners of this class, and have since been occupied by them.

I have to acknowledge the exertions of the Clerk of the Works and the artizans ; the former has taken charge of the photographic department with much success, and the latter I have found ever ready to attend a summons to the prison at all hours.

Conduct of Male Officers.

The steward, manufacturer, and my chief clerk have directed their several departments with their usual intelligence and zeal, and their labours, in conjunction with those of their respective clerks, have often extended far into the evening.

The following changes have occurred amongst the discipline officers :—

Six have been superannuated with a pension, and one of short service discharged with a gratuity, three have been transferred to Western Australia, one to Gibraltar, and two to military prisons, 10 resigned, 10 have been dismissed, and 10 failed to pass the probationary service.

Seventy-four new officers joined the service, and 10 were transferred from Dartmoor, together with the imbecile and epileptic prisoners, of whom mention has already been made.

I am happy to say that the general staff is efficient, and contains many excellent men and officers.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission that met last yoar, the staff has been increased, to enable every officer who may be on duty on Sunday to have half a day's rest during the week.

This is regarded as a great boon, and without doubt it is a considerable set-off to the hard life of a prison officer.

Conduct of Male Prisoners.

Seven hundred and fifty-nine prisoners out of 2,372 have been reported for misconduct, being 65 in excess of last year, but on the other hand the daily average number of prisoners has been 79 in excess.

Sixteen hundred and thirteen prisoners have not been reported for any prison offence.

Governor's Report.

The return at page 62 shows the total number of offences to have been 1,762 ; of these, 634 were met by admonition.

Under this head are included offences committed by patients in the infirmary, by prisoners under medical observation, by imbeciles and prisoners who were at the time undergoing punishment in the Penal Class, or elsewhere.

During the year 129 weak-minded prisoners, 26 subject to epilepsy, and one blind prisoner, have been received.

Of these, 96 are still in the prison, the remainder, viz. 60, having been disposed of as follows :—

9 to public works.
7 to Woking invalid prison.
27 to lunatic asylums.
17 were discharged by licence.
2 were discharged by expiration of sentence.
2 died.

Three hundred and seven reports were incurred by 105 of this class, and 51 were not reported at all.

As already mentioned, they have been located in two large rooms, each containing 45.

It will be apparent that such characters require peculiar treatment, and I think their officers have been found up to the mark.

Shortly after their arrival, some of their number simultaneously made an attack upon their officers, two or three of whom were savagely treated ; before, however, the spirit of insubordination had time to spread, assistance was procured, and by that means, and the fortunate conjunctirn of the rioters having surged from the room into what may be termed an ante-room, the door of which was closed against others, the assault was speedily repelled, and never repeated ; the punishment that followed had a marked effect.

During the year a new diet has been introduced, and received by the prisoners without comment, if I may use such a term.

A more distasteful practice has been carried into effect with respect to prisoners about to be liberated, that of submitting them to the process of photography, and to inspection by the police ; a number of whom attend the prison on Wednesdays, and study the cast of countenance, comparing it at the same time with the photograph.

Separate confinement has been carried out to its full legitimate extent of nine months with closed doors, without any visible effect as respects health.

Cellular instruction by schoolmasters obtains, and prisoners are now only associated for exercise and divine service.

Much pains has been taken in the endeavour to prevent prisoners, male and female, from corresponding with disreputable relatives and old associates, by making inquiries through the police as to character.

Out of 378 inquiries, I am happy to say 250 replies have been favorable.

Penal Class.

Sixty-six prisoners have been subjected to special discipline in this class on account of bad conduct.

Of these, 17 were Millbank prisoners, and the remainder were received from other convict prisons.

Of the total number, 24 were old convicts, two had previously been in the class, and two had undergone a second probation in separate confinement.

Governor's Report.

Their conduct may be thus classified :—

Good	55
Indifferent	3
Bad	8

Of the above number 55, whose conduct has been good, 28 have incurred no reports whatever.

The total number of reports was 191, of which 43 were incurred by one prisoner, 21 by another, and 10 by a third.

There have been 39 cases of destruction of property by ordinary prisoners, and seven by the Penal Class.

Sixteen prisoners have assaulted officers, and five adults received corporal punishment with a cat.

Suicides.

I regret to record that two prisoners committed suicide. One of these was a foreigner, and had served as an officer in the Hungarian army ; the other had previously made a determined attempt at self-destruction. There was one other serious attempt, and four were considered to be feigned.

Deaths.

There have been 11 deaths from natural causes, and one died from a blow inflicted upon him by a fellow prisoner, a soldier under a sentence of seven years for striking his superior officer.

On the coroner's warrant he was committed to Newgate for fresh trial, and sentenced to two years hard labour, to commence on the expiration of his sentence of penal servitude.

Rules.

The rules have, I believe, been observed, except where brought to the notice of the Visiting Director.

Report on the Female Department of the Prison.

Number 3 Pentagon is occupied by female prisoners, in charge of the chief matron, Miss Crosgrove. In conjunction with her I have the honour to report as follows :—

Number and Disposal of Female Prisoners.

Number in the prison on the 1st January 1864		144
Received during the Year—		
From Brixton Prison	22	
„ Fulham „	26	
„ Fisherton Lunatic Asylum	2	
Revoked Licences	25	
From County and Borough Gaols	441	
		516
Total		660

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows :—

To Brixton Prison	337
„ Parkhurst „	139
„ Fisherton Lunatic Asylum	1
Discharged on licence	4
„ medical grounds	1
„ expiration of sentence	27
„ conditional pardon	1
Deaths	3
Remaining in the prison 31st December 1864	147
Total	660

Conduct of Female Officers.

The officers have given every satisfaction :—

Two assistant matrons have received appointments during the year, vice one who failed to pass the examination before the Civil Service Examiners, and one who resigned her situation.

Conduct of Female Prisoners.

Out of 660 prisoners, 611 have not been reported for any offence.

The return shows the number of offenders to have been 49, and of reports to have been 417.

Of the total number of offences, 403 were incurred by prisoners in the penal class, and two by prisoners undergoing a renewed probation, leaving 12 against ordinary prisoners, which is a very striking fact, and which may be explained from the short period of detention of female prisoners at Millbank compared with previous years, as well as to judicious management.

There have been four cases of destruction of prison property by ordinary prisoners, and 52 by the penal class. There have been five assaults upon officers.

Penal Class.

The number of prisoners in this class has been 70, of whom 45 were received from Brixton and Fulham, and two were Millbank prisoners; the remaining 23 were also Millbank prisoners in the class at the commencement of the year. Of the whole number two were old convicts, and one had previously been in the class.

Their conduct has been :—

Good	37
Bad	33

Second Probation Class.

Eighteen prisoners were received from Fulham, and one from Brixton for a renewed probation.

Of these, one had already undergone a second probation, and has since been removed to the penal class.

Their conduct has been,—

Good	18
Bad	1

Three prisoners have been received under medical observation, one from the Female Convict Prison at Parkhurst, and two from Bristol.

Of these, one was sent to Fisherton Lunatic Asylum, one to Brixton, and one is now in the penal class, and has incurred 21 reports.

Governor's Report.

The following is a summary of the behaviour of the female prisoners :—

660 total number of prisoners.
611 not reported.

12 ordinary prisoners incurred	-	12 reports.
70 penal class „ „	-	403 „
2 2d probation „ „	-	2 „
Total -	-	417 reports.

Deaths.

There have been two deaths from natural causes.

Rules.

The rules have, I believe, been observed, except where brought to the notice of the Visiting Director.

Manufactory.

Male prisoners have been employed according to their trades or capacity to learn one. Weaving, shoemaking, matmaking, tailoring, and making biscuit bags for the Admiralty, has been the staple employment. A large quantity of work has been performed for prisons at home, and, indirectly, for abroad, as well as a small amount of work for city houses.

Early in December we engaged to pick 104 tons of junk into oakum for the Royal Navy Yards at Chatham and Deptford ; employment has thus been given for some hundreds of hands up to September next.

The knowledge of prisoners in carpentering, bricklaying, smiths' work, tinware, brushmaking, and bookbinding has been turned to account. Prisoners have been taught the cooper's trade, and have turned out work for our own use as well as for Brixton Prison, and for Convict Ships. Rough basket making has been also taught.

The following comparison between the years 1863 and 1864 will show that a proportionate amount of work has been performed :—

In 1863, 182 tailors made 46,766 prison garments and 5,679 articles for city firms.
„ 1864, 160 tailors made 40,852 prison garments and 5,294 articles for city firms.

Again,

In 1863, 58 shoemakers made 4,987 pairs shoes and repaired 9,085 pairs.
„ 1864, 56 shoemakers made 2,957 pairs shoes, 805 pairs ancle boots, and repaired 9,428 pairs.
„ 1863, 101 matmakers made 10,030 mats.
„ 1864, 133 „ „ 13,766 „
„ 1863, 85 bagmakers made 42,332 biscuit bags and 247 other bags, as well as re-sewing and mending 80,346 bags for a city firm.
„ 1864, 129 bagmakers made 93,607 biscuit bags and 1,387 other bags, as well as re-sewing and mending 115,096 bags for a city firm.

And,

In 1863, 42 weavers wove 45,479 yards of dowlas, cotton, and handkerchiefs.
„ 1864, 52 weavers wove 63,027 yards of dowlas, cotton, and handkerchiefs.

Governor's Report.

The female prisoners have been employed as usual, according to the class they have obtained :—Firstly, in picking coir : Secondly, in rough work, such as bagmaking : Thirdly, with the needle or knitting stockings for prison use : Fourthly, in the laundry.

The daily average number has been less than the previous year by 77.

The value of labour, and the quantity and description of work performed, appear in the accompanying statement.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servants,
R. D. J. Bramly,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT showing the QUANTITY and DESCRIPTION of WORK performed by PRISONERS, together with the estimated VALUE of LABOUR, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1864.

MALE PRISONERS.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour. £	s.	d.
TAILORS :—				
Jackets, prisoners' - - made	2,046	89	2	0
Waistcoats „ - - „	3,048	83	7	5
Trousers „ „ - „	4,374	258	7	5
Frocks, drabbett, prisoners' - „	1,406	29	5	10
Waistcoats, flannel „ - „	3,036	63	5	0
Drawers „ „ - „	7,196	149	18	4
Handkerchiefs, hemmed, prisoners' -	10,031	31	6	11
Hammocks, prisoners' - - made	155	7	15	0
Cloth slippers - - pairs made	184	10	14	8
Sheets - - - No. made	643	8	0	9
Beds - - - „	1,078	13	8	6
Pillows - - - „	553	2	6	1
Bed cases - - „	1,168	14	12	0
Pillow cases - - „	1,206	5	0	6
Towels - - - „	2,695	8	8	5
Kit bags - - „	1,375	17	3	9
Coats, uniform, officers' - „	96	48	0	0
Jackets „ „ - „	111	24	19	6
Trousers „ „ - „	273	40	19	0
Great coats, uniform, officers' „	93	23	5	0
Articles, miscellaneous - „	85	6	17	7
Coats, jackets, vests, and trousers made for city firms - - -	5,294	137	17	3
Sundry beds and hammocks repaired -	—	51	1	8
Sundry private tailoring performed -	—	10	7	5
„ prisoners' clothing repaired -	—	183	19	3
Cutting garments, &c. - -	—	86	0	6
		1,405	9	9
MATMAKERS :—				
Mats, double thrum - - made	12,488	480	0	0
Mats, skeleton - - „	1,278	25	0	0
		505	0	0
SHOEMAKERS :—				
Shoes, prisoners' male - pairs made	1,608	187	12	0
„ „ female - „	1,256	99	8	8
Slippers, officers' - - „	93	6	4	0
Boots, cripples', prisoners' „	4	0	14	0
Knee-caps, prisoners' - No. made	181	0	7	6
Officers' boots and shoes, various, made and repaired - - - -	—	27	14	3

Statement of Quantity and Description of Work, &c.—*cont.* Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour.
SHOEMAKERS—*cont.*		
Shoes, prisoners', repaired - pairs	9,428	167 2 9
Articles, miscellaneous - No.	196	7 15 4
Ancle boots - - pairs	805	140 17 6
		637 16 0
WEAVERS :—		
White cotton woven - - yds.	7,059	35 0 0
Dowlas „ - - „	34,797	155 11 0
Handkerchiefs „ - - „	10,152	63 9 0
Striped cotton „ - - „	3,491	17 16 0
Towelling „ - - „	2,362	7 1 0
Blue cotton „ - - „	5,173	25 8 0
Winding weft and beaming warps, &c.	—	96 8 6
		400 13 6
BAGMAKERS :—		
Bags re-sewn and mended for a city firm	115,096	185 1 3
Bags, biscuit, Admiralty - - made	93,607	292 10 5
Bags, various - - - „	1,387	11 10 2
		489 1 10
PICKERS :—		
Coir picked - - - lbs.	23,052	47 19 0
Oakum „ - - - „	9,013	15 18 3
TINSMITHS :—		
Articles of tinware - made Sundry repairs do. - -	480	9 6 0
COOPERS :—		
Articles of cooperage - - made Sundry repairs do. - -	796	110 1 0
BASKETMAKERS :—		
Baskets made - - - - - - Sundry baskets repaired - -	83	8 7 0
BAKERS :—		
Baking - - - -	—	41 14 0
BOOKBINDERS :—		
Sundry books bound and repaired -	—	6 5 9
CARPENTERS, BRICKLAYERS, BLACKSMITHS:—		
Buildings' repairs - - -	—	447 10 1
BRUSHMAKERS :—		
Coir brushes made - - -	4,470	24 0 0
„ refilled - - -	173	
Total - -		4,145 2 2

Governor's Report.

AVERAGE NUMBERS of MALE PRISONERS and estimated Amount of EARNINGS.

Daily Average No. of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
160	Tailors - - -	1,401 9 9	8 15 8
133	Matmakers, including Ballers and Sorters -	505 0 0	3 15 11
56	Shoemakers - -	637 16 0	11 7 9
52	Weavers - - -	400 13 6	7 14 1
129	Bagmakers - -	489 1 10	3 15 10
113	Pickers - - -	63 17 3	0 11 3
1	Tinsmith - - -	9 6 0	9 6 0
2	Coopers - - -	110 1 0	55 0 6
1	Basketmaker - -	8 7 0	8 7 0
5	Bakers - - -	41 14 0	8 6 9
1	Bookbinder - -	6 5 9	6 5 9
37	Carpenters, Smiths, and Bricklayers, &c.	447 10 1	12 1 10
2	Brushmakers - -	24 0 0	12 0 0
692	Total - -	£4,145 2 2	147 8 4

FEMALE PRISONERS.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour.
NEEDLEWOMEN :—		£ s. d.
Dresses, uniform, officers' - No. made	38	6 13 0
Mantles „ „ - „	12	0 18 0
Stays, prisoners' - - - „	22	0 14 8
Shirts „ - - - „	1,077	22 13 6
Jackets, serge, prisoners' - - „	51	1 9 9
Drawers, cotton „ - - „	60	1 5 0
Caps, day „ - - „	234	2 18 6
Cases, pillow „ - - „	24	0 2 0
Table cloths - - - - „	51	0 12 9
Articles, miscellaneous - - „	58	0 7 2
Dresses, sundry, repaired - - -	—	6 1 6
Clothing „ „ - - - -	—	41 1 2
Cutting „ garments - - -	—	6 11 3

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour.
		£ s. d.
Needlewomen—*cont.*		
Private needlework	—	1 10 5
Shirts, towels, and collars for Royal Military Asylum	1,069 110	7 14 11
Dresses, petticoats, &c., liberty	439	7 7 10
		108 1 5
Pickers:—		
Coir, picked lbs.	10,827	22 8 0
Bagmakers:—		
Bags, biscuits, Admiralty No. made	4,202	13 2 7
Bags mended, for a city firm	615	0 14 10
		13 17 5
Laundry Women:		
Articles washed No.	92,712	73 0 0
Knitters:—		
Stockings, prisoners', knitted prs.	150	6 5 0
Stockings „ re-footed „	402	6 14 0
		12 19 0
Total	—	£230 5 10

Average Number of Female Prisoners employed and the estimated Value of Labour.

Daily Average No. of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
23	Needlewomen	108 1 5	4 13 11
57	Pickers	22 8 0	0 7 10
2	Bagmakers	13 17 5	6 18 8
11	Laundry women	73 0 0	6 12 8
7	Knitters	12 19 0	1 17 0
100	Total	£ 230 5 10	20 10 1

Governor's Report.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of MALE CONVICTS to and from Millbank Prison, between January 1st and December 31st, 1864.

On January 1st 1864:		
The number of male convicts in the prison		873
Received during the year from—		
Convict Prisons	Pentonville	32
	Portland	36
	Portsmouth	2
	Dartmoor	81
	Chatham	2
	Woking	15
In contract with government	Northampton (Borough)	1
	Taunton	1
	Wakefield	14
County and Borough Prisons		883
Lunatic Asylums		1
Gibraltar		218
Soldiers and Sailors by Courts Martial		148
Revoked Licences		65
Total		2,372

Disposed of during the year 1864 *by—*		
Transfers to Convict Prisons	Pentonville	81
	Portland	97
	Portsmouth	357
	Chatham	349
	Woking	170
	Dartmoor	131
Western Australia, via Portsmouth Prison		1
Lunatic Asylums	Broadmoor	12
	Fisherton	33
Given up to a military escort		1
To Newgate for fresh trial		1
Reformatory schools	Philanthrophic (Red Hill)	1
	Ship "Cornwall," Purfleet	2
Discharged	By expiration of sentence	51
	By order of licence	230
Death		12
Suicides		2
Number remaining 31st December 1864		841
Total		2,372

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of FEMALE CONVICTS to and from Millbank Prison for the Year 1864. Governor's Report.

On the 1st January 1864 :—		
The number of convicts in Millbank Prison	-	144
Received during the year from		
Convict Prisons { Brixton	-	22
Convict Prisons { Fulham	-	26
Lunatic Asylum (Fisherton)	-	2
Licence revoked	-	25
County and Borough Prisons	-	441
Total	-	660

Disposed of during the year :—		
Transferred to { Brixton	-	337
Transferred to { Parkhurst	-	139
Conditional pardon (to leave the United Kingdom)	-	1
Discharged { On Licence	-	4
Discharged { Ditto on medical grounds	-	1
Discharged { On expiration of sentence	-	27
Removed to Fisherton Lunatic Asylum	-	1
Death	-	3
Number remaining 31st December 1864	-	147
Total	-	660

Return of Punishments and Admonitions of Male Convicts in Millbank Prison for the Year 1864.

Nature of Punishment.	Adults.															Juveniles.								General Total.
	Whipped with a Cat.	Admonished.	Days.											One Meal.	Total.	Admonished.	Days.					One Meal.	Total.	
			1	2	3	7	10	11	14	21	28	30	90				1	2	3	10	21			
In Canvas Dress	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
In Handcuffs	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
In Dark Cells — Full Rations	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
In Dark Cells — Bread and Water	—	—	4	7	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
In Refractory Cells — With Rations	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
In Refractory Cells — Reduced Diet	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	3
In Refractory Cells — Bread and Water	—	—	5	38	156	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	—	6	7	3	—	—	—	16	225
On Bread and Water Diet	—	—	249	239	92	4	1	—	18	3	9	—	—	—	615	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	615
Indian Meal Punishment Diet	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	2	4	2	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Bread and Water for Dinner (1 day)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	132
Whipped with a Cat	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Admonished, and not punished	—	634	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	634	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	636
Total	5	634	303	284	320	15	2	1	24	5	13	2	1	129	1,738	2	7	7	3	1	1	3	24	1,762

Return of Punishments and Admonitions of Female Convicts in Millbank Prison for the Year 1864.

Nature of Punishment.	Adults, no Juveniles reported.												
	When taken out of their Cells *only* Days.		Days.									Admonished.	Total.
	140	9	½	1	3	7	14	21	26	28	56		
Restrained in — Close Chair	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Restrained in — Handcuffs	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Restrained in — Canvas Dress	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
Restrained in — Strait Jacket	—	—	3	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
In Dark Cells — With Rations	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
In Dark Cells — Bread and Water Diet	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
In Refractory Cells — With Rations	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
In Refractory Cells — Bread and Water	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
On Bread and Water Diet	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Indian Meal Punishment Diet	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	4
Bread and Water for Dinner (1 day)	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
Admonished, and not punished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238	238
Total	1	1	18	119	29	1	2	1	1	3	3	238	417

Governor's Report.

MALE PRISONERS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS REPORTED, and those NOT REPORTED, from January 1 to December 31 1864.

In the prison 1st January 1864			873
156	of these prisoners were reported once	156	
66	" " twice	132	
28	" " thrice	84	
19	" " 4 times	76	
17	" " 5 "	85	
5	" " 6 "	30	
5	" " 7 "	35	
1	" " 8 "	8	
1	" " 9 "	9	
2	" " 10 "	20	
1	" " 12 "	12	
1	" " 16 "	16	
1	" " 20 "	20	
1	" " 21 "	21	
1	" " 43 "	43	
305		747	
38	not punished.		
267	punished—606 not punished.		

Prisoners received during the year 1864			1,499
210	of these prisoners were reported once	210	
117	" " twice	234	
45	" " thrice	135	
38	" " 4 times	142	
20	" " 5 "	100	
8	" " 6 "	48	
3	" " 7 "	21	
5	" " 8 "	40	
3	" " 9 "	27	
2	" " 10 "	20	
1	" " 11 "	11	
1	" " 13 "	13	
1	" " 14 "	14	
454		1,015	
92	not punished.		
362	punished—1,137 not punished.		
Total 629	punished—1,743 not punished.		
		Total	3,732

Governor's Report.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS REPORTED, and those NOT REPORTED, from January 1st to December 31st 1864.

In the prison on the 1st January 1864					144
5	of these prisoners were reported	once	-	5	
1	„ „	thrice	-	3	
1	„ „	4 times	-	4	
2	„ „	5 „	-	10	
1	„ „	6 „	-	6	
2	„ „	7 „	-	14	
1	„ „	11 „	-	11	
1	„ „	17 „	-	17	
1	„ „	19 „	-	19	
2	„ „	21 „	-	42	
1	„ „	23 „	-	23	
1	„ „	29 „	-	29	
1	„ „	56 „	-	56	
20	reported.			239	
4	not punished.				
16	punished—128 not punished.				

Prisoners received during the year 1864					516
10	of these prisoners were reported	once	-	10	
5	„ „	twice	-	10	
2	„ „	thrice	-	6	
1	„ „	5 times	-	5	
2	„ „	6 „	-	12	
1	„ „	7 „	-	7	
1	„ „	8 „	-	8	
1	„ „	10 „	-	10	
1	„ „	13 „	-	13	
1	„ „	15 „	-	15	
1	„ „	18 „	-	18	
2	„ „	20 „	-	40	
1	„ „	24 „	-	24	
29	reported.			178	
2	not punished.				
27	punished—489 not punished.				
Total 43	punished—617 not punished.				
		Total	-	660	

RETURN showing the AGE, SENTENCE, STATE of EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of CONVICTS received in the Year 1864.

	Received in 1864.		AGES.						SENTENCES.																			
			Adults.			Juveniles.			Adults.																Juveniles.					
	17 years and upwards.	Under 17 years.	17 years and under 21.	21 years and under 30.	30 years and upwards.	Under 12 years.	12 years and under 14.	14 years and under 17.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	10 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	20 years.	21 years.	24 years.	Life.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	10 years.
Males	1,456	43	282	693	481	–	3	40	228	267	262	224	233	41	112	8	13	20	12	1	1	34	10	5	13	3	11	1
Females	510	6	90	237	183	–	1	5	182	146	77	44	33	4	14	–	1	2	2	–	–	5	2	1	1	–	1	1
Total -	1,966	49	372	930	664	–	4	45	410	413	339	268	266	45	126	8	14	22	14	1	1	39	12	6	14	3	12	2

STATE OF EDUCATION.								RELIGION.			
Adults.				Juveniles.							
Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Dissenters and others.	Jews.
290	182	905	79	7	6	29	1	892	545	56	6
140	144	223	3	2	2	2	—	364	139	13	—
430	326	1,128	82	9	8	31	1	1,256	684	69	6

RETURN of CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered and inflicted in Millbank Prison between 1st January and 31st December 1864.

Register Number.	Name.	Age.	When ordered.	Number of Lashes ordered.	Number of Lashes inflicted.	How inflicted.	Where inflicted.	Crimes.
8,460	J. R.	18	28 January -	36	36	Cat	29 January -	Striking his officer two blows on the face, after he had reported him for misconduct.
6,246	S. B.	27	18 February	36	36	Cat	19 February	Breaking the glass of a strong cell window with his bucket, using improper language to the Chaplain when visited by him, and persisting in idleness. A penal-class prisoner.
7,936	R. M.	23	25 February	36	36	Cat	25 February	Using disgusting language to an officer, and attempting to assault him.
8,972	T. D.	29	11 August -	36	36	Cat	12 August -	Assaulting an officer, inflicting a serious wound 2½ inches in length on the forehead, with an earthen cell utensil.
9,359	G. H.	20	25 August -	24	24	Cat	26 August -	Tearing his bible and prayer book. A very bad prisoner.

Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE CONVICTS in MILLBANK PRISON for the Year 1864, with the greatest Number confined in the Establishment at any One Time during the Year.

Average Number.

Males	848·4
Females	137·3
Total	985·7

Greatest Number of.

Males	980
Females	169

Greatest Number of Males and Females at the same time occurred on the 1st July :—

Males	965
Females	133
Total	1,098

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Millbank Convict Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1865. Governor's Report.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,923	19	11
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	9,395	19	9
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	2,096	6	0
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	2,069	0	2
Uniforms for officers and servants	752	10	7
Victualling prisoners	7,309	8	10
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,710	15	4
Bedding for prisoners	17	8	4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	288	11	8
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	274	10	2
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	1,042	0	3
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	2,438	0	6
Furniture and fittings	311	14	4
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	52	11	2
Fuel and light for general purposes	2,174	16	5
Buildings and ordinary repairs	897	16	2
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	736	8	7
Brushes, brooms, and mops	79	3	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	60	12	6
Various small disbursements	691	8	1
Rent, rates, and taxes	313	19	5
Total	37,637	1	8
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	2,188	15	11
Net expenditure	35,448	5	9

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 10, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1864, which, in conformity with your wish as intimated last year, I will endeavour to make as concise as possible.

The various means for the religious and moral improvement of the prisoners, in use in former years, are continued without change.

The male and female convicts attend chapel daily, though at different hours. The service for each is similar, consisting of a selection of prayers from the Liturgy, a hymn, and a short scripture exposition, the whole not occupying more than half an hour.

On Sundays four services are held in the chapel, two for the male convicts, and two for the females, at each of which, with the exception of the first, a sermon is preached. By an alternate attendance at the first service, the male and female convicts enjoy the same advantages in respect of the number of sermons which they hear on Sundays.

Chaplain's Report.

Male convicts, undergoing the discipline of the penal class, are prohibited, by the regulations at present in force, from attendance at chapel. For these a short service, at which the scripture reader officiates, is held in the ward twice a week, and once on Sunday.

In the infirmaries, prayers, with occasional expositions of scripture, are read daily by the Assistant Chaplain, who also ministers, at the bed-side, to those whose illness is of a more serious nature.

In the month of March last year the class of what is called "weak-minded" convicts, who had up to that time been located in Dartmoor Prison, was transferred to Millbank, it being thought that greater facilities existed in the latter establishment for the peculiar discipline and treatment which they required. At first it was thought that only a small proportion of these men were sufficiently to be depended on to admit of their being brought to chapel, and a separate service, which for obvious reasons was very short and simple, was accordingly provided in the ward, but only on Sundays, more frequent services being, in the opinion of the medical department, undesirable with reference to the peculiar mental condition of the men. Those who expressed a wish, however, to attend the daily service in the chapel, were allowed to do so; an opportunity at first embraced by a few, thon by an increased number, and now seldom missed by any. The same may be said of the Sunday services, and hence there is no longer need for the separate service in the ward, which has accordingly been discontinued. The conduct of these men at chapel is as orderly as possible, and I think there can be little doubt that their attendance at the service, enlivened as it is by chanting and singing, is calculated, irrespective of the religious impressions that may be produced, and of which many of them are susceptible, to exercise a wholesome mental influence.

In addition to our general ministrations of which the above is a detailed account, there is the cellular visitation of the prisoners, who are seen in private by the assistant chaplain and myself, as frequently as other duties permit. The visits of the scripture reader, whose whole time is devoted to cellular work, are more periodical and regular.

Books of an instructive and entertaining character, on both religious and secular subjects, are supplied from the library. Owing to the care with which they have been used, it was not necessary last year to apply the annual allowance in the purchase of volumes to replace those worn out. "The Leisure Hour," and "Cassel's Illustrated History of England," which is a great favourite with the more intelligent men, are the books in greatest request.

With reference to the schools, I am glad to be able to report most favourably of the system at present in operation. It is now more than 12 months since the practice, which had prevailed for many years, of assembling the men in a school-room, has been discontinued, in lieu of which school is now held in the wards, the prisoners remaining in their cells, and receiving instruction individually. My opinion as to the advantage to be expected from this change was not at the time shared by the schoolmasters, who were rather opposed than otherwise to my recommendation. The experience, however, of the last 12 months has quite convinced them of the greater advantages of the plan we are now pursuing, and their unanimous testimony in its favour is the more valuable from the fact, that the results are not in accordance with what they had at first anticipated. There is no difficulty now in gaining the attention of the men, and they evince a much greater interest in their own improvement, and as a natural consequence an increased success has attended the efforts of the schoolmasters. But the more satisfactory progress of the prisoners is not the only ad-

vantage resulting from the change ; it has been also attended with considerable gain to the discipline, inasmuch as, from the teaching being carried on in the cells, the evils, inseparable from the bringing together of the prisoners, are proportionately diminished. Chaplain's Report.

In the usual tabular statement appended to the report, the actual progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic will be found in detail. It may not, however, be uninteresting to elicit from it one or two general results, which will show more concisely what has been effected. In the first three columns, under the head "Reading," are included those who for all practical purposes are unable to read. Out of 1,119 prisoners embraced in the return, the number thus unable to read was, on reception 426, on removal 218, showing that the remaining 208 had acquired the power of reading with tolerable accuracy; whilst even of the 218, many, although still very imperfect readers, had so far overcome their first difficulties as to be able to read words of few syllables. Out of the whole number, it appears there were only 27 who had not got out of the alphabet, and of these 27 there were as many as six, whose period of detention at Millbank, being under six months, was not sufficiently long to admit of their making progress, especially when it is remembered that the teaching is limited to two days in the week, and that the actual instruction given to each man does not extend over more than 15 minutes at a time. The absolute failures, then, are reduced to 21 ; not a large number, under the circumstances, for allowance must always be made for a certain proportion amongst the prisoners who are either mentally incapable, or, from age or other reasons, are unwilling themselves to make any exertion.

The numbers who could read "well" at the date of reception and removal were respectively 164 and 405, showing the satisfactory addition of 241 to the number of good readers as the result of the instruction they had received.

With reference to the religious and moral condition of the prisoners, I find myself unable to present you with a different picture to that of former years. The classes of whom our convict population is composed exhibit little, if any, variation from year to year, so that the description given in one report would serve, almost word for word, for another. It will be sufficient, therefore, to observe generally of those who have come under our charge in the course of the last 12 months, that they are neither better nor worse specimens of their class than those who have been received in other years. There is still a proportion, although I think a somewhat diminished one, of men of one crime, men not belonging to the criminal class in the strict sense of the word, but whose habits, nevertheless, indicate the utter absence of the constraining influence of religion. The great mass, however, is made up of men of a far worse stamp ; men characterized, not by irreligion only, but by vice in its boldest and most repulsive forms, whose course of life, in short, has its natural culmination in a felon's cell.

That, in not a few instances, however, unpromising as the material seems to be on which we have to work, good is done, we may be fairly allowed to hope. Anxious, as I always am, to avoid anything like exaggeration when speaking of the effects of our labours, I am bound, in thankfulness to Him to whose blessing alone we are indebted for all our success, to acknowledge, that in no year have I observed more satisfactory evidence, or in more frequent instances, of apparent amendment;—an amendment not indicated so much by a forward profession of religion as by quietness of demeanour, an evident interest in our expositions of scripture, an increased desire to turn to good account the various means of mental and moral improvement, and by a steady

Chaplain's Report.

and cheerful industry. If, in addition to this, it may be stated, as I believe it can, that reports for breaches of prison regulations are not so numerous as they used to be, it will be allowed, perhaps, that there is at least sufficient to warrant our hope that our labour has not been in vain. That we should have ground for such hope is matter of much thankfulness with reference to the efficient discharge of our ministerial duties, for how could we be earnest in speaking to men of whom we had allowed ourselves to think that they were past being reclaimed ?

With reference to the female convicts, it is not necessary for me to make any special remarks. What has been said above is generally applicable to them as well as to the male convicts. In my last report it afforded me much gratification to be able to speak of their improved conduct as compared with the preceding year ; this improvement, I am glad to say, has now apparently taken a permanent form, for the general conduct and demeanour of the female prisoners during the last 12 months could hardly be more satisfactory. Deserving of notice, especially, has been the change for the better in the conduct of the women in the penal class ; as a proof of which, I may mention that it has been no uncommon occurrence for the dark cells to be without occupants for days together, and there have been instances when they have remained unoccupied even for weeks at a time,—a state of things I do not remember to have existed before, and which, though to some extent admitting of explanation from other causes, is nevertheless largely owing to the painstaking exertions of the chief matron, Miss Crosgrove, who has the charge of the female department of the prison, and of whose efficiency in her important post the very satisfactory results to which I have alluded afford abundant evidence.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. DE RENZI,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—ABSTRACT of the EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS of CONVICTS who have been removed or discharged from MILLBANK PRISON during the Year ending 31st December 1864, exclusive of those whose brief Period of Detention or other cause has prevented their making perceptible Progress.

Period of Detention.	Number of Convicts.	Attainments on Reception and Removal.	Reading.					Writing.					Arithmetic.				
			Entirely ignorant.	Know the Alphabet.	Read easy Words.	Read tolerably.	Read well.	Entirely ignorant.	Can form Letters.	Write from Copies.	Write their own Letters, after Correction.	Write well.	Entirely ignorant.	Know Addition.	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Higher Rules.
Above 3 and under 6 months	177	Reception	4	11	48	83	31	23	12	48	81	13	69	30	32	17	29
		Centesimal prop.	2·3	6·2	27·1	47·	17·5	13·	6·9	27·1	46·	7·4	39·	17·	18·4	9·6	16·4
		Removal	2	4	32	78	61	7	8	34	94	34	27	43	35	24	48
		Centesimal prop.	1·1	2·3	18·4	44·1	34·5	4·	4·6	19·	53·1	19·	15·2	24·3	20·	13·8	27·1
Above 6 and under 9 months	500	Reception	21	48	127	235	69	92	43	128	201	36	213	82	76	54	75
		Centesimal prop.	4·2	9·6	25·4	47·	13·8	18·4	8·6	25·6	40·2	7·2	42·6	16·4	15·2	10·8	15·
		Removal	2	12	91	237	158	20	19	98	263	100	55	106	86	91	162
		Centesimal prop.	·4	2·4	18·2	47·4	31·6	4·	3·8	19·6	52·6	20·	11·	21·2	17·2	18·2	32·4
Above 9 and under 12 months	389	Reception	14	43	93	186	53	77	34	85	162	31	171	59	49	39	71
		Centesimal prop.	3·6	11·1	24·	47·6	13·6	20·	8·7	22·	41·6	7·7	44·	15·2	12·6	10·02	18·2
		Removal	1	5	64·	159	160	7	15	73	205	89	33	65	72	65	154
		Centesimal prop.	·3	1·3	16·4	40·9	41·1	1·8	3·9	19·	52·7	23·	8·5	16·7	18·5	16·7	39·6
12 months and upwards	53	Reception	–	6	11	25	11	8	5	8	25	7	18	3	8	11	13
		Centesimal prop.	–	11·3	20·8	46·6	20·8	15·1	9·5	15·1	47·4	13·2	33·9	5·7	15·1	20·8	24·5
		Removal	–	1	4	22	26	1	2	4	28	18	3	9	5	5	31
		Centesimal prop.	–	1·9	7·6	41·5	49·	1·9	3·6	7·6	52·8	33·9	5·7	17·	9·5	9·5	58·5
Total	1,119	Reception	39	108	279	529	164	200	94	269	469	87	471	174	165	121	183
		Centesimal prop.	3·5	9·6	25·	47·3	14·6	18·	8·4	24·	42·	7·7	42·1	15·6	14·8	10·9	16·9
		Removal	5	22	191	496	405	35	44	209	590	241	118	223	198	185	395
		Centesimal prop.	·4	2·	17·1	44·3	36·2	3·2	4·2	17·8	52·8	21·6	10·6	20·	17·7	16·6	35·3

Chaplain's Report.

TABLE II.—GENERAL ESTIMATE of PROGRESS.

Satisfactory.		Moderate.		Little.		None.		Total.	
Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.
309	27·6	488	43·6	275	24·6	47	4·2	1,119	100·

TABLE III.—Showing the Nature and Extent of SCHOOLING received by the CONVICTS previously to their CONVICTIONS.

	Description of School.													How long at School.						
	Private.	Grammar.	National.	British.	Scotch Parish.	Charity.	Infant.	Evening.	Regimental.	Workhouse.	Factory.	Various.	None.	Total.	Less than a Year.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Four Years.	Five Years and upwards.	Never attended School.	Total
Number of Convicts	206	3	321	187	8	74	11	3	9	4	–	36	257	1119	80	97	154	140	95	296	257	1119
Centesimal proportion	18·5	·3	28·7	16·7	·7	6·6	1·	·3	·9	·4	–	3·4	22·2	100·	7·2	8·7	13·8	12·6	8·5	26·5	22·2	100·

It appears that of the above 1119, only 197 had attended a Sunday school.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January 25, 1865.*

In preparing the report for the year 1864, which I have now the honour to forward to you, I still observe the rule of brevity laid down for the guidance of the officers of Convict Prisons last year.

It will be seen by the first of the tables annexed, that the number of deaths per 1,000 prisoners was higher last year than in any other year since 1856. The daily average number of infirmary sick has also been greater than in any year since 1854, and the average number of days spent in the infirmary has risen from 38 to 39. But these figures must not be taken to indicate any deterioration in the sanitary condition of the prison, as the total absence of deaths from zymotic diseases, coupled with the falling off in deaths from pulmonary consumption, from 8 in 11 in 1863, to 6 in 18 in 1864, will serve to prove. The casual sick and the attacks of diarrhœa have also been less numerous than they were even in 1863, in which year they were stated in my last annual report to have been less than in any previous year of which we have record. The increase in the daily average of infirmary sick, and in the average number of days spent in the infirmaries, is partly to be explained by the very unsound state of many of the prisoners on reception, partly by the considerable number of prisoners who have required to

be taken under medical observation on account of mental affections, real or assumed, and partly also by the removal to this prison of the epileptic and weak-minded convicts from Dartmoor. Medical Officer's Report.

The annexed tables embody the principal facts illustrative of the sanitary condition of the prison.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY and SICKNESS for the Ten Years ending 1864.

Years.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.	Removals per 1,000 Prisoners (including Discharges on Medical Grounds).	Average Number of Infirmary Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Daily new Cases of Casual Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Weekly casual Cases of Diarrhœa per 1,000 Prisoners.
1855	6·20	20·67	50·04	12·33	22·6
1856	19·38	31·22	69·91	13·99	17·1
1857	11·72	20·74	61·02	16·17	27·4
1858	8·42	26·21	46·45	12·38	14·
1859	5·3	49·24	45·10	19·14	18·8
1860	8·96	72·77	55·77	20·63	13·7
1861	9·14	102·64	60·21	22·41	17·7
1862	3·92	81·53	62·88	13·89	10·48
1863	10·85	72·79	64·90	9·58	6·84
1864	18·26	87·24	73·65	7·17	4·4

TABLE showing the DISEASES most indicative of the SANITARY CONDITION of the PRISON for the Five Years ending 1864.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Febricula	47	56	40	56	61
Typhus and Typhoid Fever	1	—	1	—	—
Intermittent and Remittent Fever	4	4	1	3	—
Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—
Severe Diarrhœa	23	35	23	17	17
Dysentery	2	4	—	2	—
Erysipelas	8	4	2	8	6
Acute and Sub-acute Rheumatism	20	21	8	8	13
Severe Sore Throat	3	1	4	2	1
Inflammation of Lungs	11	7	7	5	5
Totals	119	132	86	101	103

Deaths.

15 men and three women died, of whom only six are stated to have been in "good" health on reception. Two were in "apparently good" health; two were in "moderately good" health; six "were delicate;" and two were in "bad" health. With the exception of the two prisoners who died, the one from hæmorrhage and the other from strangulation of the intestines, the whole of those who were not registered as being in "good" health on reception are believed to have been suffering more or less from the diseases of which they afterwards died. The causes of death were as follows: pulmonary consumption, six; heart disease, three; general constitutional decay, one; hæmor-

Medical Officer's Report.

rhage from a blow, one; paralysis, one; pyæmia, one; strangulation of intestines, one; diabetes, one; softening of the brain, one; suicide, two. The enumeration of these causes of death is sufficient to show that the high rate of mortality did not arise from any deterioration in the sanitary condition of the prison.

Pardons.

One woman was liberated on account of uterine disease.

Removals.

Two hundred and eighty-eight convicts were removed to invalid prisons on account of fatal diseases, or of impaired health rendering them wholly unfit for public works.

Suicidal attempts.

Four feigned attempts and three serious ones, of which two proved successful, were made during the year. Considering the peculiarly reckless and restless character of many of our prisoners, I must express my surprise and satisfaction that serious attempts at suicide are not more common.

Insane.

Forty-six prisoners were certified and removed to Lunatic Asylums. This is a larger number than that of any previous year of which we have record; but the circumstance is explained by the number of prisoners sent here as weak-minded, but really insane, and in a state to be certified without hesitation. The insanity did not originate in this prison in a single instance.

There are three topics to which I now wish specially to call your attention,—

1. The closing of the cell doors;
2. The new dietary; and
3. The new class of weak-minded and epileptic prisoners.

Closing of the Cell Doors.

On the 18th of August 1863 I was requested by Captain O'Brien to state whether, in my opinion, any injury would accrue to the bodily or mental health of the prisoners from keeping the cell doors closed for the first six months of their imprisonment; and I stated in my reply that I should have little apprehension of the effect of continuing the same plan for nine months or even a year, but that I was reluctant to recommend these longer periods till after experience of the shorter period of six months. I was guided in this reply partly by my experience of the penal-class prisoners whose cell doors are closed for long periods without injury, and in part by the fact that under existing arrangements the solitude of prisoners is subject to frequent interruption during the day. I am happy to be able to state that our experience of nearly a year and a half has justified this expression of opinion.

The New Dietary.

This important and economical change in the dietary of the prisoners was made in the month of April last, and our experience of nine months is quite satisfactory. The prisoners are found to maintain their weight, to be kept in good health, and to make fewer applica-

tions for change of diet than under the old system. The extreme monotony of the former diet led to many inconvenient applications for a change (often on the part of prisoners not given to complaint), which applications could not, on medical grounds, be safely refused.

The new Class of Weak-minded and Epileptic Prisoners.

In accordance with my suggestion, that certain large rooms previously unoccupied, or only occasionally used, should be devoted to the care and treatment of this important class of prisoners, who had been previously sent to Dartmoor, these rooms were fitted up in the month of March 1864, and have been occupied ever since. The number of prisoners now in these rooms amounts to about 90, a further number of about 14 being in the infirmary. The table annexed shows that from the 8th of March up to the close of last year 136 weak-minded and 31 epileptic patients have been received, making a total of 167, of whom 30 have been certified as insane, 11 removed to public works as having improved, 15 discharged on licence, and five removed to other parts of the prison previous to their removal to public works. Of the weak-minded two have died.

TABLE showing the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of WEAK-MINDED and EPILEPTIC PRISONERS.

Received.		Certified as insane.		Removed to Public Works.		Discharged on licence.		Removed to other Parts of the Prison.		Deaths.		Remaining in the Rooms.	
Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.
136	31	28	2	11	–	11	4	4	1	2	–	80	24

I can report very favourably of the bodily and mental condition of this class of prisoners. They obviously improve in health and in spirits; results in great measure attributable to the variety of occupation which this prison affords. We have made some recent attempts to impart cheerfulness to the rooms, by the introduction of coloured prints and illuminated texts, and we propose to add plants of various kinds. These improvements received the hearty concurrence of our late Director Captain O'Brien, who also sanctioned the introduction of a hand-mill for grinding corn, which, if it should prove successful, will introduce a wholesome exercise. As it is proposed that the prisoners should be put to this work in succession, for short periods of time, it is believed that it will conduce both to their health and cheerfulness. In arranging these rooms, and in the continuous supervision of these patients, I have received the greatest assistance from Mr. Gover, the resident surgeon, who reports to me most favourably of the intelligence and vigilance of Mr. Brice, the principal officer of the rooms, and the officers under him. I am happy to be able to extend this commendation to Mr. Fare, the principal warder of the infirmary, and the officers of the infirmary generally.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM A. GUY, M.B.,
Medical Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—GENERAL SUMMARY of DEATHS, RELEASED on LICENCE, and REMOVALS on MEDICAL GROUNDS for the Year 1864.

Class of Convicts.	Received during the Year.	Daily Average Number.	Deaths.	Released on Licence on Medical Grounds.	Removals for fatal Diseases.	Deaths per 1,000 Convicts.	Released on Licence and Removals per 1,000 Convicts.	Deaths, Released on Licence, and Removals per 1,000 Convicts.	Insane Convicts.	
									Removed to an Asylum.	Not Removed.
Male Convicts - -	1,499	848·4	15	–	85	17·68	100·18	117·84	46	2
Female Convicts -	516	137·3	3	1	–	21·80	7·28	29·13	1	–
All Convicts - -	2,015	985·7	18	1	85	18·26	87·24	105·5	47	2

TABLE II.—DEATHS in the Year 1864.

Initials.	Whence received.	Date of Reception.	Age when convicted.	State of Health on Reception.	Cause of Death.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Death.
D. T. -	Glasgow -	Dec. 18, 1863 -	20 - -	Delicate - - - -	Phthisis - - -	Jan. 4, 1864 - -	Jan. 12, 1864.
C. D. -	Devonport -	Sept. 21 ,, -	17 - -	Delicate - - - -	Hæmorrhage from a blow	Jan. 30 ,, - -	Jan. 31 ,,
W. S. -	Dartmoor -	Mar. 15, 1864 -	55 - -	Moderately good - - -	Disease of the heart -	Mar. 16 ,, - -	Mar. 19 ,,
R. H. -	Dorchester	Nov. 14, 1863 -	65 - -	Moderately good - - -	General constitutional decay.	Jan. 5 ,, - -	Mar. 24 ,,
W. G. -	Birmingham	Feb. 23, 1864 -	49 - -	Good - - - - -	Paralysis - - -	Mar. 2 ,, - -	April 16 ,,
H. J. -	Dartmoor -	Dec. 8, 1863 -	21 - -	Delicate - - - -	Phthisis - - -	April 13 ,, - -	May 11 ,,
R. D. -	Newgate -	June 24 ,, -	30 - -	Good - - - - -	Pyæma - - -	Mar. 17 ,, - -	May 20 ,,
C. P. -	Westminster	Dec. 11, 1862 -	18 - -	Apparently good - - -	Phthisis - - -	April 21 ,, - -	May 31 ,,
J. P. -	Stafford -	May 4, 1864 -	64 - -	Apparently good - - -	Strangulated intestine	June 6 ,, - -	June 8 ,,
E. Q. -	Manchester	May 18, 1863 -	23 - -	Good - - - - -	Phthisis - - -	Mar. 24 ,, - -	June 17 ,,
H. G. -	Glasgow -	May 12 ,, -	38 - -	Bad - - - - -	Diabetes - - -	May 12 ,, - -	June 25 ,,
E. C. -	Worcester -	Mar. 5, 1864 -	52 - -	Bad - - - - -	Softening of the brain	Mar. 5 ,, - -	July 7 ,,
S. W. -	Chester -	June 3, ,, -	20 - -	Phthisical - - - -	Phthisis - - -	June 16 ,, - -	July 12 ,,
P. K. -	Liverpool -	Feb. 9 ,, -	18 - -	Delicate - - - -	Phthisis - - -	July 28 ,, - -	Aug. 8 ,,
T. C. -	Exeter -	May 1, 1863 -	34 - -	Good - - - - -	Committed suicide -	- - - -	Sept. 19 ,,
A. C. -	Salford -	May 13, 1864 -	28 - -	Delicate - - - -	Phthisis and Disease of the heart.	Oct. 10 ,, - -	Nov. 9 ,,
O. M. -	Stafford -	May 4 ,, -	39 - -	Good - - - - -	Disease of the heart -	Oct. 26 ,, - -	Nov. 10 ,,
C. D. -	Newgate -	Sept. 14 ,, -	56 - -	Good - - - - -	Committed suicide -	- - - -	Nov. 11 ,,

TABLE III.—RELEASED ON LICENCE ON MEDICAL GROUNDS in the Year 1864.

Initials.	Whence received.	Date of Reception.	Age on Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Discharge by Licence.	Disease, or Ground of Release.
A. H.	Hereford	July 22, 1863	42	Bad	Prior to reception	April 25, 1864	Uterine disease.

TABLE IV.—GENERAL SUMMARY of INFIRMARY SICK during the Year 1864.

Class of Convicts.	Daily Average Number of Convicts.	Number of Sick admitted into the Infirmary.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of Sick per 1,000 Convicts.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one Time. Feb. 29.	Greatest Number of Convicts at any one Time. July 1.	Average Number of Days at Infirmary for each Sick Convict.	Number of Days of Infirmary for each Convict, of the Average Daily Number.
Male Convicts	848·4	615	65·21	76·83	82	965	38	28
Female Convicts	137·3	55	7·38	53·75	13	133	49	19
All Convicts	985·7	670	72·6	73·65	95	1,098	39	27

Table V.—Insane Convicts in the Year 1864.

Initials.	Whence received.	Date of Reception.	Age on Reception.	State of Mind when received.	Character of the Attack.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Removal.	Whither removed.
T. P.	India	Nov. 18, 1863	30	Insane	Religious incoherence	Prior to reception	Jan. 4, 1864	Fisherton.
D. McP.	Canada	June 20, „	29	Doubtful	Delusions, &c.	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
G. W.	Pentonville	Dec. 26, 1862	24	„	Imbecility	In Aug. 1863	Feb. 8, „	„
T. E.	Bow Street	Dec. 11, 1863	61	„	Senile Dementia	Prior to reception	„ „ „	„
P. O. D.	Aldershot	Nov. 6, „	21	„	Incoherency	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
J. B.	Dartmoor	Mar. 8, 1864	32	Insane	Dementia	„ „ „	Mar. 31, „	Broadmoor.
T. B.	Pentonville	Feb. 14, 1861	29	Doubtful	Incoherency	Soon after reception	„ „ „	„
J. S.	Parkhurst	Sep. 25, 1863	21	„	Intermittent mania	Prior to reception	„ „ „	Fisherton.
J. R.	Kirkdale	Jan. 10, 1861	35	„	Partial imbecility	„ „ „	Apr. 15, „	Broodmoor.
S. S.	Dartmoor	Mar. 8, 1864	41	„	Delusions, &c.	„ „ „	„ 29, „	Fisherton.
R. J.	„	„ „	25	Insane	„	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
W. L.	„	Mar. 22, „	40	„	Perverted sexual passions, &c.	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
T. U.	„	„ „	50	„	Imbecility	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
J. A.	„	„ „	28	„	Delusions, &c.	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
F. H.	Newgate	Jan. 30, „	27	„	„	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
T. C.	Bombay	Nov. 11, 1863	25	„	„	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
J. D.	Dartmoor	Mar. 8, 1864	32	„	Imbecility	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
J. C.	„	„ „	26	„	„	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
W. P.	„	Mar. 15, „	53	„	„	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
J. W.	Manchester	Aug. 11, „	17	„	„	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
J. Y.	Calcutta	Apr. 24, „	25	„	Delusions, &c.	„ „ „	June 11, „	„
W. P.	„	„ „	28	„	Imbecility, &c.	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
W. P.	Dartmoor	Mar. 8, „	28	Doubtful	„	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
R. R.	Salford	Oct. 28, „	69	„	Senile Dementia	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
J. W.	Dartmoor	Mar 8, „	42	„	Imbecility	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
J. P.	Woking	May 2, „	27	Insane	Dementia	„ „ „	„ „ „	„

TABLE V.—*continued.*

Initials.	Whence received.	Date of Reception.	Age on Reception.	State of Mind when received.	Character of the Attack.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Removal.	Whither removed.
J. McF.	Dartmoor	Mar. 15, 1864	24	Doubtful	Imbecility	Prior to reception	June 11, 1864	Fisherton.
A. M.	,,	,, 22, ,,	20	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,
H. T.	Pentonville	Apr. 12, ,,	24	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	July 8, ,,	,,
J. R.	Dartmoor	Mar. 22, ,,	26	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,
W. S.	,,	,, ,,	31	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,
J. T.	,,	,, 8, ,,	34	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,
J. S.	,,	,, ,,	48	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,
R. P.	Woking	May 2, ,,	24	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,
P. O.	Dartmoor	Mar. 8, ,,	30	,,	Delusions, &c.	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,
R. R.	,,	July 16, ,,	41	Insane	Religious melancholia	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,
T. D.	,,	,, ,,	26	,,	Delusions, &c.	,, ,, ,,	Sept. 16, ,,	Broadmoor.
T. T.	Pentonville	Apr. 27, ,,	21	Doubtful	Delusions and incoherence	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,
C. R.	Dartmoor	Mar. 8, ,,	29	,,	Imbecility	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,
A. M.	Pentonville	June 22, ,,	24	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,
T. K.	Madras	,, 23, ,,	24	,,	Delusions, &c.	,, ,, ,,	,, 17, ,,	Fisherton.
W. J.	Newgate	Sept. 12, 1863	24	,,	Imbecility	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,
W. P.	Dartmoor	Mar. 8, 1864	21	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	Nov. 21, ,,	Broadmoor.
J. D.	Glasgow	May 12, ,,	19	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,
J. H.	Portland	Oct. 27, ,,	50	Insane	,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,
J. F.	Canada	June 2, ,,	29	Doubtful	,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,

Table VI.—Casual Sick in the Year 1864.

Class of Convicts.	Daily Average Number of Convicts.	Aggregate Number of Cases.			Daily Average Number of Cases.			Daily Average Number of Cases per 1,000 Convicts.			Cases of Diarrhœa occurring among the Casual Sick.		
		New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	Total No. of Cases.	No. of Cases during the Year per 1,000 Convicts.	Average weekly No. of Cases per 1,000 Convicts.
Male Convicts -	848·4	2,329	9,213	11,542	6·38	25·24	31·62	7·52	29·75	37·27	204	240·45	4·61
Female Convicts	137·3	253	1,237	1,490	·69	3·39	4·08	5·02	24·7	29·72	22	160·16	3·07
All Convicts -	985·7	2,582	10,450	13,032	7·07	28·63	35·70	7·17	29·04	36·21	226	229·27	4·4

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE VII.—GROUNDS of REMOVAL of MALE CONVICTS as INVALIDS to DARTMOOR and WOKING PRISONS, 1864.

Complaint.	Not existing on Reception.	Existing on Reception.	TOTAL.
Scrofula	2	6	8
Phthisis	12	52	64
Hæmoptysis	1	—	1
Asthma	1	4	5
Chronic Bronchitis	5	6	11
Morbus Cordis	—	3	3
Palpitation	—	1	1
Chronic Gastritis	1	—	1
Chronic Dysentery	1	—	1
Hæmorrhoids	—	1	1
Fistula in Ano	—	1	1
Epilepsy	—	2	2
Paralysis	—	9	9
Imbecility, &c.	—	1	1
Disease of urinary organs	—	3	3
Phosphatic Diathesis	—	—	—
Gout	1	—	1
Chronic rheumatism	4	3	7
Abscess	5	1	6
Ulcer	—	5	5
Diseased joints	1	9	10
Diseased bones	1	2	3
Rupture	—	8	8
Crippled or deformed	—	48	48
Varicose veins	1	6	7
Disease of the eye	—	11	11
Debility	11	34	45
Age	—	24	24
Deaf and Dumb	—	1	1
Total	47	241	288

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE VIII.—INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at MILLBANK for the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Total Number of Male Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 1,499.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1864.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	16	15	—	—	—	1
Influenza and Catarrh	—	34	30	—	—	1	3
Febricula	4	53	53	2	—	—	2
Ague	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	2	10	9	2	—	—	1
Erysipelas	1	5	4	—	—	—	2
Gonorrhœa	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of this class	—	7	6	—	—	—	1
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.							
Hæmorrhage	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Abscess	3	36	29	7	—	—	3
Ulcer	4	7	9	1	—	—	1
Gout	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of this class	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.							
Scrofula	2	20	10	10	—	—	2
Phthisis	5	54	18	34	—	4	3
Hæmoptysis	1	5	4	2	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.							
Hemiplegia	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Paraplegia	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Other forms of Paralysis	—	3	1	1	—	1	—
Epilepsy	—	5	3	—	—	—	2
Neuralgia	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pleurodynia	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION	—	3	1	1	—	1	—
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.							
Bronchitis	6	17	7	13	—	—	3
Pleuritis	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	2	5	4	2	—	—	1
Asthma	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the Lungs and Air-passages	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.							
Dyspepsia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Constipation	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Colic	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Millbank—*continued.*

Medical Officers Report.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
Diseases of the Digestive Organs—*cont.*							
Hernia Reducible	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Vermes	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the Digestive Organs	2	12	12	1	—	1	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys, Urinary Organs, and Organs of Generation.							
Diabetes	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Stricture of Urethra	2	10	8	2	—	—	2
Hydrocele	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the kidneys, &c.	—	4	1	—	—	—	3
9. Diseases of Joints, Bones, and Muscular System.							
Periostitis	—	3	1	1	—	—	1
Diseases of bones	2	4	2	3	—	—	1
„ joints	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System.							
Carbuncle	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Boils	—	6	4	—	—	—	2
Sycosis	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Scabies	2	27	26	—	—	—	3
Urticaria	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Eczema	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other diseases of the skin	2	19	19	—	—	—	2
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.							
Ophthalmia	—	16	10	3	—	—	3
Otalgia	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of this class	—	3	2	—	—	—	1
12. Accidents and Injuries.							
Contusions	—	9	8	—	—	1	—
Sprains	1	3	4	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	7	6	—	—	—	1
13. Feigned Diseases	—	15	14	—	—	—	1
14. Observation	14	118	85	—	34	2	11
15. Debility	1	30	11	18	—	—	2
16. Age	—	3	—	3	—	—	—

Officer's Report.

TABLE IX.—INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at Millbank, for the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Total Number of Female Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 516.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1864.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
Diarrhœa	—	1	1	—	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	1	4	4	—	—	1
Febricula	—	6	6	—	—	—
Rheumatism	—	3	3	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	1	2	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	2	3	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.						
Abscess	2	3	5	—	—	—
Ulcer	—	2	2	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.						
Scrofula	—	2	2	—	—	—
Phthisis	2	6	4	—	3	1
Hæmoptysis	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	1	1	—	—	—
4. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.						
Bronchitis	—	2	2	—	—	—
5. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Gastritis	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hæmorrhoids	—	1	1	—	—	—
6. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.						
Hæmaturia	1	—	—	1	—	—
7. DISEASES OF FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.						
Menorrhagia	—	1	1	—	—	—
8. DISEASES OF JOINTS, BONES, AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.						
Diseases of Joints	—	1	—	—	—	1
9. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.						
Boils	1	1	2	—	—	—
10. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.						
Ophthalmia	1	—	1	—	—	—
11. ACCIDENTS, INJURIES, &c.						
Contusions	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	—	1	—	—	—	1
12. DEBILITY	1	6	5	—	—	2
13. OBSERVATION	—	4	3	—	—	1

PORTLAND PRISON.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, February* 11, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of this prison for the past year.

Having only two months since entered on my duties as Governor, on the retirement of Capt. Clay, it is not practicable, within so brief a period, to have made myself conversant with the economy and arrangements of an establishment on so vast a scale as this is, and where many of the duties are dissimilar to those which for fourteen years engaged my attention at Dartmoor. Nevertheless, being generally acquainted with prison affairs, I am enabled in this my first report to refer cursorily to the various points required by the rules and regulations.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the prison on 1st January 1864 was	1,294
Since received into the prison	1,233
Total	2,527
Deduct the number of prisoners embarked for Western Australia and Gibraltar, removed to other prisons, and discharged with licences and on expiry of sentence, and deaths	1,039
Remaining in prison on 31st December 1864	1,488

For the detailed account of the above receptions and removals, see Appendix (A.)

The deputy governors have afforded me cordial support, and have satisfactorily performed their duties. Major Hickey succeeded Mr. Clifton as second deputy governor, on his promotion to the governorship of Dartmoor Prison.

Mr. Driver received his appointment as steward of this prison on the 1st of last month, and I believe him to be, from his long experience and tried integrity in the steward's department at Dartmoor, to be especially qualified for his office, and that he will in a few months be able to place this branch of the service into creditable order, so as to prevent a repetition of those frauds which I have been obliged to refer to in another part of this report.

The Conduct of the Officers.

With some exceptions, the officers have satisfactorily performed their duties, as the discipline and order which generally prevail among the prisoners, both within the prison and on the works, bear testimony to.

Their qualifications and fitness for their duties were rather severely tested in the month of July, on the commencement of the reduced diet, when a very general discontent, followed by insubordination, both within the prison and on the works, manifested itself amongst a large body of prisoners ; but the officers and civil guard were found

Governor's Report.

equal to the emergency, and their difficult and somewhat perilous duties were performed in the most praiseworthy manner.

The instructing assistant warders appointed during the year, for the purpose of instructing, measuring, and valuing the prisoners' labour, have given due attention to their duties, and good results may be expected from this new element in prison arrangements.

The Civil Guard.

Mr. Darley, the superintendent of this force, is entitled to great praise for the efficient state of the guard, and the satisfactory manner in which they perform their duties; their usefulness and efficiency were fully proved on the occasion of the outbreak among the convicts in July, when they promptly put it down.

Treatment.

The general treatment of the prisoners has undergone, consequent on recent legislation and instructions, some important changes, as compared with previous years; the diet has been subject to a considerable reduction; the mark system has been put in force, as a means of more correctly recording than heretofore the quantity of work which each prisoner performs; evening prayers have been entirely dispensed with, and the usual morning prayers, instead of being read in the chapel, are now read in the halls by the chaplains and schoolmasters; the halls, chapel, and parade grounds have been divided into small compartments, so that no more than about 250 or 300 prisoners, can mix together, at one time, and thus lessening the chances of insubordination. These daily and seasonable restraints are beginning to manifest themselves in an improved demeanour on the part of the general body of convicts, while they are especially objectionable to the turbulent and habitually ill-behaved; their full effect, however, can hardly, for the short time they have been in operation, be expected to have been yet fully realized, but, so far as I am able to judge, they are changes in a prisoner's treatment, which not only induce him to regard prison life as very considerably less pleasant than he has hitherto done, but are also producing salutary impressions among the unconvicted criminals and their friends, as evidenced in the not unfrequent references thereto in their letters.

Conduct and Industry.

The general results of the year, under this head of my report, may be expected, from the many changes that have taken place, to vary from those of previous years. The recorded reports for misconduct and idleness are sufficiently numerous to indicate that there has been a disposition on the part of some of the prisoners to resist the more stringent regulations which have been introduced during the year; and, in the month of July, when the reduced diet was commenced, a spirit of insubordination manifested itself which for a short time threatened to be of a serious character; the prompt action, however, of a few of the civil guard, by firing on some of the ringleaders, when they approached them, armed with picks and shovels, very soon dispersed the rioters, and subdued those who, though passive, were watching the success or failure of the proceedings. This somewhat formidable revolt was quelled, I am happy to say, without military aid, thereby showing how efficiently the officers, as well as the guard, can, and do, in cases of emergency, perform their hazardous duties, and the utmost praise is due to them for their great forbearance in times of danger and trial. This outbreak has affected injuriously

both the standard of the industry and behaviour of the prisoners, and though the outward sign of insubordination was promptly quelled, there remained for some time, and indeed it is not yet wholly eradicated, a sullenness of demeanour which indicated a want of interest in the work and a disregard to good behaviour. These unfavourable manifestations are daily growing less, and the prisoners are beginning to exhibit improved industry and a more cheerful obedience to prison rule and discipline. Governor's Report.

I am quite impressed with the belief that the mark system, accompanied with the measurement of their work by competent trade warders, will, ere long, secure a standard of industry not before attained.

In the Appendices will be found recorded a list of the offences committed, the punishmenis awarded, and the admonitions given; and it is satisfactory to observe, that out of 2,527 prisoners who have passed through the prison during the year, no fewer than 1,496 have not been punished.

Discipline.

With the exception of the insubordination before referred to, the discipline of previous years is, under all circumstances, satisfactorily maintained; and I feel it due to my predecessor, Capt. Clay, to bear testimony to the orderly conduct of the prisoners on my succeeding him in his duties.

Discharges on Licence and by Expiration of Sentence.

During the year, 523 have been thus discharged from custody, and all who have been discharged since the passing of the Penal Servitude Act of 1864 have been placed under police supervision. This surveillance, together with the practice of photographing every licensed prisoner, are important changes in the rules regulating the discharge of prisoners; and, judging from the certificates furnished from time to time by the chief constables and superintendents of police, as well as those from clergymen, magistrates, and others, there would seem to be good hope that a very considerable number of released prisoners are, notwithstanding the difficult circumstances of their position, leading an orderly and industrious life.

Abuses.

The trial at Dorchester Assizes in the month of July, against a marine store dealer of Weymouth, named Simmonds, and who was sentenced to three years penal servitude, for having Portland Prison stores unlawfully in his possession, rendered it necessary to institute inquiries into the state of the steward's department, as it was feared, from the evidence produced at the trial, that irregularities existed therein. These proceedings, as well as the subsequent inquiries through the agency of the metropolitan police, led to the dismissal of the steward and one of his porters, and to the services of others attached to the department being dispensed with. Preventive measures have since been adopted to prevent a repetition of similar abuses, and, I have every reason to believe, that, with the exception of occasional trafficking, which I fear it is almost hopeless to expect entirely to eradicate, there are no existing corrupt practices.

Escapes.

No prisoner has effected his escape, but there have been eight who had ineffectually attempted it.

Governor's Report.

The Value and Amount of the Prisoners' Earnings.

The prices which have generally regulated the earnings of prisoners have, during the year, undergone revision and, as the rates now established are on the whole considerably below those of previous years, it must be expected that the total money value of the work performed and measured fall short of that recorded in the year 1863.

The Appendices at the end of this report give, in detail, the majority of the work that has been done, and represents the value of the earnings to be 29,464*l.* 17*s.* 4½*d.*

Description of Labour.

The majority of the prisoners have been employed on works connected with the Admiralty and War Departments; in quarrying, scappling, dressing, and loading stone for the Chatham and Portsmouth yards, the Portland breakwater, and the general fortifications of the island; making and repairing tramroads, plant, tools, &c.; road making; excavations for batteries; draining the East Weir; building masonry and rubble walls in Vern Ditch; well sinking; smiths' and carpenters work to newly erected magazine.

Prison Labour.

Under this head the work has chiefly been building a new house for the second deputy governor; raising walls to water tanks at Folly Pier; subdivision of the chapel, halls, parades, and exercising yards; executing the authorized repairs to prison buildings and officers' quarters; cultivating prison gardens; baking and cooking for officers and prisoners; washing and repairing prisoners' clothes, bedding, &c. of the establishment.

Condition of the Buildings.

Those buildings erected with stone are generally secure and in fair order, but the wood framing and boarding of the other buildings is, in places, much decayed, and must, before long, undergo considerable repair. Many of the officers' quarters, both superior and subordinate, require general and in some cases rather extensive repair and alteration. The steam engine at Folly Pier is in good working order, but the boilers having been in use for so many years require careful working and close attention. The heating and cooking apparatuses and steam boilers within the prison are all in fair working order.

Observance of Rules.

I certify to the best of my belief that the rules laid down for the government of this prison have, except in those cases specially reported to you, been complied with.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. Morrish,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

From Portland Prison.

Governor's Report.

(A.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the RECEPTION and REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Prison, during the Year 1864.

On 1st January 1864, the number in Portland Prison was			1,294
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons	Millbank	97	
	Pentonville	200	
	Portsmouth	16	
	Chatham	415	
	Dartmoor	28	
	Woking	40	
			800
County and Borough Prisons under contract with the Government	Wakefield	297	
	Leeds	13	
	Leicester	59	
	Northampton	3	
	Perth	18	
	Bedford	40	
			430
Broadmoor		2	
Disembarked from ship "Merchantman"		1	
			3
	Total		2,527
Disposed of during the year by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank Penal class, 24; invalids, 12	36	
	Pentonville	4	
	Portsmouth	82	
	Chatham	46	
	Dartmoor	26	
	Woking	11	
			205
Embarkations	Western Australia	182	
	Gibraltar	71	
			253
Removals	Lunatic Asylums, Fisherton	1	
	Broadmoor for public works	50	
			51
Three Pardons		2	
Discharged on licence from here, 314; through Millbank, 180		494	
Discharged specially on licence		2	
,, sentence expired from here, 13; through Millbank, 14		27	
Deaths		5	
Numbers remaining, 31st December			1,488
			2,527

Average number during the year 1,439.

Return of Classes and Sentences of Prisoners in Portland Prison for each Quarter of the Year 1864.

Quarter ending	Class.						Total in Prison.	Term of Sentence.													
	Old Regulation.			New Regulation.				3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	10 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	18 years.	20 years.	21 years.	25 years.	Life.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Probation.	2 nd	3rd.																
March -	1,198	101	128	—	—	—	=1,427	469	510	174	89	60	12	70	3	10	19	1	1	1	1	7
June -	1,101	124	134	1	—	—	=1,360	441	506	185	104	71	4	26	3	3	12	—	1	—	—	4
September	1,198	116	122	1	—	12	=1,449	400	563	208	108	81	10	50	4	5	12	—	2	—	—	6
December	1,015	135	89	138	1	110	=1,488	394	580	225	67	104	17	67	4	6	14	—	2	—	—	8

STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the year 1864. Governor's Report.

Number of Offenders punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
*96	485	581	1,496	121	979	1,100	22·97 (or 0·629 per cent.)	89	1,439	2,527

* 20 cases of Corporal Punishment.

Twenty-five reports recommended to the Director for punishment included as Governor's decisions. This includes slight reports, but which must appear before the Director for approval.

Portland Prison, 10th February 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

The daily average number of Prisoners employed throughout the year 1864 is as follows:—

War Department -	-	635 men of 313 days each.
Admiralty Department	-	450 „
Prison Department -	-	226 „
Non-effective -	-	133 „
Total	-	1,444

Governor's Report.

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME in SUMMER and WINTER.

	SUMMER.				WINTER.			
	From	To	Hours.	Min.	From	To	Hours.	Min.
Prisoners rise, wash, clean cells, &c.	5 0	5 45	—	45	5 30	6 15	—	45
Breakfast - -	5 45	6 15	—	30	6 15	7 0	—	45
Prayers and unlocking	6 15	6 30	—	15	7 0	7 15	—	15
Labour, including parades.	6 30	12 0	5	30	7 15	12 0	4	45
Dinner - -	12 0	1 0	1	—	12 0	1 0	1	—
Labour, including parades - -	1 0	6 10	5	10	1 0	5 10	4	10
Supper - - -	6 10	6 40	—	30	5 10	5 55	—	45
Hair cutting, shaving, reading, schooling, writing letters, bathing, &c., until bed time.	6 40	8 0	1	20	5 55	8 0	2	5
Total -	—	—	15	—	—	—	14	30

ABSTRACT.

	Summer.		Winter.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
Hours of Labour - - -	10	40	8	55
Hours of Meals - - - -	2	0	2	30
Prayers - - - - -	0	15	0	15
In-door occupations - - - -	2	5	2	50
Total - - -	15	0	14	30

SUMMARY of ADMIRALTY WORK for 1864, detailed in Appendix (C.), showing the Average Earnings of each Party of Convicts. Governor's Report.

Party.	Name of Warder in charge.	Employment in Breakwater Quarries.	No. of Days.	Average per Man per Day of 8 Hours.	Amount.
				s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Smiths -	McEachen -	Smiths' work -	8,438	2 7	1,090 19 1½
Carpenters -	Wadeson -	Carpenters' work -	4,073½	2 4½	485 7 11
Riggers -	White, J. -	Erecting and attending to cranes.	2,138	2 5	259 15 2
Platelayers -	Cox - -	Maintaining railways	5,432	2 1½	577 14 10½
No. 5 -	Jackson, R.	Scappling stone in blocks for Portland Breakwater, Chatham and Portsmouth Docks.	5,879	1 6	444 13 7¼
17 -	Greenham -		6,479½	1 9⅜	586 15 8
19 -	Pottinger -		1,533	1 7⅜	126 15 9
29 -	Cameron -		6,607	1 6¼	503 12 5
38 -	Roberts, T.		7,251	1 6	546 12 3¾
47 -	Gunning -		4,004½	1 5¾	299 14 0¾
49 -	Fogarty -		4,299½	1 6⅜	338 7 8½
1 -	Sparks -	Quarrying and loading stone.	5,146½	1 7½	421 18 1¼
4 -	Wright -		3,906	1 6⅜	308 12 6⅜
6 -	Southgate -		6,006½	1 10½	557 12 6¼
10 -	Joel -		5,838	1 9	514 19 10
13 -	Russell -		5,577	1 3⅜	365 16 4¼
14 -	Beaumont -		5,625	1 10¼	526 10 3⅜
16 -	Comben -		16	1 4	1 1 4
18 -	Barnett -		4,785½	1 7½	392 11 5½
21 -	Green -		6,041	2 1	635 5 11
22 -	Gullick -		5,237	1 8¼	443 18 0½
23 -	Kitson -		6,798	2 0¾	705 15 11½
24 -	Guy -		5,066	1 8½	435 4 2¾
30 -	Weston -		434	1 10¼	40 6 6¼
31 -	Isdale -		5,314	1 9⅜	477 18 3
45 -	Miles -		4,288	2 1¼	451 15 3
48 -	Sladden -		969	1 8	81 12 7¼
51 -	Rennie -		3,417	1 2½	209 2 10¾
52 -	Penelerick -		3,274½	1 2½	208 1 2½
46 -	Crisp -		4,526	1 7	359 17 4¾
Pointsmen -	Hart -	Attending railway points.	599½	2 2¾	66 18 10½
Light work -	Drabble -	Breaking stone for concrete for Breakwater -	1,617⅓	0 11¾	80 13 6
Stone Sawyers	Lane -		33½	0 5¼	0 14 7¼
		Remained in prison -	416	—	—
			141,066½	—	12,546 16 4¼

Governor's Report.

SUMMARY of WAR DEPARTMENT WORK for 1864, as detailed in Appendix (D.), showing the Average Earnings of each Party of Convicts.

Party.	Name of Warder in charge.	Employment in Fortifications, Quarries, &c.	No. of Days.	Average per Man per Day of 8 Hours.		Amount.		
				s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Smiths -	McLynchey	Smiths' work -	4,472	2	4	525	19	1¼
Carpenters -	Honeyborne	Carpenters' work -	6,869	2	2¼	751	8	5¼
Riggers -	Gibbs -	Erecting and attending to cranes.	1,811	1	10	166	10	9¾
Platelayers -	Yeatman -	Maintaining railways	2,731	2	1½	290	12	9¼
No. 34 -	Littlee -	Masons' work -	15,227	1	5¼	1,100	17	2
37 -	Parsons -	Quarrying stone and building walls in Vern Ditch -	4,466	1	5½	327	3	9
39 -	Legg -		6,637	1	6	498	1	8¾
7 -	Curtiss -	Quarrying and scappling stone blocks in quarries and Vern Ditch	5,094	1	7	406	15	11½
8 -	Moxham -		6,499	1	6¼	497	1	1
20 -	Burgess -		7,367	1	2½	445	0	11
15 -	Jackson, J.		5,846	1	1¾	324	6	6
16 -	Comben -		4,979½	1	5¾	369	8	7
32 -	Downton -		7,205½	1	8¼	612	7	1¼
44 -	Bain -		5,969	1	4¼	405	10	9½
45 -	Miles -		1,482½	1	1¾	86	3	9
53 -	Frazer -		2,251	1	4	151	5	9¾
4 -	Wright -	Excavating and forming batteries, parades, roads, earthworks, drains, &c. -	1,672	0	11½	80	10	5¼
9 -	Millard -		7,160½	1	6¼	549	7	10¼
11 -	Brown -		6,814½	1	4½	473	1	3¾
19 -	Stare -		523½	1	9¾	47	15	0¼
25 -	McGrath -		7,626½	1	1¾	441	4	7¾
27 -	Hardy -		1,176½	0	8½	42	14	9½
28 -	Mullins -		8,266	1	4	553	2	3
31 -	Isdale -		1,338½	2	0	134	5	7¼
35 -	Stone -		7,529½	1	7¼	606	0	0
36 -	White, C. -		6,823½	1	4¼	468	3	10¾
38 -	Smith -		7,927½	1	2¾	490	3	1
40 -	Roberts -		8,745½	1	3½	572	19	10½
41 -	Gulliver -		8,745	1	2¼	527	0	6¼
42 -	Partridge -		8,650½	1	2½	527	15	3½
43 -	Naughten -		7,947	1	1¾	459	16	6½
48 -	Sladden -		2,823½	1	5¼	204	0	2¾
50 -	Excell -		6,589	1	3¼	420	18	10½
3 -	Mitchell -		8,699	1	4	583	8	10¼
		Remained in prison -	740	—		—		
			198,704½	—		14,141	3	3¾

SUMMARY of PRISON WORK for 1864, detailed in Appendix (B.), showing the Average Earnings of each Party of Convicts. Governor's Report.

Party.	Name of Warder in charge.	Employment in Shops and Buildings.	No. of Days.	Average per Man per Day of 8 Hours.	Amount.
				s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Smiths -	McDermott	Smiths, tinmen, gas fitters, and bell-hangers' work.	4,311½	2 0¾	447 16 11½
Carpenters -	Dunman -	Carpenters' work - -	3,443	1 11¾	342 17 0½
Painters -	Cummins -	Painting, plumbing, and glazing.	2,254½	1 9	198 4 7½
Stone Sawyers	Lano -	Sawing stone and general labour of prison.	7,417½	1 1¾	425 5 4¼
Light work -	Lano -	Breaking stone, &c. -	157	0 4	2 12 1
No. 19 -	Stare -	Repairs to prison buildings; raising water tanks, &c.	3,007	1 10	278 9 4½
27 -	Hardy -	Masons' work -	7,121½	1 9	628 6 5
80 -	Weston -	Mixing mortar, burning lime, and nobbling stone.	4,941	1 10	453 5 10¼
		Remaining in prison	97	—	—
			32,750	—	2,776 17 8½
Tailors -	Leach -	Repairing clothing -	7,078		
Washers -	Heritage -	Washing - -	6,783½		
Cooks -	Legg -	Cooking - -	5,972½		
Bakers -	Rowcliffe -	Baking - -	3,080½		
Shoemakers	Trotman -	Mending boots and shoes.	7,579½		
Gardeners -	Winzar -	Cultivating prison garden.	1,836		
Cleaners -	Green -	Cleaning prison, &c.	5,525		
			37,849		
School -	Scriven -	—	20,043		
Sick -	Smart -	—	12,071½		
Sep. Cells -	Douglass -	—	6,781		
		Not told off to parties	2,765		
			41,660½		

Governor's Report.

(B.)—Detail of the Labour performed by Convicts for Portland Prison in the Year 1864, with the Measurements and Value thereof.

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Carpenters.			
New work for prison buildings, subdividing chapel, prison yards, and forming 18 new cells F. hall	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to authorized Schedule.	136 2 4½
New work for furniture and fittings			22 13 11½
„ superior officers' quarters			0 18 9
„ subordinate „			1 3 4
Repairs to prison buildings			51 6 4
„ furniture and fittings			21 10 4
„ superior officers' quarters			7 11 9
„ subordinate „			10 9 3
Sawing elm, ash, or oak for new works and repairs	1,459 super. feet	4*s.* per 100 feet.	2 18 4½
Sawing Memel for new works and repairs	25,010	3*s.* per 100 feet.	37 10 3½
Blacksmiths.			
New work for prison buildings, subdividing chapel, prison yards, and forming 18 new cells F. hall	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to authorized Schedule.	146 10 6
New work for furniture and fittings			16 2 7¼
„ superior officers' quarters			1 14 0
„ subordinate „			10 8 11
Repairs to prison buildings			157 6 7
„ furniture and fittings			9 3 11
„ superior officers' quarters			0 8 10
„ subordinate „			12 5 11
Locksmiths.			
Repairs to prison			17 0 5
„ officers' quarters			3 9 4
Tinmen.			
Making prison utensils			24 18 6¼
Repairing „			38 13 11
Grinding and repairing scissors, razors, garden shears, office knives, &c.			6 19 10
Painters.			
New work to prison buildings, subdividing chapel, prison yards, and 18 new cells F. hall			5 5 11¾
New work to furniture and fittings, utensils, and prisoners' hats			25 10 5¾
Repairs to prison buildings			65 4 2¾
„ furniture and fittings			2 18 1
„ superior officers' quarters			10 4 0¼
„ subordinate „			134 17 3¼
Carried forward	—	—	981 8 1

Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.* Governor's Report.

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - -	—	—	981 8 1
MASONS, BRICKLAYERS, QUARRYMEN, AND EXCAVATORS.			
Quarrying whitbed stone for yard walls, new penal prison, Deputy Governor's house, and additions to quarters -	1,145¼ tons	2 6	143 3 1½
Quoins and rubble split from rough blocks for ditto - - - - - -	13,641½ cube ft.	0 1	56 16 9½
Stone rubble picked and axed for ditto -	17,681⅔ „	0 3	221 0 5
Dressing quoins, door heads, window sills, coping, &c. for ditto - - -	2,176¼ „	1 3	136 0 3¾
Sawing whitbed for ditto - -	1,104 1/12 super. ft.	0 6	27 12 5½
Scappling and jacking stone for sawyers for ditto - - - - -	—	—	7 15 11
Making mortar, wheeling lime, screening stone dust from chippings, carting water, burning and grinding clay for ditto -	—	—	87 4 1¼
Carting stone and mortar for ditto -	—	—	80 2 2¼
Stripping quarry surface and wheeling excavations for ditto - -	251½ cube yards	0 8	8 7 8
Unloading stone carting or trucking ditto to masons shed for ditto - -	—	—	30 15 8½
Rough stone selected and carted for foundation, long distance from quarries, for ditto - - - - - -	592 cube feet	0 3	7 8 0
Clearing rubble from masons' yard, and wheeling to heaps, for ditto - -	—	—	13 2 10½
Burning lime for ditto - - -	174 yards	1 2	10 3 0
Preparing and erecting mill for grinding burnt clay for ditto - - -	—	—	2 10 8½
Excavating foundations for division walls for ditto - - - - -	377½ yards	0 6½	10 4 5¾
Building foundations for division walls for ditto - - - - -	1,509·8 cube ft.	0 0¾	4 14 4¼
Building random coursed work for ditto -	6,582·6 „	0 1½	41 2 9¾
Pointing division walls for ditto - -	6,778 super. feet	0 1¼	35 6 0½
Setting quoins, door head, coping, &c. for ditto - - - - -	913 cubic feet	0 2½	9 10 2½
Erecting and taking down scaffolding for ditto - - - - - -	—	—	0 13 6½
Pulling down old walls for ditto - -	—	—	2 4 9¾
Carting rubbish from prison yards -	—	—	3 5 4½
Cutting holes in quoins for fixing frames, and fastenings for doors, yard walls -	No. 68	0 3	0 17 0
Opening ground for repairs of gas and water pipes, building brickwork round syphon and value, and making good -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to authorized Schedule.	2 6 10½
Opening, clearing, repairing, and making good prison drains - - -			7 16 1½
Wheeling coke to boiler house - -			7 19 2¾
Quarrying stone, excavating, carting away rubbish, and levelling yard - -			22 1 7
Dressing and erecting stone pulpit -			5 8 3½
Alterations of steward's stores - -			31 10 3¾
Carried forward -	—	—	1,968 12 3¾

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. d.	*£ s. d.*
Brought forward - -			1,968 12 3¾
Pumping rain water from tanks for prison use, carting water to officers' cottages during drought - - -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to authorized Schedule.	46 16 3
			10 10 8¾
Making road to back of E. cottages -			3 3 4
Building water filter in tank at back of E. cottages, materials carted 200 yards -			5 11 6¼
Alterations to Assistant Chaplain's office -			1 18 9½
Repairing surface of prison yards, rolling ditto, and cleaning incline from back gate to prison - - -			5 19 2¾
Working air fan in Admiralty Foundary for prison castings - - - -			3 1 4½
Tarring gates, doors, privies, gas, water-pipes, eaves gutters, hand carts, carpenter's shop, &c. - - - -			3 5 9½
3-inch flags, faced, jointed, and laid for repairs in halls, prison passages, entrance gates, &c. - - - - -	1,316¼ super. ft.	0 2¾	15 1 7½
Sawing 1-inch slab slate for repairs of hall, landings - - - - -	164⅔ lin. feet	0 1½	1 0 7
Sawing whitbed for flags for repairs of prison - - - -	1,316¼ super. ft.	0 6	32 18 1½
Building rough rubble wall to lime shed, and to steward's garden - - -	1,314½ cube ft.	0 1¼	6 16 11
Fixing, repairing, and tarring shelter sheds	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to authorized Schedule.	0 8 4¾
Clearing out gully in rock to find drain -			0 16 2½
Cleaning floors of halls after being painted			3 15 0
Repairs to washhouse - - -			1 1 4¼
„ bakehouse - - -			2 2 6⅞
„ kitchen - - -			0 11 3½
„ prison offices - - -			0 15 7½
„ separate cells - - -			1 13 1¼
„ boundary walls - -			3 19 5
„ Folly Pier - - -			4 16 4¾
„ superior officers' quarters -			8 5 5¼
„ subordinate „ -			20 8 7½
„ and cleaning out water tanks -			6 4 8¼
„ civil guards' barracks - -			1 13 9
„ fire engine house, and cleaning hose - - -			0 15 11
„ boiler house - - -			0 12 11¾
„ prison halls and chapel, and bath rooms, &c. - -			44 10 3
Sawing "cap" for repairs of prison -	31⅔ super. feet	1 0	1 11 9
Breaking stone for repairs of roads -	87½ cube yards	1 5	6 3 11½
„ flint, fine, for footpaths - -	251 cube feet	0 2	2 1 10
Burning lime for purifying gas - -	50 cube yards	1 2	2 18 4
FOLLY PIER.			
Making rubble drains round engine house, excavating for and laying syphon pipes to engine house, digging trial holes for water, tarring walls, &c. - -	—	—	28 11 10
Carried forward - -	—	—	2,130 15 3½

Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	2,130 15 3¼
Building stone rubble wall to raise water tanks, beds, joints, and face of stone hammer dressed - - -	3,361½ cube ft.	0 3¼	45 10 4¾
Puddling clay at back of rubble walls of tanks - - - - -	—	—	14 3 3
Excavations filled, and wheeled various distances, and filled in at back of rubble walls - - - - -	2,898½ cube yds.	0 6½	78 10 0¼
Stone collected and wheeled 50 yards for rubble walls - - - -	146¼ „	0 4½	2 14 10
Turfing round top surface - -	186 super. yards	0 1	0 15 6
Deputy Governor's House.			
Excavating foundation - - -	121$\frac{3}{17}$ cube yds.	0 8	4 1 2
Stone rubble and quoins split from rough blocks - - - - -	2,903 cube feet	0 1	12 1 11
Stone rubble picked and axed - -	8,344½ „	0 3	104 6 1
Dressing window and door quoins, heads, sills, jambs, chimney stacks, &c. -	1,564 „	1 2½	94 9 10
Building foundation - - -	1,508½ „	0 0¾	4 14 3¼
„ walls random coursed work -	9,584½ „	0 1¼	59 18 0¾
Setting quoins, heads, sills, &c. - -	709 „	0 2½	7 7 8½
Slating - - - - -	15·84 squares	4 0	3 3 4¼
Fixing scaffolding - - - - - -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to authorized Schedule.	1 17 7½
Beading wall plates and cutting holes for rafters - - - - - -			0 8 8¼
Fixing window frames - - - -			0 8 9
Plastering walls and ceilings - - -			0 10 6
Coal-tarring walls - - - -			1 14 2¾
Making slate cistern - - - - -			0 10 0
Fixing water tank - - - -			0 5 1½
Carting excavations from foundation -			0 11 6
Scappling stone blocks in quarry - -			0 13 9
Making mortar - - - - -			8 8 11
Alterations to building - - -			3 0 3
Making and fixing doors and frames, window sashes and frames, floors, roofs, &c.			50 10 11¾
Forging new iron work - - - - -			2 13 8
Carting materials - - - -			44 12 0¼
Total - - -	—	—	2,776 17 8½

Governor's Report.

(C.)—Detail of the Labour performed for the Admiralty Department, &c., by Convicts in the Year 1864, with the Measurements and Value thereof.

Quantities and Description of Work.	Average Rates. £	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
37,252½ tons stone, rough deposit, quarried and loaded, for breakwater	0	0	11¼	1,746	4	2½
210 tons stone, rough deposit, quarried and left in quarry, for breakwater	0	0	7	6	2	6
1,393½ tons stone, rough deposit, selected, wheeled 30 yards and loaded, for breakwater	0	0	7	40	12	10½
15,925½ tons stone, foundation, quarried and loaded, for breakwater	0	0	11¼	746	10	1¾
6,255¾ tons stone, hearting, quarried and loaded, for breakwater	0	0	11¼	293	4	9½
31,257 tons stone, rough deposit, foundation, and hearting, loaded only, for breakwater	0	0	5½	716	6	1½
213¼ tons stone, quarried, broken to pass 3-inch ring for fine foundation, and loaded, for breakwater	0	1	10	19	10	11½
430¾ tons stone, selected and broken to pass 3-inch ring for fine foundation, and loaded, for breakwater	0	1	6¾	33	13	0½
276¼ tons stone, flinty foundation, quarried, for breakwater	0	0	11¾	13	10	6
197¼ tons stone, broken flint, loaded only, for breakwater	0	0	4	3	5	9
2,168 tons stone, concrete, and loaded only, for breakwater	0	0	4	36	2	8
1,498½ cube yards stone broken for concrete, for breakwater	0	1	6	111	14	3
885 cube yards stone, concrete, screened once, for breakwater	0	0	4½	16	11	10½
594 cube yards stone, concrete, screened twice, for breakwater	0	0	7	17	6	6
233 cube yards stone, concrete, screened thrice, for breakwater	0	0	10½	10	3	10½
237 cube yards stone, flint, selected and broken small, for breakwater	0	2	0	23	14	0
12½ cube yards stone, filled into drain to tank	0	1	0	0	12	6
10 cube yards, dry rubble wall, built in engine pit	0	1	1½	0	11	3
18,886¾ cube yards, digging and removing heaps of ground to various distances in quarries to clear surface, &c.	0	0	5½	432	16	4¾
558 cube yards ballast loaded	0	0	4	9	16	0
132 tons ballast loaded	0	0	3	1	13	0
160 tons coals unloaded	0	0	4¼	2	16	8
1,159 tons stone, whitbed and basebed, random quoins, quarried, loaded, and sent to stack	0	2	0¾	119	10	5¼
7,374 tons stone, roach, random sizes, quarried and loaded	0	2	3	829	11	6
1,765¼ tons stone, whitbed, random sizes, quarried and loaded	0	2	2¾	196	15	0½
5,851½ tons stone, kerf, random sizes, quarried and loaded	0	1	11¾	579	0	7
4,763¾ tons stone, basebed, random sizes, quarried and loaded	0	1	11¾	471	8	3
1,037½ tons stone, flatbed, random sizes, quarried, and loaded	0	1	8½	88	12	4¾
289 tons stone, basebed, random sizes, quarried, scappled, and loaded	0	4	4¼	62	18	4¼
567½ tons stone, roach, ashlar, scappled, and stacked	0	2	8½	76	5	2
780½ tons stone, whitbed, ashlar, scappled and stacked	0	2	6¼	98	7	6
Carried forward	-		-	6,805	9	1½

Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.* Governor's Report.

Quantities and Description of Work.	Average Rates. £	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	-		-	6,805	9	1¼
202 tons stone, basebed, ashlar, scappled and stacked -	0	2	6¼	25	9	2½
1,064 tons stone, roach, ashlar, scappled and stacked -	0	2	7	137	8	8
1,207 tons stone, whitbed, ashlar, scappled and stacked -	0	2	7	155	18	1
100½ tons stone, kerb, scappled to mould and stacked -	0	4	0	20	2	0
60¼ tons stone, basebed, scappled to mould and stacked -	0	4	0	12	1	0
26½ tons, roach, ashlar, scappled and dressed, for breakwater - - - - - -	0	6	7½	8	15	6¾
315 tons kerf, ashlar, scappled and dressed, for breakwater - - - - - - -	0	6	7½	104	6	10½
104½ tons basebed, ashlar, scappled and dressed, for breakwater - - - - - - -	0	6	7½	34	12	3¾
1,050 tons flatbed, ashlar, scappled and dressed, for breakwater - - - - - - -	0	6	7½	347	16	3
1,951 tons stone roach, scappled to mould, for breakwater - - - - - -	0	3	10	373	19	0¾
2⅛ tons stone whitbed, scappled to mould, for breakwater	0	4	0	0	8	6
428½ tons stone, kerf, scappled to mould, for breakwater	0	4	11¾	106	13	10½
242½ tons stone, basebed, scappled to mould, for breakwater - - - - - -	0	4	0	48	10	0
1,812½ tons stone, roach, scappled to sizes, for breakwater	0	3	9¼	341	14	7¾
157¼ tons stone, kerf, scappled to sizes, for breakwater -	0	3	9¾	29	16	2¾
53¼ tons stone, basebed, scappled to sizes, for breakwater	0	3	11¼	10	9	8
153$\frac{1}{16}$ tons stone, flatbed, scappled sizes, for breakwater	0	3	7	27	11	4½
72¼ tons stone, roach, taken from stock, partly scappled and converted into moulds, for breakwater - -	0	2	0	7	4	6
2$\frac{5}{16}$ tons stone, kerf, taken from stock, partly scappled and converted into moulds, for breakwater - -	0	2	0	0	5	10½
2¼ tons stone, basebed, taken from stock, partly scappled and converted into moulds, for breakwater - -	0	2	0	0	4	6
12$\frac{1}{16}$ tons stone, kerf, taken from stock, partly scappled and converted into ashlar, for breakwater - -	0	2	0	1	5	4½
1$\frac{5}{16}$ tons stone, basebed, taken from stock, partly scappled and converted into ashlar, for breakwater - -	0	2	0	0	3	10½
30$\frac{5}{16}$ tons stone, roach, ashlar, scappled, dressed, and dry set for breakwater - - - - -	0	7	0	10	12	2¼
29¼ tons stone, kerf, ashlar, scappled, dressed, and dry set, for breakwater - - - - -	0	7	0	10	4	9
31¾ tons stone, basebed, ashlar, scappled, dressed, and dry set, for breakwater - - - - -	0	7	0	11	2	3
85$\frac{3}{16}$ tons stone, flatbed, ashlar, scappled, dressed, and dry set, for breakwater - - - - -	0	7	0	29	15	5¼
54$\frac{1}{16}$ tons stone, kerf, ashlar, scappled and dressed, (sample) for 4 feet wall, for breakwater - -	0	7	3½	20	0	1½
1,028 tons stone, dressed, ashlar, dry set in wall in No. 4. stone field, for breakwater - - - -	0	0	4	17	2	8
28 tons stone, roached, scappled to moulds, for War Department, Nothe Fort - - - -	0	4	0	5	12	0
479½ tons stone, whitbed, scappled to moulds, for Portsmouth - - - - - - -	0	3	11	93	18	0½
363$\frac{5}{16}$ tons stone, kerf, scappled to moulds, for Portsmouth - - - - - -	0	4	2¼	82	6	5¾
144$\frac{7}{16}$ tons stone, basebed, scappled to moulds, for Portsmouth - - - - - -	0	4	1¾	29	18	9¾
6$\frac{1}{16}$ tons stone, kerf, taken from stock, partly scappled and converted into moulds, for Portsmouth - -	0	2	0	0	13	9
Carried forward	-		-	8,911	13	0½

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Quantities and Description of Work.	Average Rates. £	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	-		-	8,911	13	0½
1,071¾ tons stone, roach coping, scappled, for Chatham -	0	4	0	214	7	0
165¼ tons stone, basebed coping, scappled, for Chatham -	0	2	7	21	6	10¾
25 tons stone, whitbed, partly scappled, for Chatham - - - - - - - -	0	2	0	2	10	0
3,389½ tons stone, scappled or dressed, loaded only, for breakwater - - - - - -	0	0	3¼	45	18	0
1,024 tons stone, scappled or dressed, loaded only, for Portsmouth - - - - - -	0	0	3¼	13	17	4
1,120¼ tons stone, scapplied or dressed, loaded only, for Chatham - - - - - -	0	0	3¼	15	3	5½
6,202¾ tons stone, stacked - - - - -	0	0	3½	90	9	2½
15,841¾ tons stone, loaded or unloaded, and selected and loaded, including lifting by screw jacks - -	0	0	3	198	1	2¼
2,976 days, loading or unloading, and selecting and loading, including lifting by screw jacks - - - -	0	2	1½	316	4	0
160 days, marking stove blocks - - - -	0	1	6½	12	6	8
5,516 feet super. stone, dressed, roach ashlar, taken from stone fields and converted, for breakwater - -	0	0	1½	34	9	6
982 feet super. stone, scappled whitbed, taken from stone field, beds and joints dressed as last item - - -	0	0	1⅓	6	2	9
747½ feet run, lewis holes drilled in dressed stone -	0	0	7½	23	7	2¼
130⅓ chains broad gauge railway laid complete - -	1	4	4	158	11	5¼
453 chains broad gauge railway repaired - -	0	9	4¼	211	17	5¼
167⅓ chains broad gauge railway repaired, new sleepers put in - - - - - - -	0	15	6½	130	0	7½
89⅓ chains broad gauge railway ballasted - -	0	10	1⅓	45	6	2¼
141 chains broad gauge railway taken up - -	0	8	11½	63	3	1½
1½ chains narrow gauge railway laid complete - -	0	13	0	0	19	6
1½ chains narrow gauge railway taken up - -	0	6	0	0	9	0
12 sets points and crossings laid complete - -	1	9	2	17	10	0
100 new sleepers adzed - - - - -		—		0	6	0
599½ days attending railway points and carrying tools, &c. - - - - - - -	0	2	3	67	8	10½
44 cranes erected - - - - - - -	1	10	7½	67	7	6
101 cranes shifted - - - - - -	1	2	0	111	2	0
38 cranes lowered - - - - - - -	0	19	9	37	10	6
19 jibs raised - - - - - - -	0	5	5	5	2	11
409 guys shifted - - - - - - - -	0	2	3¼	46	8	9¼
4 fall chains of cranes shifted - - - - -	0	3	0	0	12	0
336 guy holes made in basebed - - - - -	0	2	4¼	39	11	0
Rigging flagstaff - - - - - - -		—		1	0	5
4½ days oiling cranes - - - - - - -	0	2	0	0	9	0
26 days clearing out shed to make a store for chain -	0	2	4⅗	3	2	3½
20 days tarring sheds - - - - - - -	0	2	4⅗	2	7	11
10 days removing chain to be tarred, then stored -	0	2	2⅕	1	2	1
Tarring chains, &c., then stored - - - -		—		1	0	11¼
Stacking chain, then stored - - - - - -		—		1	7	9¾
23½ days collecting materials - - - - - - -	0	1	11	2	5	0½
4 days cleaning roads - - - - - -	0	2	3¼	0	9	1
30 days removing barrow runs, loading sleepers, and drilling holes at water tank - - - - -	0	1	6¾	2	6	10½
Barrow runs erected - - - - - - -		—		4	4	7¼
Taking out and replacing wheels, &c. in travellers -		—		3	4	2¾
Moving a returned traveller from the vern - - -		—		0	14	2
Making horse run - - - - - - -		—		1	1	0
Clearing away cranes, &c. - - - - -		—		0	10	0
Carried forward -	-		-	10,934	18	6¾

Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Quantities and Description of Work.	Average Rates.			Amount.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	-		-	10,934	18	6¾
Cleaning sheds - - - - -	According to authorized Schedule.			0	10	0
„ out water tank - - - -				6	0	0
Levelling spoil heap, and moving plant - -				3	16	5
Trimming waggons - - - -				1	2	6
Shifting shelter sheds - - - - -				5	5	10
Working air fan in foundry for casting - -				18	5	4
7 days pumping water for locomotive engines -	0	1	9	0	12	3
Carpenters splitting and carrying old wood, sleepers, &c. for locomotive engines - - - -	—			9	4	11½
Carpenter preparing and fixing lining, &c. to steam boilers for locomotive engines - - -	—			3	3	8
Labourer cleaning locomotive engines - - -	—			17	6	8
7 locomotive engines cleaned - - - -	0	2	6	0	17	6
Smiths making new forging in repairs of locomotive engines - - - - -	According to authorized Schedule.			16	15	7
Smiths turning and fitting, &c. in locomotive engines -				37	13	11½
Smiths making new forgings for tools and plant -				269	15	4½
„ „ „ stone trollys - -				52	10	8¼
„ „ „ repairs of iron waggons				19	18	10¼
Smiths repairs of tools and plant - - -				622	4	9½
„ „ stone trollys - - -				2	15	7½
„ „ iron waggons - - -				51	17	6¾
Carpenters making new tools and plant - -				211	8	1
„ „ stone trollys, No. 11.	1	8	2¼	21	0	0
„ „ frames, &c. in repairs of iron waggons - - -	According to authorized Schedule.			3	19	6
„ repairs of tools and plant - - -				112	14	8
„ „ stone trollys - - -				9	8	2¾
„ „ wood waggons - -				11	3	3½
„ „ iron „ - - -				26	2	7½
„ „ Clerks of Works' quarters -				1	14	6¾
32,396 feet super sawing elm, ash, or oak - -	4*s.* per 100 feet.			64	15	10
3,788 „ „ Memel timber - - -	3*s.* per 100 feet.			5	13	7½
2,245⅔ „ „ „ old or creosoted -	4*s.* per 100 feet.			4	9	9½
Total - -	-		-	12,546	16	4¼

Governor's Report.

(D.)—Detail of the Labour performed for the War Department on Fortifications at the Vern Hill, &c., by Convicts in the Year 1864, with the Measurements and Value thereof.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Vern Citadel.				
Picking surface, breaking, wheeling, and spreading stone to form parades, &c.	353 super. yds.	0 $6\frac{3}{4}$	1 18 $6\frac{3}{4}$	
Breaking stone or flint for concrete roads or parades -	724 cube yds.	1 $10\frac{3}{4}$	68 12 7	
Excavations in soil or rubble for parades, roads, &c. wheeled various distances to spoil heaps - -	15,127 „	0 7	441 4 1	
Excavations, soil, rubble, or shingle, wheeled various distances to and from horse runs, and tipped on top of casemates - - -	8,813 „	0 $8\frac{1}{4}$	302 18 $11\frac{1}{4}$	
Picking stone out of excavations, and piling in heaps -	256 „	0 3	3 4 0	
Excavating and turning back hard rock on parade -	266 „	0 $10\frac{1}{4}$	11 7 $2\frac{1}{2}$	
Uncovering, raking back, and recovering surface of parade with broken stone -	812 „	0 7	23 12 8	
Loading carts or waggons with broken stone for parades - - -	867 „	0 5	18 1 3	
Rough spawls, wheeled, levelled, and broken on top surface of parades or roads - - -	2,836 „	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	100 8 10	
Shifting or levelling heaps of ground or rubbish -	979 „	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	18 7 $1\frac{1}{2}$	
Spreading fine broken stone over surface of road -	28 „	0 $8\frac{1}{4}$	0 19 3	
Cutting sods, carting or wheeling to and from horse run, and forming revetment on top of casemates -	897 „	3 0	134 11 0	
Excavations wheeled and filled in at back of revetment -	2,303 „	0 7	67 3 5	
Wheeling stone spawls, and packing on top of casemates - - -	93 „	1 $1\frac{1}{4}$	5 2 $8\frac{1}{4}$	
Excavation for magazine and west stores - -	1,134$\frac{1}{2}$ „	0 6	29 10 10	
Rubble and shingle wheeled and tipped on top of magazine - - -	163$\frac{1}{2}$ „	0 6	4 1 9	
Excavation in rock for drains, and part refilling - -	306 „	0 $8\frac{3}{4}$	11 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$	
Wheeling stone, and building dry rubble wall - -	394 „	1 0	19 14 0	
Filling in rubble at back of stone wall - -	323 „	0 3	4 0 9	
Removing earth for parapet -	12,390 „	0 $5\frac{1}{4}$	271 0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	
Removing stone spawls and earth at bastionette -	7,973 „	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	149 9 $10\frac{1}{4}$	

Detail of the Labour—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Excavating for railway, and wheeling to heaps -	406 cube yds.	0 7	11 16 10	
Sinking well in hard rock in gun room - -	218⅔ „	2 3½	25 1 1¼	
Picking to sides and bottom of well - - -	1,881 super. feet	0 1½	11 15 1½	
Sinking tank in hard rock, lower flank - -	277⅓ cube yards	2 3	31 4 1½	
Picking to sides and bottom of tank - - -	1,845¾ super. feet	0 1½	11 10 8½	
Excavating for drain, wheeling and tipping - -	417 cube yards	0 10	17 7 6	
Quarrying and scappling whitbed to random sizes, and loading -	258½ tons	5 1	65 14 0½	
Quarrying flat-bed, and turning back without a crane -	410 „	2 1	42 14 2	
Loading stone chippings, and forming footpaths -	22 cube yards	0 7½	0 13 9	
Shovelling surplus excavations of tank through embrasure into ditch -	277 „	0 2	2 6 2	
Levelling stone chippings, wetting, and ramming, to form floors of casemates -	2,500 yds. super.	0 2	20 16 8	
Fixing fence on edge of cliff	220 yards lineal	0 3	2 15 0	
Digging out for and fixing stone covers to man-holes in main sewer - -	—	—	0 5 6	
Collecting and carrying railway material, erecting and pulling down staging, hoisting bricks and mortar to top of casemates, cleaning grass off revetment, tarring sheds, breaking stone, rubble, and shifting crane - - -	109½ days	2 1¼	11 10 4¾	1,950 3 7½
VERN MASONS.				
Dressing whitbed ashlar -	17,114 cube feet	0 4½	320 17 9	
„ „ porches -	1,710 „	1 2	99 15 0	
„ „ chimney stacks -	2,025 „	1 2	118 12 6	
„ „ cordon -	446 „	0 8	14 17 4	
„ „ ashlar, double and single headers -	919 „	0 10½	40 4 1½	
„ „ steps -	428 „	1 2	24 19 4	
„ „ plinth for west stores	110¾ „	1 0	5 10 9	
„ „ blocking course	616¼ „	0 10	25 13 9	
„ roach coping -	2,419 „	1 0	120 19 0	
„ whitbed window and door quoins, heads, sills, jambs, &c. -	479 „	1 0	23 19 0	
Carried forward - - -	- -	- -	- - -	1,950 3 7½

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Labour—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	- - -	1,950 3 7½
Dressing whitbed through stones with fair back, west stores	92¼ cube feet	1 2	5 7 7½	
„ and lettering boundary stones -	60½ „	2 10	9 1 5	
Facing and jointing 4-inch flags - - -	284¾ super. feet	0 1½	1 15 7	
Cutting 1½-inch square hole in winding steps - -	7 days	1 7	0 11 1	
Sawing whitbed - -	8,351½ super. feet	0 6	208 15 7	
Whitbed from Weycroft, unloaded and stacked -	2,355 tons	0 3½	34 6 10½	
Roach unloaded, and sent to Nothe - - -	1,523 „	0 3½	22 4 2½	
Stone from glacis, unloaded and stacked - -	601½ „	0 3½	8 15 5¼	
Stone loaded from stack for free workmen - -	539 „	0 3½	7 17 2½	
Dressed stone restacked -	126 „	0 3½	1 16 9	
				1,096 0 5¾
VERN NORTH-WEST CLIFFS.				
Excavating stony ground, wheeling and tipping over cliff - - - -	27,655 cube yds.	0 3¾	1,008 5 1¼	
Rubble stone, wheeled and piled in heaps - -	54 „	0 4	0 18 0	
Taking off sods, carrying and piling in heaps - -	865 „	0 9	32 8 9	
Packing stone for dry wall at foot of cliff - -	373 „	1 1½	20 19 7½	
Breaking stone in sheds for road making or concrete -	104 „	1 9	9 2 0	
Carrying railway materials, tools, and fence, from East Weir - - -	57 days	1 6¼	4 7 1¼	
Building shelter sheds, and cutting steps in side of cliff	per value	—	4 11 4½	
				1,080 11 11½
VERN COMMON.				
Excavating large drain, throwing out and wheeling various distances - -	1,857 cube yards	0 8½	65 15 4½	
Filling in excavations over drain pipes - - -	97 „	0 1½	0 12 1½	
Rubble stone wheeled from 20 to 170 yards, and thrown into drain - - -	1,002 „	0 10¾	44 17 7½	
Cutting turf, wheeling 25 yards, and stacking -	2,290 super. yds.	0 1½	14 6 3	
				125 11 4¼
VERN CUTTING, NEAR WEYCROFT.				
Excavating and removing earth and rubble - -	6,327 cube yards	0 6¾	177 18 11¼	
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	- - -	4,252 7 5¼

Detail of the Labour—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	- - -	4,252 7 5¼
Excavating, shifting, and loading blocks of cap for breakwater - -	473 tons	0 8	15 15 0	
Loading roach blocks -	94 „	0 3	1 3 6	
Opening and ballasting broad and narrow gauge railroad	per value	—	5 15 10	
				200 13 3¼
VERN DITCH.				
Quarrying hard flat-bed blocks to random sizes, beds and joints scappled, face pitched off, and back left rough - - -	2,233¼ tons	4 4	483 7 5	
Loading and unloading stone blocks - - -	881 tons 10 ft.	0 4	14 13 10¼	
Loading foundation stone, rough deposit or hearting, for a breakwater - -	5,168 „	0 5½	118 8 8	
Quarrying and cutting away rock in gullys, erecting scaffolding, and building wall in front of gullys -	3,363½ days	1 6	252 5 3	
Breaking stone for concrete or roads, and loading -	399 cube yards	1 4	26 12 0	
Excavating and removing rock and rubble, and levelling bottom of ditch -	5,430⅘ „	0 4½	101 16 5	
Building flatbed blocks, random coursed wall, near caponière - -	35,609 „	0 2¼	383 16 8¼	
Cutting away rock for foundation of do. - -	308⅓ super feet	0 2	2 11 4	
Quarrying and removing hard rock near caponière or bastionette - -	4,036 „	0 11½	193 7 10	
Removing stone blocks with rack jacks - -	106 tons	0 6	2 13 0	
Forming railway - -	per value	—	0 14 10½	
Removing crane - -	„	—	1 2 0¼	
Cutting away rock to form room for new wall -	224½ cube yards	0 9½	8 17 8¼	
				1,540 7 0½
MILITARY ROAD.				
Breaking, wheeling, and spreading stone to form road - - -	660 „	1 3	41 5 0	
Wheeling, spreading, and levelling to form surface of road - - -	1,324 super. yds.	0 1	5 10 4	
Fixing small spur stones on side of road - -	260 yards lineal	0 0¾	0 16 3	
Clearing out stone gutters -	214 „	0 1	0 17 10	
Laying open stone gutters -	5 „	0 3	0 1 3	
				48 10 8
Carried forward -	- - - -	- -	- - -	6,041 18 5

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Labour—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		s. d.	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	- - -	6,041 18 5
PLATELAYERS, VERN.				
Narrow gauge railroad laid -	138 chains	17 10	123 1 0	
,, ,, taken up	77¼ ,,	6 8	25 16 8	
,, ,, repaired	114 ,,	7 0	39 18 0	
,, ,, ,, new sleepers put in -	31 ,,	10 5	16 2 11	
,, ,, ballasted	29$\frac{9}{22}$,,	5 6	8 1 9	
Points and crossings laid -	1 set	28 0	1 8 0	
Collecting materials -	49½ days	2 1	5 3 1½	
				219 11 5½
RIGGERS, VERN.				
Cranes erected - -	No. 11	30 0	16 10 0	
,, shifted - -	,, 8	22 0	8 16 0	
,, taken down - -	,, 10	19 6	9 15 0	
Guys shifted - -	,, 23	2 4	2 13 8	
Guy holes made in cap roach, &c. - - -	,, 45	2 10¼	6 8 6¼	
Taking down and erecting scaffolding, staging, horse-runs, &c. - -	per value	—	28 16 4½	
Taking down and re-erecting traveller - - -	,,	—	25 15 5¾	
Tarring shelter sheds, picket houses, tool and sentry-boxes, privies, &c. -	1,032 super. yds.	0 1	4 6 0	
Do. do. -	per value	—	5 1 0	
Loading sand for mortar mill	80 cube yards	0 4	1 6 8	
Removing crane and derrick from Weycroft to Vern - -	per value	—	1 1 4	
,, crane from glacis to ditch -	,,	—	1 1 0	
,, mast and stays from ditch to top of Vern -	,,	—	1 1 6	
,, shifting and stacking timber -	,,	—	3 7 2	
,, sentry box and strutting drain at batteries -	,,	—	0 10 6	
,, shelter sheds to breakwater quarries	,,	—	0 8 2	
Cleaning out stone sheds -	,,	—	0 9 0	
				117 7 4½
SMITHS.				
New work for tools and plant in quarries and works - -	,,	—	158 16 10	
,, for magazines -	,,	—	0 3 4	
,, for casemates -	,,	—	2 12 0¾	
Repairs for tools and plant in quarries and works -	,,	—	346 3 9¾	
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	- - -	6,378 17 3

Detail of the Labour—*continued.* Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	- - -	6,378 17 3
Castings for travelling crane (done in Admiralty Foundry) - - -	per value	—	3 19 6¾	
Fitting up do. do. -	„	—	4 3 6	
				515 19 1¼
CARPENTERS.				
New work for casemated barracks - -	„	—	77 15 5¼	
„ for hut baracks -	„	—	22 7 3	
„ for magazines -	„	—	64 9 2	
„ for ladder shed -	„	—	1 7 9	
„ for gun room -	„	—	1 2 6	
„ tools and plant in quarries and works	„	—	316 17 2¼	
Repairs do. do. -	„	—	193 15 1½	
Sawing elm, ash, oak, or old timber, for new works and repairs -	26,290 super ft.	4*s.* per 100 ft.	52 11 7½	
„ Memel do. do. -	14,714 „	3*s.* „	22 1 5	
				752 7 5¼
GLACIS NEAR WEYCROFT.				
Quarrying and scappling base-bed and key to random sizes, and loading -	1,732 tons	5 0	433 0 0	
Excavating and shifting rubble	6,169 cube yards	0 8¼	212 1 2¼	
Do. do. - -	767 days	1 5½	55 18 6½	
Loading stone blocks (part rolled to crane) - -	167 tons	0 6	4 3 6	
Shifting crane - -	12 days	2 5¾	1 9 9	
				706 12 11⅝
WEYCROFT QUARRY.				
Excavation in soil or rubble wheeled various distances for formation of railroads, or to heaps - -	2,885 cube yards	0 5	60 2 1	
Quarrying and loading cap -	4,412 tons	0 10½	193 0 6	
„ „ roach	879 „	2 3	102 11 0	
Quarrying and scappling— whitbed to random sizes, and loading -	1,132 „	5 8	320 17 6	
„ to 2 tied dimensions, and loading	540 „	6 7½	178 17 6	
„ to moulds, and loading -	208 tons 12 ft.	8 9	91 6 6¾	
roach to random sizes, and loading -	1,686 „ 8 „	5 8¼	479 11 11½	
„ to 2 tied, dimensions, and loading	52 „ 0 „	6 8	17 6 8	
„ to moulds, and loading - -	20 „ 8 „	8 2	8 7 5	
Scappling— whitbed to random sizes, and loading -	734 „ 14 „	2 9	101 0 11	
„ to 2 tied dimensions, and loading	101 „ 8 „	3 4	16 18 4	
Carried forward -	- - -	-	- - -	8,353 16 8¾

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Labour—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	- - -	8,353 16 8¾
Scappling—				
whitbed to moulds, and loading -	21 tons 14 ft.	4 0	4 7 6	
roach to random sizes, and loading -	621 „ 8 „	2 9	85 9 1½	
„ to 2 tied dimensions, and loading	58 „ 12 „	3 4	9 15 10	
„ to moulds, and loading -	33 „ 2 „	4 0	6 12 6	
cap to random sizes, and loading - -	7 „ 0 „	5 0	1 15 0	
Hearting quarried, broken, and loaded, for breakwater	1,481½ tons	1 1½	83 6 8¼	
Loading hearting or rough deposit, for breakwater -	10,588¾ „	0 6	264 14 4½	
Loading or unloading rough blocks - - -	189½ „	0 4½	3 11 0¾	
Cleaning stone fields and wheeling rubble to heaps -	per value.	—	24 4 2¼	
Stacking stone, scappled by prisoners - -	929 tons	0 3	11 12 3	
Stacking stone, scappled by free workmen - -	371 „	0 3	4 12 9	
Making guy holes in cap roach, &c. - -	No. 22	2 5	2 13 2	
Making railroad and shifting crane - - -	per value	—	3 12 9¼	
Filling, wheeling, and clearing rubble from quarry face left by free workmen -	„	—	11 0 0	
Jacking stones to clear floor of quarry - -	30 tons 14 feet	0 6	0 15 5¼	
PLATELAYERS, WEYCROFT.				2,088 3 1
Narrow gauge railway laid -	38 chains	19 0	36 2 0	
„ „ taken up	31 „	6 8	10 6 8	
„ „ repaired	23 „	7 0	8 1 0	
„ „ repaired, new sleepers put in -	67 „	9 6	31 16 6	
„ „ ballasted	4 6/22 „	5 6	1 3 6	
Points and crossings laid -	1 set	30 0	1 10 0	
Collecting materials -	17½ days	2 1	1 16 5½	
Broad gauge railway laid -	17 chains	28 0	23 16 0	
„ „ taken up	13 11/22 „	9 2	6 3 9	
„ „ repaired	8 „	9 0	3 12 0	
„ „ repaired, new sleepers put in -	9 4/22 „	11 0	5 1 0	
„ „ ballasted	15/22 „	11 0	0 7 6	
RIGGERS, WEYCROFT.				129 16 4½
Cranes erected - -	No. 5	30 7	7 12 11	
„ taken down - -	„ 9	19 5	8 14 9	
„ shifted - -	„ 27	22 0	29 14 0	
Guys „ - -	„ 49	2 3¾	5 13 3¼	
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	- - -	10,571 16 2¼

Detail of the Labour—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Average Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	- - -	10,571 16 2½
Jibs raised - - -	No. 1	5 0	0 5 0	
Guy holes made in roach, &c.	„ 21	2 6	2 12 6	
Lengthening stays, and fixing uprights to do. - -	per value	—	2 12 0	
Removing mast and stays from Vern - -	„	—	0 10 10	
Removing wood stay -	„	—	0 5 0	
				58 0 3¼
EAST WEARE.				
Excavations in soil and rubble for formation of batteries, parapet slopes, &c., filled and wheeled vnrious distances - - -	44,535 cube yds.	0 8¼	1,530 17 9¾	
Rough levelling, and forming slopes and surfaces of batteries - - - -	35,292 super. yds.	0 0½	73 10 6	
Excavations in soil or rubble for drains and trenches, and throwing out, filled and wheeled various distances -	25,732 cube yds.	0 6½	696 18 2	
Do. do. as last -	2,887 days	1 2	168 8 2	
Filling stone rubble, wheeling various distances, and hand packing into drains -	9,108 cube yds.	1 5¾	673 12 3	
Breaking, filling and wheeling stone rubble, and stacking in heaps for drains -	6,446 „	0 7¼	194 14 7½	
Breaking stone small, wheeling and levelling, to form surface near magazine -	112⅕ „	1 5½	8 3 6	
Forming stone groins on the beach - - -	2,012 „	0 4¼	35 12 7	
Building dry rubble walls to magazine - -	96⅘ „	0 9	3 12 4	
Laying drain pipes to batteries - - -	135 lineal yards	0 1½	0 16 10½	
Scappling roach, whitbed, and basebed rubble to random sizes, without a crane	357 tons 11 feet	4 0	71 10 9	
Moving rough blocks of stone with jacks - -	260 „ 0 „	0 6	6 10 0	
Excavating and splitting roach blocks - -	per value	—	21 15 9	
Carpenter repairing plant tools, &c. - -	313 days	1 5½	22 16 5½	
Cutting down bushes, &c. -	24 „	1 11½	2 7 0	
				3,511 6 9¼
Total - -	- -	- -	- - -	14,141 3 3¾

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Portland Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1865.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,840	12	11
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	12,365	18	6
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	1,114	18	9
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	2,494	8	1
Uniforms for officers and servants	1,153	6	8
Victualling prisoners	12,260	4	10
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	4,304	11	11
Bedding for prisoners	548	19	11
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	111	2	7
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	138	10	4
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	1,892	19	6
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	3,326	10	2
Furniture and fittings	54	18	1
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	106	4	3
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,831	19	7
Buildings and ordinary repairs	329	11	6
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	358	4	3
Brushes, brooms, and mops	109	12	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	5	6	0
Various small disbursements	524	13	11
Rent, rates, and taxes	582	11	7
Total	£48,455	5	10
Deduct,—Amount of sundry receipts	1,764	7	4
Net expenditure	£46,690	18	6

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 4, 1865.

THE time having arrived for presenting the annual report, it gives me pleasure, on behalf of my esteemed colleague and myself, to say that the prisoners still appear to value the religious and other instruction given to them by ourselves and the schoolmasters. And it is our anxious hope that the arrangements you have made throughout the past year may have the effect of repressing crime, by making prison life more distasteful than it has been, and thus inducing habits of greater industry and principles of higher honesty of life. We cannot but believe that these satisfactory results will be generally arrived at.

Prisoners on arriving at Portland on transfer, or leaving us on discharge or for another prison, are addressed as usual, and the advice offered is received by them in a kind and becoming spirit.

The prisoners' Bible class still holds on its way, though the numbers are, perhaps, necessarily reduced, in order to meet prison arrangements for certain divisions coming alternately. The steady attention of the men is very satisfactory.

The sick prisoners are daily visited in the infirmary, and lectures given after each of the prayers on subjects suited to their condition; and the sick among the warders are also daily visited in the ward set apart for them, and at their own homes when they or their families are unwell.

The prisoners under punishment are also visited daily, and admonished.

The lectures to the officers and their families are continued thrice weekly throughout the year, and Bible classes are held every Sunday night for the children of the warders, all of which are satisfactorily attended.

The Holy Communion is administered every six weeks to those living beyond the walls, and to the prisoners every three months. At our last celebration on Christmas day the number of exemplary prisoners attending this sacrament was 71.

The Lord Bishop of the diocese confirmed a large number of prisoners and young persons belonging to the families of the officers of the prison in the prison chapel in October last. The Bishop expressed himself highly at observing the devout manner of the candidates, and remarked the attention of the whole of the prisoners at chapel during the two services on that day.

The alterations lately made in the prison school routine have been so large that it would be premature to do more than record the change as likely to be successful. The night schools are working well, and the masters are as painstaking and attentive as it is possible to be. Many of the men appear to appreciate and even enjoy the reading lessons; and when our writing desks are fitted up we shall be able to acknowledge that our forebodings of lassitude and indifference to any efforts made on them on their return from labour have not been realized. It is still possible that during the summer months some little irksomeness may show itself, as work will then be continued to a later hour, but it is not seen yet; and the hours of teaching will then also be reduced so as to provide as much as we can against weariness.

There is one alteration, however, which we must view with some regret, and would inquire whether some modification of it could not be made.

Chaplain's Report.

The only public worship throughout the day which the working prisoners receive is a morning service in each of the seven halls, by each master officiating in a hall, and one of the chaplains seeing this work carried out. While there is just sufficient time for the reading of a few prayers from the Book of Common Prayer, and a short chapter of Holy Scripture, there is not sufficient time for a short lecture in addition thereto, so that the usual lecture provided twice weekly in the printed rules is avoided, in order that the halls may close as near one another as possible, for it is understood that if one hall were much behind the others a certain embarrassment would be felt in the proceedings of the day.

We are inclined to think that something may be lost to us by the places in which these prayers are read. The air in the halls is loaded with dust; there is necessarily haste in the proceedings, though by no means irreverence; and we think that public prayers in sleeping apartments may have a lowering and therefore adverse effect upon the minds of the men. There are no responses; a distant voice may now and then be heard, but it is soon hushed, for the man shrinks from allowing himself to be heard in the full view of his fellows. Besides that of the chaplain or master officiating, there is the single emphatic voice of the attendant warder in charge of the hall, who would thus encourage order in worship. May we not, I would ask, by continuing the above practice, lose some of that hold on the prisoners' heart, by which better obedience to authority, more love to God and His commands, might be induced, and still regain this, could we return, at least during the summer months, to the daily morning chapel, with its lectures, chapters, and hymns of praise?

The time secured by the present arrangement to the exigencies of public works can scarcely exceed twelve minutes; and as the days and hours of labour are gradually lengthening, that amount of time might be again given up, as we think we might show increased cheerfulness and resignation in the men as the result; and where any unforeseen difficulty arose in the minds of the prisoners generally, it could be met in the lecture by the officiating preacher, and disposed of.

We would not close this report without expressing our acknowledgments to the Governor of this prison for the desire he has manifested to co-operate with us in the discharge of our various duties. We look forward during the year now begun to a continuance of that kind and ready co operation which has already made the prison duties so comparatively light, and which has peculiarly marked Mr. Morrish's dealing with the chaplain's department.

We can only pray that the Almighty may vouchsafe His blessing on the efforts now making to repress crime in the hardened offender, by bringing to bear on his heart the power of the Gospel, and to give the penitent and reformed convict the hope of eventual return to society, by a course of continued good conduct.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. Dobie.

The Chairman and Directors of
Her Majesty's Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Convict Prison, January* 10, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward the 16th annual medical report of this prison for the year ending the 31st December 1864.

In taking a retrospective view of the past year, I am happy in being able to state, that the general health of the convicts has been satisfactory; no epidemic has existed of any importance. 2,527 convicts have been in the establishment during the year; five deaths have occurred, viz. one from dysentery, one from consumption, one from bronchitis, one from albuminuria, and one from chronic cystitis; 22 were invalided from various organic and functional disorders, which rendered them unfit for labour in the quarries of this prison.

During the months of August and September the weather had been very hot and sultry, and bilious cholera prevailed extensively. It is chiefly caused by an effort of nature to remove superabundant bile, and when this is accomplished the person generally remains well the rest of the year. A diet of rice and milk continued for some days, followed by a course of tonics, wine, and broiled meat, soon promoted convalescence. One case of bowel complaint proved fatal, after 21 days duration. He was a tall slender man, with an unhealthy aspect and little stamina, and had evidently been in feeble health for a long time previous.

The accidents still form an important class of admissions into the infirmary, but this must be expected, most of the convicts not having previously been accustomed to handle quarry tools. The accidents, although numerous, are not of the same serious nature as of former years; more care is taken in quarrying and loading the stone waggons There have been ten fractured limbs, and some dislocations and severe contusions. They have generally done well; no important amputation has been performed, but a large number of minor operations in surgery. One particular class of accidents has been injury to the eyes, from small spicula of flint penetrating the ball of the eye when squaring the hard flinty rock, causing acute pain, and followed by violent inflammation. In several cases attended by loss of sight of one of the eyes. Wire eye protectors have recently been granted for the use of those convicts employed stone dressing and squaring stone.

The new scale of diet was introduced in July; it at first occasioned some unreasonable opposition, but which was soon suppressed. I consider the ration of cheese for dinner on Sunday a valuable alterative, and it is much relished. Caseine is a most important element in promoting digestion and giving tone to the stomach, when the diet must be necessarily long continued and of a monotonous nature. Those prisoners who have been on penal diet have generally increased in weight and improved in health.

The light and ventilation of the prison is sufficient for all sanitary purposes; we have consequently had an immunity from all fevers of a low typhoid character, but which prevails in the low part of the island. A vast improvement has been made in the infirmary yard; three useless walls, which obstructed the light and ventilation, also some rock work, has been removed, which gives a fine open space for the convalescents to take exercise.

I cannot close this report without noticing the very important result of the new system of marks and discipline; it has checked the system

Medical Officer's Report.

of feigning illness to avoid work, so common amongst prisoners: formerly as many as 25 or 30 men came down to the infirmary, immediately after eating their dinner, pretending some obscure complaint. This took up the time of seven officers, and two hours of the best part of the day were lost, escorting them back to their different working parties. They now find it more profitable to work out their freedom by their own personal industry. I have no hesitation in stating that it has reduced the sick list fully one third in number.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM HOUGHTON,
Medical Officer, R.N.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the Convict Prison at Portland, for the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 2,527.

DISEASES.	Remaining, Jan. 1st, 1864.	Admitted during the Year	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining, Dec. 31st, 1860.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
Scarlatina	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa, Bilious	—	204	204	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	10	9	—	—	1	—
Influenza and catarrh	2	57	58	—	—	—	1
Remittent Fever	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.							
Abscess	3	47	48	—	—	—	2
Ulcer	—	18	16	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases of this Class	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.							
Scrofula	—	23	20	2	—	—	1
Phthisis	—	9	7	1	—	1	—
Hæmoptysis	1	4	5	—	—	—	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.							
Cephalitis	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Paralysis	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
Epilepsy	—	24	12	12	—	—	—
Hysteria	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
Idiocy	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
Mania	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
Other forms of Unsound Mind	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Neuralgia	—	5	5	—	—	—	—

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Portland—*cont.*

Medical Officer's Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining, Jan. 1st, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining, Dec. 31st, 1864.
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation.							
Palpitatio	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Varicose Veins	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs.							
Bronchitis	—	12	10	1	—	1	—
Asthma	—	5	4	1	—	—	—
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.							
Gastritis	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dyspepsia	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Ileus	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Obstipation	2	64	66	—	—	—	—
Colic	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
Hernia, Reducible	—	3	2	—	—	—	1
Hæmorrhoids	1	5	6	—	—	—	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.							
Ischuria	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Albuminuria	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cystitis	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Stricture of Urethra	—	6	5	1	—	—	—
Orchitis	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones.							
Arthritis	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
Muscular Rheumatism	2	20	22	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Joints	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System.							
Carbuncle	—	36	36	—	—	—	—
Boils	7	285	292	—	—	—	—
Sycosis	—	21	19	1	—	—	1
Lepra	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Herpes	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.							
Ophthalmia	—	23	23	—	—	—	—
Fistula Lachrymalis	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Otalgia	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Ottorrhœa	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Polypus of the Nose	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

Medical Officers Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Portland—*cont.*

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
12. Accidents and Injuries.							
Contusions	10	244	249	—	—	—	5
Sprains	—	28	26	—	—	—	2
Dislocations	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Fractures	—	10	9	—	—	—	1
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	24	24	—	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
13. Feigned Diseases.							
Epilepsy	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total	29	1,332	1,343	22	1	5	18

Daily Average Number of Sick, &c.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Per-centage of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of complaining Sick.	Total Daily Average Number unfit for Labour.
1440·22	36·67	2·52	34·65	36·67

Daily average Sickness of Subordinate Officers.

Daily Average Number of Officers.	Daily Average Number of Officers Sick.	Average Number of Days each Officer was Sick.	Number Died.	Number Invalided.
212	3	7	1	16

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Portsmouth Convict Establishment,
January 20, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the year which is past.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number in the prison, 1st January 1864		1,011
Received during the year		765
		1,776
Removed to other prisons	130	
Embarked for Western Australia	177	
„ Gibraltar	65	
Released on licence	352	
„ expiration of sentence	58	
„ conditional pardon	4	
Died	10	
		796
Remaining 31st December 1864		980

See Appendix A.

Conduct of Officers.

I have had every reason to be satisfied with the fidelity, diligence, and general efficiency of the great body of the officers and servants of this establishment. During the year seven assistant warders have been dismissed for misconduct, one of whom has been further prosecuted at the borough sessions for fraudulent practices with convicts, and been sentenced to a punishment of 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour, an example which cannot fail to have a good effect. These cases are quite exceptional. I wish to name the following three servants of the establishment as especially efficient and useful to me; viz., the steward, Mr. Morgan, the chief warder, Mr. Lewarn, and the chief clerk, Mr. McCreary, to whose valuable support and assistance I am greatly indebted, as I have for many years been. I lost a valuable colleague in Mr. Bones, late Deputy-Governor, who has been promoted to be Governor of Pentonville Prison.

An addition to the discipline staff has lately been made to the extent of two warders and six assistant warders, which has enabled every officer to receive either Sunday leave or an equivalent of a half day in the week, a privilege highly esteemed.

Sentences carried out.

Every able-bodied prisoner has been regularly subjected to hard labour on public works, not now interrupted, as heretofore, by half a day's schooling in the week, all schooling being under present

Governor's Report.

arrangements conducted in the evening. Those who are less capable (only a small number) are employed on lighter labour, under medical direction.

A reduction has taken place during the year in the diet table. This was carried into effect without difficulty or disorder of any kind. The reduced died is found sufficient.

Such prisoners as were in possession (or expectation) of the privileges of "stage" under the former system at the time the alteration took place were allowed to retain the privileges, among which is an increased diet. The number amounts to 427, but will be rapidly reduced by discharge, &c. The system of classification has been revised during the year, and the prison is now so divided that the classes are kept in separate halls, and occupy separate compartments in chapel. It has not been found possible to effect separation on the public works, owing to the nature of the labour on which the body of prisoners are here employed. I still retain the "Special Service Class," and find it, as I always have done, a valuable means of encouragement, and consequent aid to discipline. Every prisoner has had free access to myself, the chaplain, and the medical officer. The Roman Catholics (who now form the majority) are also frequently visited by a Roman Catholic Priest, who performs service for them in the chapel every Sunday before or after the Protestant service, and generally the same religious offices for them as the chaplain for the Protestant prisoners. The ministers of the two denominations work in perfect harmony together.

The system of photographing every convict before his discharge has been introduced during the year, and carried into efficient operation. It is superintended by an assistant warder. Photographic portraits of prisoners about to be released are now alwaye sent to the police of the county or borough to which the prisoner is going.

Labour.

The labour of the bulk of the prisoners has been during the past year, as heretofore, in the dockyard, consisting of stacking and removing timber, and assisting the departments in every way required. A considerable number have during the last year been employed in repaving and otherwise improving the yard, with very satisfactory results; and a further number in levelling the extension ground, a work of great time and labour. A party is still retained at Haslar Hospital, and another at Southsea Common. Besides the above, a number of bricklayers and others have been employed on the prison alterations and extension works, which they have satisfactorily executed. The usual proportion have also been employed as tailors and shoemakers, or in other indoor services of the establishment. See Appendix E.

Of the increased staff three have been "instructing assistant warders," whose especial business it is to direct the labour of the convicts in their respective trades, and considerable benefit has already resulted from this accession to the staff. The work of all convict parties is accurately measured, and an additional Deputy-Governor superintends the labour department, which is placed on a more complete and satisfactory footing than heretofore.

I continue to receive from the Admiral Superintendent and the heads of departments employing convict labour assurances of their perfect satisfaction.

I append a statement (D.) of the distribution of time in the prison, and the number of hours devoted to labour, summer and winter.

Conduct of the prisoners.

The accompanying detail (Appendix B.) shows the number of punishments which have been inflicted during the year.

I have again the satisfaction of reporting that no combined mutiny or dangerous disturbance has taken place in this prison.

Escapes.

A daring attempt was made by three convicts in combination, who seized a boat in the dock, and put out, but they were pursued and recaptured. No actual escape has taken place during the year.

Licences.

There have been 352 convicts discharged on licence in the past year, of whom all but four had money balances to receive, and 58 discharged on expiration of sentence, of whom 41 had balances to receive. Of this total number of 389, 245 have already made their claims good by proving that they are earning their livelihood by honest means, and it is probable most of the remainder will do so in due course.

As prescribed by the rules, I certify that to the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with, unless in such instances as have been duly reported to a director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
H. B. Rose,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (A.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the RECEPTION and REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Prison during the Year 1864.

On the 1st January 1864 :—		
The number in Portsmouth convict prison -		1,011
Received during the year from—		
Convict Prisons—		
Millbank - - - - - - -	358	
Pentonville - - - - - - -	59	
Portland - - - - - - -	82	
Broadmoor - - - - - - -	1	
Chatham - - - - - - -	145	
Dartmoor - - - - - - -	15	
Woking - - - - - - -	30	
		690
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government—		
Wakefield - - - - - - -	30	
Leeds - - - - - - -	5	
Leicester - - - - - - -	5	
Perth - - - - - - -	31	
Bedford - - - - - - -	1	
Winchester Gaol - - - - -	3	
		75
Total -		1,776
Disposed of during the year, by—		
Transfers to Convict Prisons—		
Millbank - - - - - - -	2	
Portland - - - - - - -	16	
Broadmoor - - - - - - -	21	
Chatham - - - - - - -	25	
Dartmoor - - - - - - -	48	
Woking - - - - - - -	15	
		127
Embarkations—		
Western Australia - - - - -	177	
Gibraltar - - - - - - -	65	
		242
Removals—		
County Prisons - - - - -	3	
		3
Pardons—		
Conditional - - - - - - -	4	
		4
Discharged on Licence - - - -	352	
„ Sentence expired - - -	258	
Deaths - - - - - - - -	10	
Numbers remaining 31st December 1864 -		980
Total - -		1,776
Average Number during the Year - -		987·12

Appendix (B.)

Governor's Report.

Statement of Offences and Punishments* during the Year 1864.

Number of Prisoners punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Prisoners in the Establishment.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
23	501	524	1,255	25	1,399	1,424	3·89 (or 0·39 per cent).	337	987·12	1,779

* Corporal Punishments, 4.

Appendix (C.)

Statement of the Number of Offences committed respectively by Roman Catholic and Protestant Prisoners during the year ending 31st December 1864.

Religion.	Average daily Number of Prisoners in the Establishment.	Number of Offences for which Punishment was inflicted.	Average Number of Offences daily.
Roman Catholics	570·31	977	2·67
Protestants -	416·81	447	1·22

Governor's Report.

Appendix (D.)

Distribution of Time, distinguishing the Longest and Shortest Days.

——	Longest Day.			Shortest Day.		
	H. M.		H. M. H. M.	H. M.		H. M. H. M.
		A.M.			A.M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, make beds, clean cells and wards	5 15	to	6 0=0 45	5 35	to	6 15=0 40
Breakfast (including serving out)	6 0	„	6 40=0 40	6 15	„	7 0=0 45
Morning Prayers (including unlocking and removing to and fro)	6 40	„	7 10=0 30	7 0	„	7 30=0 30
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work)	7 10	„	11 55=4 45	7 30	„	11 55=4 25
Dinner (including serving out), making up hammocks	11 55	„	1 5=1 10	11 55	„	1 5=1 10
		P.M.			P.M.	
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work)	1 5	„	6 6=4 55	1 5	„	4 0=2 55
Supper (including serving out)	6 0	„	6 40=0 40	4 0	„	4 40=0 40
Cellular instruction, cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, and reading in cells	6 40	„	8 50=2 10	4 40	„	6 50=2 10
Making down hammocks for the night	8 50	„	9 0=0 10	6 50	„	7 0=0 10
	Longest day		15 45	Shortest day		13 25

Abstract of the Foregoing.

——	Longest Day.	Shortest Day.
	H. M.	H. M.
Hours of labour	9 40	7 20
Meal hours	2 30	2 35
Prayers	0 30	0 30
Cellular instruction and in-door occupation	3 5	3 0
	15 45	13 25

APPENDIX (E.)—DETAIL of the LABOUR performed by CONVICTS, the Average Number of Working Hours in each Quarter, and the aggregate Number of Days Work done throughout the year 1864. Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To.	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
ADMIRALTY:	1864.	1864.			H. M.	H. M.		£ s. d.
1. Dockyard.—Removing, stowing, unstowing, and carting timber - -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	105	8 37	66,046 4		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	114½	9 45	85,465 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	102	9 45	77,571 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	85	8 12	57,851 0		
					9 5)	286,933 4		
						31,588 8	1 3½	2,016 1 2½
Paving the Dockyard with stone pitchers, iron ballast, &c. - -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	29	8 37	18,241 29		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	50	9 45	37,537 30		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	38½	9 45	29,279 15		
	26 Sept.	31 Decr.	83	45½	8 12	30,969 18		
					9 5)	116,025 32		
						12,773 4	3 0½	1,950 4 0
Facing granite and purbeck stone - -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	5	8 37	3,145 5		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	17	9 45	12,762 45		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	39	9 45	28,659 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	24	8 12	16,334 24		
					9 5)	61,901 44		
						6,348 8	2 1½	678 16 6
Unmeasured Work:								
Removing timber for survey, boats and masts, chain cable, &c., &c. - -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	510½	8 37	321,113 0		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	492	9 45	369,369 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	512	9 45	389,376 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	544	8 12	370,246 24		
					9 5)	1,450,104 24		
						159,644 4	2 4	18,625 2 8
2. Clarence Yard:—Cleaning, painting, and stowing tanks, landing and shipping provisions -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	33½	8 37	21,072 3		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	10½	9 45	7,882 52		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	—	9 45	—		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	—	8 12	—		
					9 5)	28,954 55		
						3,187 6	2 4	371 18 8
3. Haslar Hospital:—Making roads, levelling ground, weeding, &c., &c. -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	34	8 37	21,386 34		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	30½	9 45	22,897 52		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	33	9 45	25,096 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	34½	8 12	23,480 42		
					9 5)	92,861 38		
SOUTHSEA ESPLANADE:							2 4	1,192 13 8
Levelling ground, repairing roads, &c., &c.	1 Jan.	26 March	73	34½	8 37	21,701 4		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	29	9 45	21,771 45		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	25½	9 45	19,392 45		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	19½	8 12	13,271 42		
					9 5)	76,137 16		
						8,382 0	2 4	977 18 0
PRISON:								
Bricklayers and masons - -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	4½	8 37	2,830 34		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	5½	9 45	4,129 7		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	5	9 45	3,802 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	4½	8 12	3,062 42		
					9 5)	13,824 53		
						1,522 0	2 6	190 5 0
					Carried forward -	- -		26,002 19 8½

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To.	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
	1864.	1864.		Brought forward - -			- s. d.	£ s. d. 26,002 19 8½
Carpenters -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	4	H. M. 8 37	H. M. 2,516 4		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	5½	9 45	4,124 15		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	7	9 45	5,323 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	8½	8 12	5,444 48		
					9 5	) 17,408 37		
						1,900 0	2 6	237 10 0
Blacksmiths -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	4½	8 37	2,516 4		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	5	9 45	3,753 45		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	6½	9 45	4,943 15		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	7	8 12	4,764 12		
					9 5	) 15,977 16		
						1,751 5	2 6	218 17 6
Painters -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	73	3	8 37	1,887 3		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	5½	9 45	4,124 15		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	5	9 45	3,802 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	3½	8 12	2,378 0		
					9 5	) 12,191 48		
						1,342 2	2 6	167 15 0
Boatmen -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	73	4	8 37	2,516 4		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	4	9 45	3,003 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	4	9 45	3,042 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	4	8 12	2,722 24		
					9 5	) 11,283 28		
						1,242 2	2 0	124 4 0
Shoemakers -	1 Jan.	26 Mar.	73	15½	8 37	9,745 27		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	17	9 45	12,762 45		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	18	9 45	13,689 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	19	8 12	12,931 24		
					9 5	) 49,128 36		
						5,408 6	1 6	405 12 0
Tailors - -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	14½	8 37	8,806 14		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	14½	9 45	10,881 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	15	9 45	11,330 50		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	16	8 12	10,889 36		
					9 5	) 41,967 40		
						4,620 2	1 6	346 10 0
Washers -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	22	8 37	13,838 22		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	22½	9 45	16,891 52		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	22½	9 45	17,111 15		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	22	8 12	14,971 12		
					9 5	) 62,814 41		
						6,915 3	1 6	518 12 6
Cooks - -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	10	8 37	6,290 10		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	9	9 45	6,756 45		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	9½	9 45	7,224 45		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	9½	8 12	6,465 42		
					9 5	) 26,737 22		
						2,943 5	1 6	220 12 6
					Carried forward -		-	28,242 15 2½

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To.	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
						Brought forward -	-	£ 28,242 s. 15 d. 2½
	1864.	1864.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Bakers -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	8½	8 37	5,346 33		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	8	9 45	6,006 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	8½	9 45	6,464 15		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	8½	8 12	5,785 6		
					9 5	) 23,601 59		
						2,598 3	2 6	194 17 0
Labourers -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	—	8 37	—		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	—	9 45	—		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	21	9 45	15,970 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	31½	8 12	21,098 36		
					9 5	) 37,069 6		
						4,081 0	2 4	476 2 4
Clerks - -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	6½	8 37	4,088 36		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	7	9 45	5,255 15		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	3	9 45	2,281 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	—	8 12	—		
					9 5	) 11,625 21		
						1,279 7	1 6	95 18 6
Cleaners -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	14	8 37	8,806 14		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	14	9 45	10,510 30		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	15	9 45	11,407 40		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	14	8 12	9,528 24		
					9 5	) 40,252 48		
						4,431 4	1 6	332 6 6
Sick -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	33	8 37	20,757 33		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	32	9 45	24,024 0		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	37	9 45	28,138 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	35	8 12	23,821 0		
					9 5	) 96,741 3		
						10,650 3		
School -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	85	8 37	53,466 25		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	85	9 45	63,813 45		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	32	9 45	24,336 0		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	—	8 12	—		
					9 5	) 141,616 10		
						15,590 7		
Punishment -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	8½	8 37	5,346 38		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	13	9 45	9,759 45		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	13½	9 45	10,266 45		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	11	8 12	7,486 36		
					9 5	) 32,859 44		
						3,167 5		
Lost time -	1 Jan.	26 March	73	8	8 37	5,032 8		
	28 Mar.	25 June	77	3	9 45	2,252 15		
	27 June	24 Sept.	78	17	9 45	12,928 30		
	26 Sept.	31 Dec.	83	14	8 12	9,528 24		
					9 5	) 29,741 17		
						3,274 2		
Total earnings -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 341 19 6½

Governor's Report.

SUMMARY of LABOUR performed by the CONVICTS in Portsmouth Prison in the Year 1864, and the Time occupied therein, the average daily Number of Prisoners being 875.

Trade or Occupation.	No. of Men.	Time actually employed. Number of Hours.	Time actually employed. Number of Days.	Value.	Amount.	Total.
		H. M.	D. H.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ADMIRALTY:						
1. Dockyard:—						
Removing timber, &c.	101	286,933 4	31,588 7	1 3½	2,016 1 2½	
Paving Dockyard	41	116,025 32	12,773 4	3 0½	1,950 4 0	
Facing Stone	21	61,901 44	6,348 8	2 1½	678 16 6	
Unmeasured work:—						
Removing Masts, Boats, &c.	514½	1,450,104 24	159,644 4	2 4	18,625 2 8	
2. Clarence Yard:—						
Cleaning Tanks, &c.	22	28,954 55	3,187 6	2 4	371 18 8	
3. Haslar Hospital:—						
Making Boats, &c.	33	92,861 38	10,223 2	2 4	1,192 13 8	
South Sea Esplanade:—						
Swelling Ground, &c.	27	76,137 16	8,382 0	2 4	977 18 0	
PRISON WORK:						
Bricklayers, &c.	4½	13,824 53	1,522 0	2 6	190 5 0	
Carpenters	6	17,408 37	1,900 0	2 6	237 10 0	
Smiths	4	15,977 16	1,751 5	2 6	218 17 6	
Painters	4	12,191 48	1,342 2	2 6	167 15 0	
Boatmen	4	11,283 28	1,242 2	2 0	124 4 0	
Shoemakers	17	49,128 36	5,408 6	1 6	405 12 0	
Tailors	15	41,967 40	4,620 2	1 6	346 10 0	
Washers	22	62,814 41	6,915 3	1 6	518 12 6	
Cooks	9½	26,737 22	2,943 5	1 6	220 14 6	
Bakers	8½	23,601 59	2,598 3	2 6	194 17 0	
Labourers	26	37,069 6	4,081 0	2 4	476 2 4	
Clerks	5	11,625 21	1,279 7	1 6	95 18 6	
Cleaners	14	40,252 48	4,431 4	1 6	332 6 6	
UNPRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT:						
Sick, school, punishment, &c., &c.	31	280,957 35	32,682 8	—	—	
Total		2,757,759 43	304,867 6			29,341 19 6½

Average number of working days in the year	311
Average number of working hours per day	9h. 5m.
Average number of men in prison, working days	980
Average number effective for labour	875

	£ s. d.
Average value, per man, per annum (effectives)	33 10 0
Average value, per man, per annum, including non-effectives	29 18 3
Average value, per man, per day (effectives)	0 2 1½
Average value, per man, per day, including non-effectives	0 1 11

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Portsmouth Convict Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1865. Governor's Report.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,598	4	6
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	8,379	3	9
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	568	2	7
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	1,779	11	0
Uniforms for officers and servants	926	12	10
Victualling prisoners	8,119	9	1
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	2,585	15	10
Bedding for prisoners	156	6	2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	133	16	1
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	226	16	11
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	1,299	3	1
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	2,941	16	10
Furniture and fittings	78	2	7
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	43	11	8
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,294	18	2
Buildings and ordinary repairs	293	9	0
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	416	13	7
Brushes, brooms, and mops	79	14	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	5	5	0
Various small disbursements	402	5	7
Rent, rates, and taxes	346	11	2
Total	33,675	9	11
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts	755	13	0
Net expenditure	£32,919	16	11

Chaplain's Report.

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Convict Prison, Portsmouth,
January 9, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

THE aspect of the moral and religious condition of the prisoners here has of late been so cheering that the Annual Report was, in anticipation, illuminated with details of a very pleasurable character. A melancholy event which occurred on the last day of the old year has, however, considerably abated the ardour with which, otherwise, I should have approached you with some account of our state and labours.

On the 31st of December a warder was assaulted on the works by a prisoner, and such a blow administered with a bar of iron on the back of his head that life was endangered. But I hope this individual act will not be allowed to reflect discredit on the whole body of prisoners. In a number averaging a thousand men it cannot be surprising that wild and even irresponsible natures should sometimes be found.

It appears that the actor in this sad affair has been confined in the Fiskerton and Bethlehem Asylums, and I assume the attack was an unpremeditated, if not an unconscious, act of his own, without concert and without any sympathy from the other prisoners.

The state of the working parties afford some insight to the morality of the men. The prisoners working on the fortifications at continuous, severe, and trying labours go on perseveringly in removing forts, walls, and foundations to the surprise of beholders, and with scarcely an occasion for a "report" by the most vigilant officers against any of them. And in the dockyard, in the "Testing House," without any intention of moral classification, there is a party that may truly be styled exemplary. The present officer there told me last November that the improvement lately had been very great. "In every respect," he said, "the men are "better. *At work* I have no trouble with them. It is only necessary "to mention what is to be done and they fly to do it. *In conversation* "a lewd expression or an immoral one is rarely heard. *In spirit* the "men are gentle and solicitous to benefit rather than injure one "another." One man of this Testing House party, Register 8,615, who has, since his conviction, distinguished himself by application to mental studies as well as to manual labour, some time ago spoke to me so thankfully of the blessing another prisoner of the same party had been to him in relation to spiritual things, that I requested Register 5,851 to give me some account of the manner and nature of what appears, indeed, the genuine conversion of a sinner to God. In reply, he said, "In September last I was employed at a grindstone with my "poor fellow prisoner in grinding tools for cleaning anchors. A short "opportunity was given, a few words were fervently and rapidly "spoken by me, an unworthy recipient of free sovereign mercy, and "the work was done. I was led by the Spirit of Christ to speak of "the exceeding riches of His grace to poor lost sinners, and of my "own personal experience of the same in all my troubles. While "I was speaking it pleased the Lord so to touch the heart of my poor "companion in tribulation that he could not refrain from tears; feeling "then, as he often now says, the heavy weight of his past sins, "together with a strong sense of the attracting love of Christ, which "led him to deplore, confess, and forsake his sins, and from that time "to give evidence to all around of a *marked change in his life*."

Chaplain's Report.

The spirit and character of the subject of this conversion so distinguish him from others, of whom I could write most hopefully, that I am induced to give some further account of him as related to me by another prisoner of the same party.

"When convicted, Lincolnshire Tom was over 40 years of age. "He could barely spell through a chapter of the New Testament. It "is just within the province of truth to say *he could write*, but he "knew nothing of arithmetic. The eldest, in a large family of a "labourer, he had no early opportunities, and lengthened courses of "intemperance had prevented him from supplying a deficiency which "was felt as often as a division of the contract price for work he had "taken with a party of mates had to be made. When, however, he got "into Wakefield Prison he resolved to employ his solitude in self-"improvement. With what assistance he could get he attacked the "humbler branches of learning, much in the same way as he would "remove a mound of earth, and bit by bit he removed the obstructions "and stored up, in a workmanlike manner, what materials he required "or thought would be useful. Morning, noon, and night, all spare "time, was given to study. Whilst at exercise the officers might "observe his lips and face involuntarily working and think that he "was fretting and muttering to himself. No. He was refreshing and "entertaining himself by repeating 'sotto voce' his multiplication "table, tables of aliquot parts of pounds, shillings, and pence, of "weights and measures, and such like. Since he has been at Ports-"mouth the same principles have guided him, the same industry has "distinguished him. In addition to great improvement in reading "and writing he has gone through one manual of arithmetic, with a "useful recollection of what he has learned, and is now progressing "in another of a higher class; he has made himself acquainted with "the rudiments of land surveying, and made such inroads on the "mechanical studies and parts of music that he hopes by-and-by to be "useful to some clergyman of a village as the leader of his choir. "Better than all, I believe that his heart is sanctified by the Holy "Spirit, and that the same devotedness which distinguishes him in his "daily labour, at which he stands the head of his party, will also mark "his Christian course."

Religious Services.

These services on the Lord's Day are conducted regularly in the chapel. Many of the prisoners join with seriousness in prayer and praise, make use of their religious books, and follow with devotion, in their Bibles, the Scripture Lessons as they are read aloud by the person officiating. There was an increase of seven communicants at the Lord's Table on Christmas Day over the number that joined us at Michaelmus in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, notwithstanding the number which had left us between the two periods.

For daily morning prayer the four halls of the east and west wings of the prison are now used.

The Chaplain and the Scripture Reader attend every morning every week, and the schoolmasters every morning alternate weeks, for scripture reading, and prayer, before the men enter upon their daily labour. That the Chaplain may minister to all equally, a cycle is formed in these halls, which is passed through in four weeks. The Chaplain is this week in C hall, next week in B hall, the week following in A hall, then D hall. The fifth week he begins the cycle afresh; he is followed through it by the Scripture Reader, the Scripture Reader by a schoolmaster, and that schoolmaster by another, the seasons round.

Chaplain's Report.

The infirmary is visited daily by both Chaplain and Scripture Reader for religious exercises. Last September, Register 8,908 was a patient there for some time. It was the practice of this man to do in the infirmary wards, in the presence of others, as he did alone when in his cell: he kneeled at his bedside morning and evening in prayer to his God. One prisoner in particular, Register 8,764, besought him to give some reason for provoking sarcasm and inviting ridicule. He thought a Christian man should have a strong as well as a good reason for a course of conduct which might induce derision if not blasphemy. After some thought 8,908 gave his reason in the following lines :—

"Shall the rude Turk or ruder Arab kneel
In crowded ship, bazaar, or thoroughfare
When loud the cries of shrill Muezzin peal
Through eastern climes inviting *all* to prayer
Who hold Mahomet's name in love and fear,
And I, who name a worthier, holier, name,
Shall I refuse the knee and silence bear,
Or think to cast on scoffing mates the blame
Of stifled prayer, the Spirit grieved, and secret shame?

"No! though I in the inner chamber find
A fitter, calmer scene for exercise
In prayer, I in the chamber of the mind
May always hold converse with the all-wise,
All-seeing God! And they who truly prize
The privilege will with Him oft commune,
Though scoffers gaze, and Satan fiercely tries
To tempt, to dare, to drive, and importune
To madly think both place and time inopportune.

"Nor let me e'er refuse the bended knee
At morn or eve. To me, give Daniel's frame
Of mind, O Lord! A spirit bold, and free
From fear of favourites, or of Monarch's blame!
Alike indifferent to disgrace or fame
Derived from worldly men. And fearing more
The NOT confessing Christ's most holy name
Than ALL it can inflict, remove, present, restore!

"Whether it be in ward of hospital
Or hold of convict ship; many or few
The eyes that gaze in wonder; some or all
In scorn and unbelief; though they dare strew
The air with oaths, and taint the winds that blow
Them from the shore with vice; still I will kneel,
As I was wont before, though midst this crew!
And thank my God with undiminished zeal
For all the debt I owe, and all the love I feel."

School.

The alterations that have taken place during the year in the prison generally have extended to every branch of the Chaplain's department. The half day formerly allowed weekly to every prisoner for school exercises has been gained for labour, and the opportunities of obtaining instruction are restricted to hours in the evening after the labours of the day. The plan carried out here is the one sketched in a General Order bearing date 1st October 1864.

"Immediately on return of the officers from supper a school division "will be formed in two halls alternately, consisting of the occupants of "two wards in succession. After eliminating the better educated, "who are to receive the material for self-instruction in their cells, two "classes will be formed on the floor of the hall on the side farthest

" from the door. School will continue for two clear hours, namely, " (at this season) from 6·45 to 8·45, which will comprise the exchange " of books (library) and every other purpose hitherto fulfilled by the " weekly schooling. Chaplain's Report.

" The schoolmasters will collect the library books from the prisoners' " cells at 9·0 a.m. the same morning preparatory to their examination, " and the issue of fresh books to replace them in the evening. The " schoolmasters will continue on duty till noon, after which they will, " under ordinary circumstances, be considered off duty till their " attendance is required in the evening. In the absence of one of the " four schoolmasters his place would have to be temporarily taken by " the Scripture Reader, unless the services of that officer were specially " required by the Chaplain.

" School is to take place in the east and west wings on alternate " evenings."

A Time Table for the Evening School.

Class.	6.45 to 7.5.	7.5 to 7.30.	7.30 to 8.5.	8.5 to 8.40.	8.40 to 8.45.
1st -	For the issue of library books.	Writing -	First-class men return to their cells.		
2d -		Arithmetic -	Writing -	Reading -	Collecting books, &c. &c.
3d -		Reading -	Arithmetic -	Writing -	

From the time table it will be seen that the first-class write and then retire to their cells. They receive no further assistance. The second and third class men require all the attention that can be given. I am able to say that the schoolmasters are a zealous and efficient staff for conducting the instruction of the men under their care, and they have so adapted themselves to the requirements of the new system that it works admirably. Yet two hours, for so many of the least educated, to be instructed in so many branches only every tenth night, afford so little for each case that little can be hoped for as the result. The men cannot be interested as they formerly were by the schoolmasters. They cannot be addressed now as they formerly were over the lessons. The mere attempt to read cannot interest a man fatigued by labour and bowed down with shame. It is the explanatory remarks, it is the elucidation the subject receives from the illustrations given by the master which awaken an interest and so make the attempt beneficial and instructive.

Library.

At the beginning of last year it was resolved that the library for the use of prisoners should undergo a revision; that each book should be thoroughly examined, and the result of that examination recorded, so that the state of each book might be accurately known; then with this survey of the library to reduce it to useful books only; and afterwards, from the daily examination of those books by the masters themselves, to possess at all times a perfect knowledge of their condition.

5,660 books were so examined. 557 books were found deficient of one or more leaves, but otherwise in a generally good and serviceable state. In addition, 469 were considered unfit for use, and are placed aside. 4,634 books are perfect and entire; yet many of them so soiled and worn by constant use that an annual supply will be necessary to compensate their daily waste.

Chaplain's Report.

It is only owing to the greatest care and watchfulness that the library is in so good a condition. And it is large and in excellent preservation if it be remembered that many of these books came into the prison from the hulks imperfect and well worn.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

It is a privilege to have an opportunity to direct prisoners about to be discharged to any source whereby their future prospects may be rendered more hopeful. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is a hand held out to help these helpless ones. Oh that the objects of this society were so considered by the public that deserving men might hope to find employment through its instrumentality!

There are men here so tried and refined in the furnace of affliction that the best services might be expected from them; and I should have no hesitation in trying many in spheres of labour suited to their capacities.

The number of prisoners discharged, together with the number assisted by the society, and how, during the past year from this establishment are detailed and shown in a table annexed to this Report. *See* Table No. 1.

Subsequent Information.

In the report last year I named the course pursued here for obtaining information relating to discharged prisoners, namely, by a circular of inquiry, expressing a hope that such prospects had opened before them as to enable them to become useful members of society.

The returns made quarterly, gentlemen, to your office, show the number of circulars so sent; also, how many of those circulars are answered, the number received and laid by unanswered, and the number returned to us through the DEAD LETTER OFFICE as "not found" at the address. *See* for the past year Table No. II.

From the answers received extracts are made and forwarded with the quarterly returns, and these extracts contain information of an assuring character. Many others may be well-doers as emigrants, and many may be doing well at home that we do not hear of; nevertheless, the Table No. 2. shows that a great deal is expended without any return, namely, 73 answers to 278 circulars during the year 1864.

I assume that prisoners having now to show themselves to the police do not entertain the respect which they formerly manifested toward those who expressed sympathy with them. From several, however, who understand us better, we are frequently receiving heart cheering accounts, with assurances that our labour has not been in vain.

I am afraid this year I have transgressed the limits of a report; yet I hope the desire to bring to your notice some features of interest and importance, will be accepted as an apology for any excess of words I may have used.

With the greatest respect,
I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. BANKS,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE No. 1.

Months.	No. of Prisoners discharged.	No. of Prisoners who have applied to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society before Discharge.	No. of Prisoners who have been assisted to emigrate.	No. of Prisoners who have been assisted at home.
January - -	22	7	1	6
February - -	22	6	3	3
March - -	45	5	2	3
April - - -	47	9	2	7
May - - -	22	5	2	3
June - - -	30	8	4	4
July - - -	36	6	5	1
August - -	32	6	5	1
September - -	31	6	5	1
October - -	80	17	3	14
November - -	12	17	3	14
December - -	34	11	8	3
Total - -	413	86	40	46

TABLE No. 2.

	How discharged.	No. of Circulars sent.	No. of Circulars answered.	No. of Circulars not answered.	No. of Circulars returned.
1st Quarter -	E. Sentence -	5	1	2	2
	Licensed - -	57	20	18	19
2d Quarter -	E. Sentence -	10	2	6	2
	Licensed - -	56	14	29	13
3d Quarter -	E. Sentence -	9	2	6	1
	Licensed - -	60	11	39	12
4th Quarter -	E. Sentence -	8	2	3	3
	Licensed - -	71	21	39	11
Total - -	- -	278	73	142	63

Medical Officer's Report.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Portsmouth Convict Prison,
January 9, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

OWING to the lamented death of Dr. Bowler, in the month of November, and his previous absence on leave, the temporary medical charge of the establishment for the last three months has devolved upon me, and I have therefore the honour of submitting the annual sanitary report for 1864 ; I believe it will be found to bear favourable comparison with those of former years.

The usual satisfactory standard of health of the prisoners as a body has been quite maintained, evidenced by their immunity from disease of a strictly inflammatory type, and, excepting only the prevalence of simple diarrhœa during the autumnal months, and a few cases of mild fever towards the close of the year, from serious epidemics. The fact that small-pox of a bad kind was exceedingly rife in the town and neighbourhood for several months, causing considerable mortality, and yet did not attack a single inmate of the prison, speaks well, I think, for the general salubrity of the establishment.

The total number of convicts located during the year was 1,779 ; 768 arrived from the close and the other convict prisons, the great majority of whom were in tolerable health, and exhibited fitness for any kind of labour.

Those received from separate confinement were all more or less affected by their term of imprisonment, and some few from the moment of reception were very unfitted for public works at this station ; regular exercise, employment in the fresh air, &c. soon effect a marked improvement in the personal appearance and physical condition of these newly arrived men.

The infirmary received 709 patients during the year ; of these 20 were left from the preceding year, 678 were discharged, eight died, and 23 remained on the 31st December last.

The casual sick have numbered 20,655 ; this formidable list included a vast number of men who either feigned illness or suffered from very trivial complaints.

The medical cases treated in the infirmary assumed the usual varied character, and are pretty equally distributed under the different headings of the return ; catarrh, boils, and (as before mentioned) simple fever and diarrhœa, prevailed to some extent at certain seasons.

The deaths amounted to ten. One prisoner expired in consequence of an attack of typhus fever, every means being taken at the time to prevent the spread of so terrible a disorder, and happily with success. Phthisis was fatal in five instances. One death arose from softening of the brain, and another from disease of the liver and dropsy in the person of a youth who, before conviction, was addicted to intemperance. Two men, who had never complained, nor exhibited premonitory symptoms of illness, were found dead in their cells ; in both instances post-mortem examinations revealed valvular disease of the heart.

Accidents and injuries of all sorts, and of all degrees of severity, have been extremely numerous, as might be expected from the frequently dangerous nature of the works on which the greater portion of prisoners are engaged. No loss of life occurred to prisoners under this head, although one man sustained such serious injuries that immediate amputation of the leg became necessary. He did well,

Medical Officer's Report.

however, and when convalescent was removed to Woking. Contusions figure as a frequent cause of admission to hospital ; in a multitude of cases the toes and fingers receive slight injury, quite sufficient to produce lameness and inability to work. Taking into consideration the manner of their production, the class of prisoners who sustain them, and their frequent recurrence in the same individual, there can be little doubt that in very many instances they are inflicted intentionally for the purpose of avoiding labour. And the same observations apply with equal force to ulcers, many of which have come under treatment. On more than one occasion prisoners have been detected in the act of manufacturing sores, and stringent measures have been adopted, which it is hoped may effectually check the evil practice.

During the year, 61 prisoners were invalided ; of this number 46 were sent to Dartmoor, and 15 to Woking. A return showing the reasons assigned for their removal, is annexed.

No prisoner has been released on medical grounds, and no removal has taken place to a lunatic asylum. One man, believed to be of unsound mind, was transferred to Millbank Prison for further observation.

There were two feigned attempts at suicide.

145 cases of sickness arising amongst a body of officers nearly 160 strong required treatment ; four of these were attacks of small-pox, one of which proved rapidly fatal. A sad accident took place in the dock-yard in the month of June, resulting in the death of an assistant warder, and severe injury to a prisoner.

One officer was superannuated for ill-health ; and on the last day of the year a warder was brutally assaulted about the head by a prisoner, but happily continues to progress well.

The alterations made in the interior of the prison halls do not appear to have interfered with their proper ventilation, which continues as efficient as before the new arrangement. The various provisions supplied by the contractors have been of unexceptionable quality.

Any matters of immediate consequence, or of minor detail, have been, when thought necessary, regularly brought under the notice of the Visiting Director at his monthly visits.

In conclusion I may state that the new dietary, so far as it has yet been tried, appears to answer very satisfactorily, and to be quite sufficient to maintain the prisoners in a good ordinary state of health.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
C. Arthur Patten, M.R.C.S. England,
Assistant Surgeon in Charge.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Portsmouth for the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 1,779.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining, Dec. 31, 1864.
1. Zymotic Diseases.						
Cynanche Tonsillaris	1	3	4	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	37	37	—	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	3	19	22	—	—	—
Febricula	—	14	14	—	—	—
Ague	—	2	2	—	—	—
Remittent Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	1	—	—	1	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	6	6	—	—	—
Purpura	—	1	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—	—
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat.						
Hæmorrhage	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ascites	—	1	—	—	1	—
Abscess	1	44	42	—	—	3
Ulcer	1	82	79	1	—	4
Gout	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class, Debility	—	3	3	11	—	—
3. Tubercular Diseases.						
Scrofula	1	4	5	4	—	—
Phthisis	—	10	5	10	5	—
Hæmoptysis	—	5	5	2	—	—
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.						
Paraplegia	—	1	1	1	—	—
Epilepsy	—	2	2	2	—	—
Monomania	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	—	1	—	1	1	—
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation.						
Palpitatio	—	4	4	1	—	—
Varicose Veins, &c.	—	—	—	3	—	—
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs.						
Bronchitis	2	2	4	3	—	—
Pleuritis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	2	1	—	—	1
Asthma	—	5	3	3	—	2
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air-passages	—	1	1	—	—	—

Abstract of the Infirmary Report—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1864.
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.						
Dyspepsia	—	4	4	1	—	—
Hernia Reducible	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hepatitis	1	—	1	—	—	—
Icterus	—	2	—	—	—	2
Hæmorrhoids	—	8	8	—	—	—
Vermes	—	1	1	—	—	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.						
Albuminuria	—	1	—	—	—	1
Stricture of Urethra	—	2	2	1	—	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones.						
Muscular Rheumatism	1	9	10	7	—	—
Diseases of Joints	—	1	1	3	—	—
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System.						
Carbuncle	—	1	1	—	—	—
Boils	—	51	50	—	—	1
Lupus	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sycosis	—	2	2	—	—	—
Scabies	—	1	1	—	—	—
Urticaria	—	1	1	—	—	—
Eczema	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	—	3	3	—	—	—
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.						
Ophthalmia	—	16	16	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	2	2	—	—	—
12. Accidents and Injuries.						
Contusions	5	278	275	—	—	8
Sprains	—	11	11	—	—	—
Fractures	1	15	15	3	—	1
Incised and Punctured Wounds	1	19	20	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	—	2	2	3	—	—
Total	20	689	678	61	8	23

A Return of Prisoners Invalided from Portsmouth Prison during the Year 1864.

Registered Number.	Names.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health in Prison.	To what Establishment invalided.	Date of Removal.	Cause of invaliding.
7,633	T. P.	23	Pentonville	3 Sept. 1862	Good	Good	Dartmoor	15 April 1364	Fractured leg.
8,247	J. G.	35	Chatham	3 June 1863	„	„	„	„	Diseased knee joint.
7,934	J. M.	35	Pentonville	25 Feb. 1863	„	„	„	„	Stricture of urethra and varicose veins.
8,549	G. B.	18	Wakefield	4 Sept. 1863	Indifferent	Indifferent	„	„	Epilepsy.
9,153	M. W.	35	Millbank	19 May 1863	Good	„	„	21 April 1864	Debility.
8,446	G. P.	51	Wakefield	4 Sept. 1863	„	„	„	15 April 1864	Rheumatism.
7,396	J. B.	22	Millbank	14 July 1862	„	„	„	„	Lupus.
7,889	M. D.	25	Woking	16 Feb. 1863	„	„	„	21 April 1864	Debility.
8,757	J. C.	30	Wakefield	24 Dec. 1863	Indifferent	„	„	„	Bronchitis.
8,815	J. M.	62	Millbank	23 Jan. 1864	Good	„	„	15 April 1864	Debility.
8,089	J. G.	35	„	20 April 1863	„	Bad	„	21 April 1864	Debility.
8,939	J. P.	44	Woking	11 March 1864	„	Good	„	„	Scrofula.
8,071	J. F.	53	Millbank	20 April 1863	„	Bad	„	15 April 1864	Asthma.
8,940	M. M'B.	—	Woking	11 March 1864	„	„	„	21 April 1864	Dyspepsia.
8,485	T. B.	21	Chatham	24 July 1863	„	Indifferent	„	15 April 1864	Debility.
7,890	P. D.	26	Woking	16 Feb. 1863	„	„	„	21 April 1864	Debility.
8,822	G. B.	42	Millbank	23 Jan. 1864	„	Bad	„	„	Rheumatism and stricture.
7,893	T. M.	32	Woking	16 Feb. 1863	„	„	„	„	Asthma.
8,785	T. D.	23	„	20 Jan. 1864	„	Indifferent	„	„	Epilepsy.
8,898	A. G.	19	„	8 March 1864	„	„	„	15 April 1864	Debility.
8,232	N. R.	25	Wakefield	2 June 1863	„	„	„	21 April 1864	Debility.
8,197	G. C.	53	Leicester	28 May 1863	„	„	„	„	Rheumatism.
8,588	H. C.	28	Millbank	21 Sept. 1863	„	„	„	„	Debility and weak mind.
8,386	W. N.	20	„	3 July 1863	Indifferent	Good	„	15 April 1864	Rheumatism.
7,542	W. T.	29	Wakefield	3 July 1862	Good	Indifferent	„	21 April 1864	Vertigo.
7,875	J. F.	50	Chatham	11 Feb. 1863	„	„	„	„	Debility.
8,360	J. K.	29	Wakefield	24 June 1863	„	„	„	5 April 1864	Rheumatism.
8,742	J. B.	24	Dartmoor	21 Dec. 1863	Indifferent	Bad	Woking	8 April 1864	Incipient phthsis.
8,307	A. W.	27	Pentonville	20 June 1863	„	Good	Dartmoor	5 April 1864	Scrofula.
7,409	T. K.	19	Wakefield	19 July 1862	„	„	Woking	8 April 1864	Fractured leg and lame in consequence.

A Return of Prisoners invalided from Portsmouth Prison during the Year 1864—*continued*.

Registered Number.	Names.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health in Prison.	To what Establishment invalided.	Date of Removal.	Cause of invaliding.
749	J. W.	19	Millbank	23 July 1862	Indifferent	Bad	Woking	8 April 1864	Incipient phthisis.
8,060	D. M.	37	Portland	9 April 1863	"	"	Dartmoor	15 April 1864	Incipient phthisis.
8,384	J. B.	26	Millbank	3 July 1863	"	Good	Woking	8 April 1864	Scrofula after injury.
8,787	P. D.	25	Woking	20 Jan. 1864	Good	Indifferent	Dartmoor	15 April 1864	Asthma.
8,150	P. M'N.	21	Millbank	19 May 1863	"	Bad	Woking	8 April 1864	Incipient phthisis.
8,723	B. C.	27	"	17 Nov. 1863	"	Good	"	"	Old injury of leg and debility.
8,733	J. G.	21	Dartmoor	27 Nov. 1863	"	"	"	"	General debility and old hip disease.
7,951	R. M'C.	28	Chatham	5 March 1863	"	Indifferent	"	"	Bronchitis and debility.
7,825	A. G.	34	Woking	18 Dec. 1862	"	Bad	"	"	Bronchitis, chronic.
8,929	W. L.	37	"	8 March 1864	"	Good	Dartmoor	15 Aug. 1864	Varicose veins and general debility.
8,975	N. M'G.	24	Chatham	15 April 1864	"	"	"	"	Lame scrofula.
8,052	G. W.	23	Portland	9 April 1863	"	Bad	"	"	Phthisical debillty.
8,464	J. C.	30	Millbank	8 July 1863	Indifferent	Good	"	"	Rheumatism.
8,802	S. R.	28	"	23 Jan. 1864	Good	"	"	"	Lame and rheumatism.
8,936	J. M.	30	Woking	11 March 1864	"	Indifferent	"	"	Palp cord and debility.
8,953	J. A.	25	Wakefield	28 March 1864	"	Good	"	"	Scrofula.
9,116	W. G.	42	Millbank	31 May 1864	"	Indifferent	"	"	Ulcers and general debility.
8,628	J. F.	24	Wakefield	22 Sept. 1863	"	Bad	"	"	Phthisical.
8,919	J. C.	20	Perth	23 Feb. 1864	"	"	"	"	Phthisical.
9,079	D. M'F.	28	Millbank	2 May 1864	"	Good	"	"	Varicose veins and general debility.
8,759	C. M.	34	"	28 Dec. 1863	Indifferent	Bad	"	"	Phthisical.
8,399	J. W.	30	"	3 July 1863	Good	Good	"	"	Crippled foot.
8,762	C. R.	25	"	28 Dec. 1863	Indifferent	"	"	"	Rhematism and lame.
8,905	T. B.	32	Dartmoor	8 Feb. 1864	"	Bad	"	"	Phthisis.
9,228	W. G.	25	Millbank	4 July 1864	"	"	"	"	Hæmoptysis.
8,714	W. N.	35	Dartmoor	16 Nov. 1864	Good	Good	Woking	5 Aug. 1864	Varicose veins and ulceration.
9,100	T. H.	22	Leicester	17 May 1864	"	"	"	"	Fracture.
8,791	J. S.	21	Pentonville	22 Jan. 1864	"	"	"	"	Loss of left leg.
8,743	E. S.	23	Dartmoor	21 Dec. 1863	Indifferent	Bad	"	"	Phthisical.
8,857	W. J.	24	Millbank	23 Jan. 1864	Good	"	"	"	Hæmoptysis.
9,148	J. H.	33	Chatham	24 June 1864	Indifferent	Indifferent	"	"	Paralysis.

RETURN of the DEATHS that have occurred at PORTSMOUTH PRISON during the Year 1864.

Registered Number.	Names.	Age.	Date of Reception.	From whence received.	State of Health on Reception.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
8,155	M. C.	25	19 May 1863	Millbank	Good	6 January	11 January	Ramollissement.
8,433	F. M.	17	8 July 1863	„	Indifferent	Died in cell	18 February	Disease of heart.
8,083	P. M'G.	52	28 April 1863	„	Good	21 February	27 February	Phthisis.
8,259	C. R.	28	20 June 1863	Pentonville	„	5 Dec. 1863	10 March	Phthisis.
7,967	J. T.	25	5 March 1863	Chatham	„	29 Dec. 1863	2 May	Phthisis.
8,436	J. K.	32	8 July 1863	Millbank	„	Died in cell	10 May	Disease of heart.
8,325	T. W.	20	24 June 1863	Wakefield	Indifferent	9 April	2 June	Cirrhosis and Ascites.
8,730	P. C.	27	17 Nov. 1863	Millbank	Good	18 April	29 June	Phthisis.
8,392	T. D.	26	3 July 1863	„	„	23 June	3 July	Phthisis.
9,388	J. M'C.	18	19 Oct. 1864	„	„	30 November	6 December	Typhus fever.

CHATHAM PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham Prison, January*, 1865. Governor's Report.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1864.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the prison on the 1st January 1864 was	1,096
Since received into the prison	1,192
Total	2,288
Deduct the number of prisoners embarked for public works in Western Australia and Gibraltar, removed to other prisons, discharged with licence, by free pardon, by special order, or on expiration of sentence, and deaths	1,285
Remaining in prison on 31st December 1864	1,003

For the detailed account of prisoners received and removed see Appendix A.

Conduct of Officers.

The conduct of the body of officers of all ranks has been very good with the exception of such cases as have been brought specially to your notice, and I have been well supported by all departments of the prison.

My thanks are particularly due to Captain Stopford, the senior deputy-governor, for the cordial and very able assistance he has afforded me.

Mr. Butts, the junior deputy-governor, who was appointed in June, has also rendered me every assistance in his power in carrying out the discipline of the prison.

The chief warder, Mr. Turner, continues to show the same unremitting zeal and efficiency in the discharge of his arduous and responsible duties that I have previously brought to your notice, and he has been supported in a most satisfactory manner by the principal warders.

Discipline.

Rigid discipline and good order have been effectually maintained, though there is no doubt that great dissatisfaction was felt by almost the whole body of prisoners when the reduction of diet was made in July.

Description of Labour.

The prisoners having been employed entirely upon work connected either with the extension of the dockyard or with the prison, their labour has been classed under the three following heads:—the Admiralty works, the brickfield, and prison labour.

Governor's Report.

Admiralty Works.

The labour under this head consists of all the work required in excavating a large basin; laying in the foundations and partially erecting a most extensive range of buildings for a new factory; making a bathing pond for the military; building a river wall; scabbling and dressing stone, including some work of the best quality for chimney pieces, &c.; blacksmiths' work of all descriptions, including fitting and turning; carpenters' work of various descriptions, coopers' work; sawing timber, making and repairing mud boots, &c.; unloading gravel and mud barges, &c.; removing stores, timber, &c. &c.

Much of the labour under this head is the heaviest description of what is generally termed navvy work.

Brickfield.

The number of bricks made and burnt during the season was 2,737,000; but in consequence of a great many different descriptions of brick earth being tried with a view of discovering, if possible, a cheaper material than had been previously used, the bricks were by no means so uniformly well burnt as during the two preceding years, and most of the material being of inferior quality, the bricks were also inferior, except as regards the moulding, in which there was a decided improvement. I much regret, however, that we are still making the bricks entirely by hand, as I feel satisfied that if such machinery were employed as is now usual in almost all brick-yards of any extent, not only would they be better made, but a much larger number would be manufactured during the season, with far greater economy, and a considerable body of men would be released for other and more profitable employment.

A second large brickfield is in course of formation on St. Mary's Island.

Two new kilns have been built in the course of the year.

Prison Labour.

In consequence of the alterations that have been made by subdividing the prison, the chapel, and the yards, and by the erection of penal cells, &c., a larger number of convicts than usual have been employed under this head, especially as bricklayers and carpenters. Their labour has also included work performed by the following trades; viz. masons, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, fitters, tinsmiths, sawyers, painters, glaziers, gardeners, tailors, shoemakers, hammock menders, bookbinders, &c. &c.

The prisoners have further been employed in cooking and baking for the prison, and washing the bedding and linen for the establishment.

For more detailed particulars of the above-named works I beg to refer you to Appendix (C.), (D.), and (E) by which it will be seen that the average number of convicts in confinement during the year has been 1003, and that they have been employed as follows:

Admiralty works, daily - - -	619
Brickfield - - - -	122
Prison labour - - - -	149
Total employed - - - -	890
Average number non-effective, as men at school, sick, under punishment, &c. - -	113
Daily average throughout the year	1,003

It will further be seen by these returns that the value of the labour performed by the prisoners has been— Governor's Report.

	£	s.	d.
For the Admiralty - - - -	23,098	9	0
For the brickfield - - - -	3,729	13	$0\frac{3}{4}$
For the prison - - - -	3,841	0	11
Total - -	30,669	2	$11\frac{3}{4}$

The average earnings of each effective prisoner has been for the year 34*l.* 9*s.* $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.*, and the average earnings, including non-effective men, has been 30*l.* 11*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per man.

The work has been estimated by actual measurement as far as practicable, and when this has been impossible credit has been given to the men at the same rate as they had been proved to be earning by measurement.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of the great body of prisoners has been good; and though a much reduced diet has been introduced, and the rules for the treatment of the convicts made in many respects much more penal, no attempt whatever has been made by them to show any resistance to the orders of the prison, though frequent complaints are made by them of the insufficiency of the present diet.

I attribute the good order that has prevailed at this prison under the above circumstances in a great degree to the prompt and decided manner in which the slightest appearance of insubordination on the part of any individual prisoner has been almost invariably met by the officers of almost all ranks, and for which great credit is due to them.

It is also satisfactory to be able to state that out of an entire population of 2,288 prisoners, 1,744 have not been punished for any offence.

Escapes.

There have been six attempts at escape during the year, but not one has been successful.

One prisoner, while employed on St. Mary's Island, succeeded in eluding detection for nearly three hours, by hiding himself under a heap of stones, when the officer of his party accompanied by another officer at length discovered him.

Another prisoner contrived to conceal himself in a brick-kiln near where he was employed for upwards of an hour, where he was found by two constables belonging to the dockyard division of the metropolitan police, a strong detachment from which force had been promptly sent to aid in the search for the prisoner.

All the other attempts at escape were frustrated almost as soon as they were made by the vigilance of the officers.

Deaths.

11 deaths have occurred during the year, one of which was believed to have been caused by the prisoner eating some decayed shell fish that he found while at work, and for which he was reported by his officer, having been first cautioned.

All the remaining deaths were from natural causes.

Governor's Report.

State of the Buildings, &c.

Considerable alterations have been made within the prison walls during the year. The prison has been subdivided into four separate parts, with an exercising yard attached to each, and the chapel has been partitioned in such a manner as to prevent the prisoners of any one division seeing the prisoners of any of the other three divisions so as to be able to recognise them.

All the work connected with these alterations are nearly completed.

Thirty cells for prisoners sentenced to the penal class, together with a room for hearing reports against prisoners, a room for the officer in charge of the cells, and the requisite rooms for photography, are in course of erection, and will very shortly be finished.

All the buildings connected with the prison are in good repair.

Concluding Remarks.

The system of recording the industry of the prisoners by marks, and thus enabling them to work out their own remission, is beginning to have a good effect on the great mass of the men; and as the number of marks they have yet to earn before they can obtain their liberty is recorded each successive month on the badge they wear on their arms, the number decreasing more or less rapidly according to the amount of industry they show, and all misconduct causing some addition thereto, they have constantly before them the practical benefit of industry and good conduct, or the ill effects of the reverse.

The number of convicts released during the year were 311, of which four were military prisoners, and were sent back to their respective regiments, two were discharged by free pardon, and 93 gave up their earnings to that most valuable institution "The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society," out of which number the society assisted 40 to emigrate, found berths on board ships for nine more, obtained situations in this country for 24, and assisted the remaining 20 in various other ways.

Exclusive of the above-named convicts, there were 196 discharged prisoners, who during the year became entitled to the final balances of their gratuities, and satisfactory certificates have been received that 171 out of this number were obtaining an honest livelihood, 22 have not yet applied for their balances, and the certificates of three have not been satisfactory.

The above statistics show to a great extent that the great bulk of the prisoners who have been discharged are at all events desirous of doing well.

Observance of Rules.

I certify that to the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, with the exception of such cases as have been brought to the notice of a director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
T. Folliott Powell,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX (A.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Establishments between the 1st January 1864 and 31st December 1864. Governor's Report.

On the 1st January 1864—			
The number of convicts in Chatham prison			1,096
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons	Broadmoor	1	
	Millbank	349	
	Pentonville	315	
	Portland	46	
	Dartmoor	19	
	Portsmouth	25	
	Woking	56	
			811
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government.	Wakefield	170	
	Leicester	81	
	Northampton	30	
	Aylesbury	14	
	Leeds	21	
	Perth	36	
	Bradford	29	
			381
Disposed of during the year, by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons.	Millbank	2	
	Portland	415	
	Dartmoor	28	
	Portsmouth	145	
	Broadmoor	70	
	Woking	17	
			677
Embarkations	Western Australia	202	
	Gibraltar	84	
			286
Pardons	Free		2
Discharged	On licence	284	
	Specially	5	
	On sentence expired	20	
Deaths		11	
Numbers remaining 31st December 1864			1,003
Actual number during the year			2,288

APPENDIX (B.)—FROM the 1st January to the 31st December 1864.

Number of Offenders punished.1			Number of Men not punished.2	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.3				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in the Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By the Director.	By the Governor.	Total.		By the Director.	By the Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
18 P.	526	544	1,744	20	1,332	1,352	3·69 or ·36 per cent.	129	1,003	2,288

P 6 of these are men who were corporally punished for assaulting or attempting to assault officers.
P 2 of these are men who were corporally punished for attempting to escape.
1 The same men only once included.
2 Including men only admonished.
3 Men with more than one offence are included here.

Governor's Report.

Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.	From.	To.	Time employed.	Remarks.
	A. M.	A. M.	H. M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	5 0	5 45	0 45	
Breakfasts, officers and prisoners -	5 45	6 15	0 30	
Morning prayers, including time for unlocking.	6 15	6 30	0 15	
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground and preparing for dinner.	6 30	12 15	5 45	Or from earliest dawn to 12·15 a.m. when the days are shorter.
	P. M.	P. M.		
Dinner for officers and prisoners and making up hammocks.	12 15	1 15	1 0	
Labour, including mustering and going to and from the working ground.	1 15	6 10	4 55	Or from 1·15 p.m. to dusk when the days are shorter. On Saturday afternoons the prisoners are re-called from labour at 4·30 p.m.
Supper, officers and prisoners -	6 10	6 40	0 30	
Cleaning shoes, shaving, bathing, reading in cells, evening instruction, letter writing, and mustering officers.	6 40	7 45	1 5	
Taking down hammocks - - -	7 45	8 0	0 15	
Total from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. -	—	—	15 0	

Abstract of the above.

	Hours.	Mins.	
Meals - - - - - -	2	0	
Morning prayers including time for unlocking - - - - - -	0	15	
Out-door labour, including mustering and moving to and from labour, &c. - -	10	40	About one hour and twenty minutes each day of this time is consumed in parading and going to and from the working grounds at a distance.
* In-door occupation - - - -	2	5	
Total - -	15	0	

* This includes some time passed in cleaning up halls, wards, cells, and utensils, evening instruction, letter writing, &c.

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (C.)—ABSTRACT of LABOUR of the CONVICTS in Chatham Prison in the Year 1864, detailed in Appendices (D. and E.), showing the average Earnings of each Party of Convicts.

Trade or Occupation.	Average No. of Men.	Number of Days actually employed.	Daily Rate.	Amount.	Total.
			s. d.	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
ADMIRALTY:					
Removing timber, stones, &c., pile driving	375	117,200	2 3½	13,377 0 5½	
Carpenters and sawyers	50	15,659	2 7½	2,065 8 10½	
Bricklayers	26	8,217	2 7½	1,074 12 5½	
Masons	17	5,531	2 8½	743 12 3½	
Smiths, turners, &c.	29	9,271	3 3½	1,516 18 5	
Shoemakers	5	1,614	2 7½	212 4 6½	
General labour	112	35,207	2 3½	4,042 9 2½	
Light labour	4	1,221	1 1	66 2 9	
					23,098 9 0
BRICKFIELD:					
Excavating and removing clay, &c.	40	12,726	1 10½	1,196 15 9	
Moulding bricks, &c.	56	17,408	2 0½	1,787 10 3½	
General labour	24	7,505	1 10½	705 11 10½	
Light labour	2	734	1 1	39 15 2	
					3,729 13 0½
PRISON:					
Carpenters and sawyers	10	3,127	2 6¾	400 17 5	
Masons	1	390	2 4	45 11 6	
Bricklayers	15	4,805	1 10¾	452 11 0	
Blacksmiths	6	1,984	2 6½	254 7 4½	
Painters	3	993	3 2¾	160 15 2¾	
Gardeners	9	2,836	1 10½	268 3 8¾	
Prison works (labourers)	7	2,070	1 11¼	201 18 10	
Bookbinders	2	621	2 6	77 12 6	
General prison labour, cleaning prison, &c.	16	5,274	1 3	329 12 6	
Shoemakers	17	5,579	1 3	348 13 9	
Tailors	18	5,749	1 3	359 6 3	
Washermen	17	5,498	1 3	343 12 6	
Bakers	8	2,503	1 6	187 14 6	
Cooks	12	3,967	1 6	297 10 6	
Light labour	8	2,080	1 1	112 13 4	
					3,841 0 11
Unproductive employment, school, sick, punishment, &c.	113	32,812	—		
		312,581			£30,669 2 11¼

	£ s. d.	
Average Amount per head, effectives only	34 9 2½	
Ditto including non-effectives	30 11 6½	
Average daily number of men throughout the year—Admiralty		619
Ditto ditto Brickfield		122
Prison works		149
Non-effectives (as men at school, sick, under punishment, new arrivals, &c.)		137
Total daily average		1,003

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (D.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of the PRISONERS' LABOUR, the Average Number of Men employed in each Quarter, and the aggregate Number of Days' Work done throughout the Year 1864.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To.	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Total Number of Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
						s. d.	*£ s. d.*
ADMIRALTY:							
Removing timber, stone, gravel, chalk, clay, loam, concreting, pile driving, lime grinding, gravel screening, stone breaking, &c., measured work	1 Jan.	31 March	78	358·34	27,951		
	1 April	30 June	77	362·48	27,911		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	353·97	27,964		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	422·45	33,374		
					119,200	2 3½	13,377 0 5½
Carpenters and sawyers, measured work	1 Jan.	31 March	78	53·28	4,156		
	1 April	30 June	77	47·87	3,686		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	45·31	3,580		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	53·63	4,237		
					15,659	2 7½	2,065 8 10½
Bricklayers, measured work	1 Jan.	31 March	78	22·32	1,741		
	1 April	30 June	77	15·4	1,158		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	32·16	2,541		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	35·15	2,777		
					8,217	2 7½	1,074 12 5½
Masons, measured work	1 Jan.	31 March	78	12·71	978		
	1 April	30 June	77	10·15	782		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	16·93	1,338		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	30·79	2,433		
					5,531	3 8½	743 12 3½
Smiths, turners, fitters, &c. measured work	1 Jan.	31 March	78	28·21	2,201		
	1 April	30 June	77	27·54	2,121		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	30·26	2,391		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	32·37	2,558		
					9,271	2 3½	1,516 18 5
Shoemakers, measured work	1 Jan.	31 March	78	5·64	444		
	1 April	30 June	77	4·84	373		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	5·18	410		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	4·89	387		
					1,614	2 7½	212 4 6¾
General labour, unmeasured day labour	1 Jan.	31 March	78	112·47	8,773		
	1 April	30 June	77	82·21	6,330		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	89·54	7,074		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	165·31	13,060		
					35,207	2 3½	4,042 9 2¾
Light labour, unmeasured day labour	1 Jan.	31 March	78	—	—		
	1 April	30 June	77	—	—		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	—	—		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	15·45	1,221		
					1,221	1 1	66 2 9
				Carried forward			23,098 9 0

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Total Number of Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
					Brought forward	s. d.	£ s. d. 23,098 9 0
BRICKFIELD:							
Excavating clay, removing clay, sand, loam, coal, coke, &c., measured work	1 Jan.	31 March	78	95·41	7,442		
	1 April	30 June	77	20·9	1,547		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	2·73	216		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	44·56	3,521		
					12,726	1 10½	1,196 15 9
Brickmaking, moulding, pressing, scintling, setting kilns, burning and unloading kilns, tempering clay, &c., measured work	1 Jan.	31 March	78	—	—		
	1 April	30 June	77	96·97	7,467		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	125·83	9,941		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	—	—		
					17,408	2 0½	1,787 10 3½
General labour, unmeasured work, day labour	1 Jan.	31 March	78	25·36	1,978		
	1 April	30 June	77	13·24	1,020		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	23·98	1,895		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	33·8	2,612		
					7,505	1 10½	705 11 10½
Light labour, unmeasured day labour	1 Jan.	31 March	78	2·21	173		
	1 April	30 June	77	2·84	219		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	4·32	342		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	—	—		
					734	1 1	39 15 2
PRISON:							
Carpenters and sawyers, measured work	1 Jan.	31 March	78	7·17	560		
	1 April	30 June	77	7·9	546		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	11·2	871		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	14·55	1,150		
					3,127	2 6½	400 17 5
Masons, measured work	1 Jan.	31 March	78	·71	56		
	1 April	30 June	77	1·19	92		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	1·36	108		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	1·69	134		
					390	2 4	45 11 6
Bricklayers, measured work	1 Jan.	31 March	78	10·58	826		
	1 April	30 June	77	7·81	602		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	19·89	1,572		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	22·83	1,805		
					4,805	1 10½	452 11 0
Blacksmiths, measured work	1 Jan.	31 March	78	3·91	305		
	1 April	30 June	77	4·58	353		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	6·1	482		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	10·68	844		
					1,984	2 6½	254 7 4½
					Carried forward		27,931 9 4½

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To.	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Total Number of Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
					Brought forward		£ 27,981 s. 9 d. 4½
						s. d.	
Painters, measured work	1 Jan.	31 March	78	2·32	181		
	1 April	30 June	77	3·19	246		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	3·68	291		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	3·48	275		
					993	3 2½	160 15 2½
Gardeners, measured work	1 Jan.	31 March	78	11·5	897		
	1 April	30 June	77	8·76	675		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	8·1	633		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	7·98	631		
					2,836	1 10½	268 3 8½
Prison works (labourers), partly measured work	1 Jan.	31 March	78	—	—		
	1 April	30 June	77	12·1	925		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	8·5	636		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	6·44	509		
					2,070	1 11½	201 18 10
Bookbinders	1 Jan.	31 March	78	1·1	86		
	1 April	30 June	77	2·5	193		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	2·54	201		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	1·53	141		
					621	2 6	77 12 6
General prison labour, including cleaning prisons	1 Jan.	31 March	78	17·7	1,332		
	1 April	30 June	77	17·14	1,320		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	17·19	1,358		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	16·	1,264		
					5,274	1 3	329 12 6
Shoemakers	1 Jan.	31 March	78	19·64	1,532		
	1 April	30 June	77	18·35	1,413		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	18·62	1,471		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	14·72	1,163		
					5,579	1 3	348 13 9
Tailors	1 Jan.	31 March	78	19·63	1,466		
	1 April	30 June	77	18·32	1,411		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	19·48	1,539		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	16·87	1,333		
					5,749	1 3	359 6 3
Washers	1 Jan.	31 March	78	17·94	1,400		
	1 April	30 June	77	18·3	1,389		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	17·7	1,400		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	16·59	1,309		
					5,498	1 3	343 12 6
Bakers	1 Jan.	31 March	78	7·87	614		
	1 April	30 June	77	7·96	613		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	8·32	658		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	7·82	618		
					2,503	1 6	187 14 6
					Carried forward		30,258 19 1½

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To.	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Total Number of Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
					Brought forward		£ 30,258 s. 19 d. 1¼
						s. d.	
Cooks	1 Jan.	31 March	91	11·5	1,006		
	1 April	30 June	91	11·8	1,009		
	1 July	30 Sept.	92	10·60	976		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	92	10·60	976		
					3,967	1 6	297 10 6
Light labour	1 Jan.	31 March	78	10·60	827		
	1 April	30 June	77	9·52	733		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	3·3	265		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	3·2	255		
					2,080	1 1	112 13 4
School	1 Jan.	31 March	78	96·65	7,539		
	1 April	30 June	77	94·27	7,259		
	1 July	11 July	9	69·55	626		
					15,424		
Sick	1 Jan.	31 March	91	32·2	2,914		
	1 April	30 June	91	28·65	2,608		
	1 July	30 Sept.	92	27·56	2,536		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	92	28·23	2,598		
					10,656		
Punishment	1 Jan.	31 March	91	14·23	1,295		
	1 April	30 June	91	12·1	1,093		
	1 July	30 Sept.	92	15·84	1,462		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	92	18·27	1,705		
					5,555		
Time lost by medical inspection of new arrivals, &c.	1 Jan.	31 March	78	2·	156		
	1 April	30 June	77	2·48	191		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	6·65	522		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	79	3·89	308		
					1,177		
					TOTAL		£30,669 2 11¼

REFORM CLUB PALL MALL

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (E.)—DETAIL of the LABOUR performed for Prison Works by Convicts in the Year 1864, with the Measurements and Values thereof.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.		Amounts.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Carpenters and Sawyers.	77 dinner trays repaired - -	1	3	4	16	3
	178¼ feet cube fir framed, rebated, and beaded door frames - -	2	0	17	16	6
	541¼ feet superficial framed bead and butt doors (circular headed) -	1	2	31	11	9
	62½ feet superficial framed proper sash framers - - - -	1	3	3	18	1½
	224½ feet superficial ovalo sashes -	0	4	3	14	10
	2¾ square flooring (1¼) worked and laid - - - - -	8	6	1	3	4½
	27,480 feet of timber sawn (fir) -	3	6	48	1	9½
	2 hods for bricklayers - -	1	0	0	2	0
	Repairing 7 meat tubs - -	0	5	0	2	11
	65 scrapers for boots - -	0	1¼	0	6	9¼
	126 knives handled - - -	0	1	0	10	6
	1,963 feet match boards worked and fitted - - - - -	0	4	32	14	4
	150 feet superficial framed 4-panel bead and butt doors - -	0	7	4	7	6
	202 feet cube fir framed, rebated, and chamfered (for prison cells) -	2	1	21	0	10
	13 square of framing fixed in new cells in prison - - - -	10	0	6	10	0
	11 gates hung and properly fitted -	4	4	2	7	8
	18 locks and bolts fitted to prison doors - - - - -	2	4	2	2	0
	11¼ square roofing fixed (complete)	4	0	2	4	9½
	1 stretcher for infirmary - -	4	6	0	4	6
	2 iron girders fixed in doorways -	2	6	0	5	0
	1,100 inkstands fitted into prisoners tables - - - - -	1	2	2	5	10
	4 boxes for inkstands - -	2	6	0	10	0
	10 centres for doorways, made and fixed, each - - - -	2	0	1	0	0
	25 door and frames for gas lamps (framed) each - - - -	2	6	3	2	6
	20⅔ square of centering made and fixed, per square - -	10	6	10	14	2
	31 cantilevers worked and chamfered, each - - - - -	2	6	3	17	6
	4 ink boxes for school - -	1	3	0	5	0
	9⅗ square of joists trimmed to chimney and stairs - - - -	8	0	3	16	9
	4½ feet cube of stair landing, wrought and framed - - - -	2	0	0	9	0
	8½ square of quarter partition, framed and fixed, per square - -	8	0	1	8	0
	2,082 feet superficial of 1¼ flooring, wrought and ploughed, per foot -	3	4	3	9	4¾
	60 centres taken down and refixed, each - - - - -	0	6	1	10	0
	10 door frames fixed in walls -	1	0	0	10	0
	1,986 feet superficial wrought and framed for school desks - -	0	1	8	5	6

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.	Amounts.	Governor's Report.
		s. d	£ *s. d.*	
Carpenters and Sawyers—*cont.*	74 sockets fixed in school desks	0 1	0 6 2	
	568$\frac{10}{12}$ feet superficial, wrought and fixed in louvres	0 4	9 9 7	
	28$\frac{3}{4}$ square framing and fixing roof of penal cells, per square	4 9	6 9 2	
	6 square ceiling joists fixed, per square	3 3	0 19 6	
	160 feet rafters cut for drips, each	0 1	0 12 4	
	27 square of battening fixed in roof, per square	2 0	2 14 0	
	1,210 days (day work) at	2 6$\frac{3}{4}$	155 0 7	
			400 17 *5*	
Masons	58$\frac{1}{2}$ feet 3-inch door sills properly worked	0 4	0 17 10	
	6 feet cube York stone (in skew backs)	0 8$\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 3	
	58$\frac{3}{4}$ feet cube Portland stone, wrought and squared	0 8$\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 7	
	173 feet cube York stone worked for door sills	0 8$\frac{1}{2}$	6 2 7	
	655$\frac{1}{2}$ feet superficial 3-inch York paving, wrought and squared	0 4	10 18 6	
	107 feet cube Portland stone curb 9″ × 6″ (worked)	0 8$\frac{1}{2}$	3 15 9$\frac{1}{2}$	
	7$\frac{1}{4}$ feet cube York stone (worked for piers)	0 8$\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 1$\frac{1}{2}$	
	36 feet run of coping (Portland stone), wrought, chamfered	0 3	0 9 0	
	113$\frac{1}{4}$ feet of slate slab sawn, per foot	0 1$\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 2	
	2 feet run of moulding	0 2	0 0 4	
	178 days (day work)	2 4	20 3 4	
			45 11 6	
Bricklayers	147$\frac{2}{3}$ rods red in brickwork	42 0	310 2 0	
	12 feet superficial elliptic arches, rubbed	1 6	0 18 0	
	50 feet splayed strong course	0 2	0 8 4	
	470 yards plastering, 3 coats, and set	0 4$\frac{1}{2}$	8 16 3	
	41 squares slating (Duchess slates)	5 0	10 5 0	
	975 feet superficial 3-inch paving, laid	0 1$\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 10$\frac{1}{2}$	
	307 feet run coping, fixed on wall	0 1	1 5 7	
	152 yards lime washing	0 1	0 12 8	
	42$\frac{1}{2}$ door sills laid and properly bedded	0 9	1 11 8	
	5$\frac{2}{3}$ rod red in brickwork, in cement, in arches	63 0	17 17 0	
	20 key blocks, cemented and rubbed	5 0	5 0 0	
	89 feet superficial of arches over doors and windows	0 5	1 17 1	
	926 days (day work)	1 10$\frac{3}{4}$	87 15 6$\frac{1}{2}$	
			452 11 0	

Governor's Report.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.		Amounts.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Blacksmiths	274⅔ dozen tins repaired for prison, per dozen	1	6	20	12	0
	178 10/12 dozen of tins repaired for kitchen, per dozen	3	6	31	5	11
	3,560 lbs. window bars	0	1½	21	17	6
	2 cowls for gatekeepers' quarters, each	6	0	0	12	0
	1,013 lbs. of bolts, nuts, iron gates, &c., per lb.	0	4	16	17	8
	97 shackles repaired	0	1½	0	12	1½
	36 swivels repaired	0	2	0	6	0
	9 iron gates (hung)	4	4	1	19	0
	8 water troughs fixed and leaded	1	6	0	12	0
	3 covers for windows	1	4	0	4	0
	296 lbs. for truss beam	0	1½	1	17	0
	36 tin pints rehandled	0	2	0	6	0
	300 lbs. spike rail for wall	0	5	6	5	0
	86 gruel cans (altered)	0	1½	0	10	9
	4 gas lamps made	2	6	0	10	0
	6,546 lbs. of corrugated iron fixed, per lb.	0	1	27	15	0
	76 sockets and holders for candles, each	0	2	0	12	8
	48 elbows for 6-inch pipes	0	9	1	16	0
	943 days (day work)	2	6½	119	16	9½
				254	7	4½
Painters	5,905¼ yards superficial washing off walls and ceilings, per yard	0	1¼	30	15	2
	7,277 yards superficial colouring (1 coat) drab	0	1¼	37	18	0¼
	1,735 yards superficial painting, 1 coat in oil	0	1	7	4	7
	1,301½ yards superficial painting, 2 coats in oil	0	1¾	9	9	9½
	167 sash bars, 3 coats in oil	0	1	0	13	11
	60½ feet superficial marking mantle shelves, per foot	0	2	0	10	1
	8 sash frames painted (2 coats in oil), each	0	6	0	4	0
	126 pieces of paper, hanging of	0	9	4	14	6
	634 yards superficial staining and varnishing	0	3	7	18	6
	3,690 yards superficial lime washing	0	1	15	7	6
	173 1½-inch letters, each	0	1½	1	1	7
	434 feet superficial painting and graining, oak	0	3	5	8	6
	768 yards superficial sizing and varnishing paper	0	1	3	4	0
	168 ballusters, painted 1 coat in oil, each	0	0¾	0	10	6
	206 yards superficial colouring (ladder work)	0	4½	3	17	3
	78 air-bricks painted (1 coat)	0	0¾	0	3	3
	197 days (day work)	3	2¾	31	14	1
				160	15	2¾

Governor's Report.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.	Amounts.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Labourers - -	284 yards excavating and screening gravel - - -	0 9	10 13 0
	461 yards gravel and sand carted -	0 6	11 10 0
	95½ yards excavating and wheeling earth - - - -	0 8	3 3 8
	365 yards making and wheeling concrete - - -	1 6	27 7 6
	195¾ yards excavating earth -	0 4	3 5 3
	446¾ yards filling and carting earth	1 9	39 1 4½
	851 yards felling and carting earth, 11 runs, per yard - -	1 3	53 3 9
	299,900 bricks carted from brick-field, per M. - - - -	3 6	52 9 7½
	2,154½ yards excavating earth (1 run), per yard - -	0 5	45 17 8½
Gardeners and Prison Works.	1,784 days (day work, gardeners' party) - - - -	1 10½	167 5 0
	581 days (day work, labourers) -	1 11½	56 5 8¼
			470 2 6¾

DETAIL of the LABOUR performed for Admiralty Works by Convicts in the year 1864, with the Measurements and Values thereof.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Removing timber, excavating clay, chalk, and earth, unloading and removing mud, gravel, and clay, breaking stones, tipping and levelling clay, mud, chalk, and earth, screening gravel, grinding lime, unloading and storing lime, unloading and removing bricks, pile driving, concreting, unloading stone, laying tramroads.	Removing and stacking timber, 412,522 cubic feet, at per 1,000 -	12 0	247 10 3
	Excavating and removing clay, 87,652½ cubic yards 1 (stage), at per cubic yard - - -	0 5½	2,008 14 0¾
	Excavating and removing clay, 27,746 cubic yards (2 stages), at per cubic yard - -	0 7	809 5 2
	Excavating and removing clay, 8,843 cubic yards (3 stages), at per cubic yard - - -	0 8½	313 3 9½
	Excavating and removing clay, 2,515 cubic yards (4 stages), at per cubic yard - - -	0 10	104 15 10
	Excavating and removing clay, 1,810 cubic yards (5 stages), at per cubic yard - - -	0 11½	86 14 8
	Excavating and removing clay, 122 cubic yards (6 stages), at per cubic yard - - -	1 1	6 14 2
	Unloading and removing mud, 13,687 cubic yards, at per yard cube - - - - -	0 4	228 2 4
	Unloading and removing 458 cubic yards (1 stage), at per cubic yard	0 5½	10 9 11
	Unloading and removing mud, 8,102 cubic yards (2 stages), at per cubic yard - - -	0 7	236 6 2

Governor's Report.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Removing timber, excavating clay, &c.—*cont.*	Unloading and removing mud, 4,703 cubic yards (3 stages), at per cubic yard - - -	0 8½	166 11 3½
	Unloading and removing gravel, 17,761 cubic yards, at per cubic yard - - - -	0 4	296 0 4
	Unloading and removing gravel, 61,466½ cubic yards (1 stage), at per cubic yard - - -	0 5⅓	1,408 2 1¾
	Unloading and removal of gravel, 46,618½ tons, at per ton - -	0 6	1,165 9 3
	Unloading and removing gravel, 3,011 cubic yards (2 stages), at per cubic yard - - -	0 7	82 16 5
	Excavating and removing chalk, 61,534 cubic yards (1 stage), at per cubic yard - - -	0 5½	1,410 3 1
	Excavating and removing chalk, 2,859 cubic yards (2 stages), at per cubic yard - - -	0 7	83 7 9
	Excavating and removing chalk, 176 cubic yards (3 stages), at per cubic pard - - -	0 8½	6 4 8
	Breaking stones, 397¼ cubic yards, at per cubic yard - - -	2 7½	51 6 2¾
	Tipping and levelling chalk, clay, and mud, 19,936½ cubic yards, at per cubic yard - - -	0 2	166 2 9
	Tipping, removing, and levelling chalk, clay, and mud, 30,378 cubic yards (1 stage), at per cubic yard - - -	0 3½	443 0 3
	Screening and removing gravel, 51,962½ cubic yards (1 stage), at per cubic yard - - -	0 4	886 0 10
	Screening and removing gravel, 781½ cubic yards (2 stages), at per cubic yard - - -	0 5½	17 18 2¼
	Screening and removing gravel, 2,622½ cubic yards (3 stages), at per cubic yard - - -	0 7	76 9 9½
	Grinding lime, 48,586 bushels at per bushel - - -	0 0¾	151 16 7½
	Unloading lime barges, 3,839 cubic yards, at per cubic yard - -	0 6	95 19 6
	Unloading and storing lime, 3,673 cubic yards, at per cubic yard -	0 2	30 12 2
	Unloading and removing bricks, 545,020, at per 1,000 - -	1 0	27 5 0
	Driving piles (whole timber), 18,349 lineal feet, at per foot - -	0 9	688 1 9
	Driving piles (half timber), 10,403 lineal feet, at per foot - -	0 6	260 1 6
	Driving piles (quarter timber), 13,666¼ lineal feet, at per foot -	0 1½	85 8 3¼
	Driving piles (old timber), 228 lineal feet, at per foot - - - -	0 4	3 16 8

Governor's Report.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Removing timber, excavating clay, &c.—*cont.*	Driving piles by steam (whole timber), 2,218 lineal feet, at per foot	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	41 11 9
	Driving piles by steam (half timber), 5,540 lineal feet, at per foot	0 3	27 11 8
	Concreting 23,288 cubic yards, at per yard	1 0	1,164 8 0
	Unloading stone, 2,345 tons, at per ton	0 6	58 12 6
	Laying tramroads, 10,101 lineal yards, at per yard	0 9	378 15 9
	3,452 lineal yards, at per yard, ballasting tramway	0 5	71 10 0
	Total £		13,377 0 $5\frac{3}{4}$
Carpenters and sawyers.	Making waggons, pile engines, barrows, building sheds and offices, tools, and repair of all tools and implements, 15,659 days, at per diem	2 $7\frac{1}{2}$	2,065 8 $10\frac{1}{4}$
Bricklayers	Building river wall, factory, buildings, offices, and all repairs, 8,217 days, at per diem	2 $7\frac{1}{4}$	1,074 12 $5\frac{1}{4}$
Masons	Coping for river wall, steps, landings, chimney pieces, window sills, and all stone-work required for building, 5,531 days, at per diem	2 $8\frac{1}{4}$	743 12 $3\frac{1}{4}$
Smiths	Making bolts, nuts, screws, gravel screens, fitting up engines, crabs, lathes, turning and fitting, and all iron-work required on the works, and repair of all tools and implements, 9,271 days, at per diem	3 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1,516 18 5
Shoemakers	Making and repairing mud boots and lime bags, 1,614 days, at per diem	2 $7\frac{1}{2}$	212 4 $6\frac{3}{4}$
Unmeasured work	35,207 days, at per diem	2 $3\frac{1}{4}$	4,042 9 $2\frac{3}{4}$
Light labour	1,221 days, at per diem	1 1	66 2 9
	Total £		23,098 9 0

Governor's Report.

DETAIL of the LABOUR performed for Brickfield by the Convicts in the Year 1864, with the Measurements and Values thereof.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.		Amount.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Making bricks of various kinds, pressing bricks, excavating and removing clay, sand, chalk, and loam, removing and screening gravel, unloading lime barges, concreting, stacking timber, unloading stone, removing coals, driving piles, removing bricks, unmeasured work, at per day, light labour at per day, labour only.	Bricks made (stocks), 2,718,710, at per 1,000	10	6	1,427	6	5¼
	Bricks made (plinth and jamb), 13,180, at per 1,000	12	0	7	18	1¾
	Bricks made (fancy), 5762, at per 1,000	13	6	3	17	9¼
	Bricks pressed, 98,500, at per 1,000	2	0	9	17	0
	Excavating and removing clay, 39,806½ yards cube (1 stage), at per cubic yard	0	5½	912	4	5
	Excavating and removing clay, 13,962⅕ cubic yards (2 stages), at per cubic yard	0	7	407	4	8
	Excavating and removing clay, 2,006 cubic yards (3 stages), at per cubic yard	0	8½	71	0	11
	Excavating and removing chalk, 1,071 cubic yards (1 stage), at per cubic yard	0	5½	24	10	10½
	Unloading and removing loam, 2,097 cubic yards, at per cubic yard	0	2	17	9	6
	Unloading and removing ashes, 21 cubic yards, at per cubic yard	0	4	0	7	0
	Removing gravel 658 cubic yards (1 stage), at per cubic yard	0	5½	15	1	7
	Screening and removing gravel, 649 cubic yards (2 stages), at per yard	0	5½	14	17	5½
	Unloading liner barges, 1,366 cubic yards, at per yard	0	6	34	3	0
	Concreting 46 cubic yards, at per yard cube	1	0	2	6	0
	Stacking timber, 18,670 cubic feet, at per 1,000	12	0	11	4	0¼
	Unloading stone, 120 tons, at per ton	0	6	3	0	0
	Removing coals, 240 tons, at per ton	0	6	6	0	0
	Driving piles (half timber), 139 lineal feet, at per foot	0	6	3	9	6
	Driving piles (quarter timber), 165 lineal feet, at per foot	0	1½	1	0	7½
	Removing bricks, 227,108, at per 1,000	1	0	11	7	1¼
	Unmeasured work, 7,505 days, at per day	1	10½	705	11	10½
	Light labour, 734 days, at per day	1	1	39	15	2
	Total £			3,729	13	0¾

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Chatham Convict Prison, for the Year ending 31st March 1865.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,774	17	7
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	9,034	4	10
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	536	19	10
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	1,817	19	7
Uniforms for officers and servants	862	9	7
Victualling prisoners	8,726	15	11
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	3,492	8	11
Bedding for prisoners	137	7	6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	127	4	5
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	24	12	5
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	797	4	5
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	2,170	6	0
Furniture and fittings	68	3	4
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	32	19	6
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,345	3	3
Buildings and ordinary repairs	231	11	3
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	388	3	1
Brushes, brooms, and mops	33	14	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	56	13	2
Various small disbursements	513	4	11
Rent, rates, and taxes	273	18	2
Total	34,446	1	8
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts	1,156	2	7
Net expenditure	33,289	19	1

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham Prison, January* 6, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report of the chaplain's department for the past year.

"The religious and moral condition of the prisoners" varies with the circumstances from which they left the outer world, and with the results of subsequent penal treatment and prison conduct; and it is all the more difficult to judge of their state latterly, in consequence of the necessary changes and numerous arrangements occasioned by the transition from the former day-school to the system of evening instruction now pursued.

The customary public services have been observed every Lord's Day, and on Christmas Day and Good Friday. Prayers have been read and a sermon preached both morning and evening on each of those days in the chapel, or, whilst it was undergoing extensive alterations for separating the several classes of prisoners, in the separate halls of the prison. I have perceived no diminution of the order and solemnity of public worship, or of the attention to our ministrations, which have so generally characterized those congregations.

Prayers have been read and lectures delivered every Sunday in each of the infirmary wards, and on both parts of that day the prisoners under punishment have been visited *individually*, and admonished with special reference to their religious obligations and duties.

Chaplain's Report.

The Lord's Supper has been administered five times during the year to such well-conducted prisoners as evince a serious and intelligent regard to its nature and purpose; a sixth celebration was prevented by the alterations which were being made in the chapel. The communicants for the year numbered 214, or an average of 42·8 on each occasion, being a slight increase over the previous year, although particular examinations of the candidates were previously had.

The infirmary has been visited *daily* by myself and the assistant chaplain, for the instruction and guidance of the sick from bed to bed; a short *daily* service has also been given in each of the wards, with expositions of Holy Scripture of an instructive and practical nature, calculated, by God's blessing, to enlighten ignorant men, and to impress divine truth upon the hearts and consciences of all who are sick and afflicted.

The usual daily visits have been made to the punishment cells, to warn and admonish their wayward occupants. The dark cells are, I am thankful to say, always unoccupied.

The scripture reader is still employed in the infirmary, visiting and instructing the sick an hour in the morning and in the afternoon *daily*. He also takes the penal class for weekly evening instruction, and supplies the place in the evening school duties of any schoolmaster who may be absent on leave. On Sundays he assists in visiting the infirmary as well as the prisoners under punishment in the separate cells. He likewise continues in charge of the prisoners' library, and of the different materials used in the bookbinding department, which he superintends, and where the following numbers of books were bound, rebound, or repaired, viz.:—

Library books -	1,511
School books -	1,117
Bibles - -	214
Prayer books -	200
Hymn books -	55
Total -	3,097

Daily prayers, morning and evening, with three expositions in the week, were duly observed in the chapel until July last. Since that time they have been read every morning only in each hall or division of the prison, before the prisoners leave it for their daily labour. On these occasions the chaplains have given four short lectures each week; the scripture reader and schoolmasters have assisted in rotation at those early morning services; good order has uniformly been observed by the prisoners, although the facilities in the halls for general worship and devout attention *could not* be so perfect as those which are enjoyed in the solemnity and sympathy of united prayer in the great congregation of the chapel; the responding is neither so common nor so perceptible. I am glad to say that the morning lectures have been respectfully listened to, both by the warders in attendance and by the prisoners under their charge.

The four schoolmasters conduct the evening schooling which has superseded that of the half-day a week formerly given, and which ceased in July last. Time enough has not yet elapsed for so far ascertaining the results of the present system as to give any tabular account of the progressive improvement of the prisoners. Those who are most illiterate or least educated are assembled in classes on the basements of the halls, where desks are placed, on which they read, write, and learn arithmetic; the remainder of the prisoners, and who are better educated, pursue their evening tasks in the cells, where they are seen

Chaplain's Report.

at intervals each evening by the schoolmasters, and receive from them such aid and instruction as the very short time will permit. The time occupied in teaching varies with the seasons, and is regulated by the hours at which the prisoners return from labour. In the height of summer, they were taught from 6·45 p.m. until 8·45 p.m., and the time gradually increased until the depth of winter, when it was from 5 p.m. until 7·45 p.m. The lower grades of prisoners who learn in classes are found willing and attentive, and are making fair progress in learning. The more advanced men are also quiet and orderly during the work of self-instruction in their cells, although there are some who are certainly drowsy and comparatively listless.

The schoolmasters are employed during the forenoon of each day in preparing books and other things required for the evening school, and which used to occupy four prisoners as school clerks. The preparation of letter sheets and all other duties connected with prisoners' outgoing and incoming letters are also part of their morning work, and also all that pertains to the issue and receiving of library books, besides many other matters in the chaplain's department. At his discretion they attend in the afternoon for such services as may be necessary.

The prisoners are as diligent as in former years in the use of library books and of the school books which are allowed to each man, with a slate. When, on a recent date, there were 1,008 prisoners in the prison, 962 or nearly 96 per cent. of them had, *on their voluntary application*, each a library book for private reading, and on the same day they had in use the following school books, viz.:

Arithmetics	600
Dictionaries	379
Spelling books	249
Geographies	225
Reading books	171
Grammars	62
Mathematical	55
Total	1,741

I have still the privilege of noticing the excellent "effects of the discipline of the prison." Nothing could be better than the conduct of the prisoners, as far as I could observe it, during the whole year, and especially in their transition from the former system of penal discipline to that which succeeded it, and which is in several respects much more stringent. It is most satisfactory to witness the harmony and good will which pervade all the departments, and the vigour and cheerfulness which all ranks of officers appear to display in the discharge of their very onerous and responsible duties.

An unusually large number of deaths of prisoners have occurred during the past year, no less than 11 having departed this life, a proportion much in excess of any former year since the prison was opened. The following is a general indication as to the religious state of nine, (who were Protestants) at the time of their decease, as far as it could be ascertained in the various degrees of intercourse previously had with them:—

6560. G. C. hopeful.
6294. W. P. suffered greatly; said little.
6635. J. R. only a day in the infirmary.
6666. J. D. very ignorant.
7301. R. M. unsatisfactory.
7402. J. A. humble; complained of a "hard heart," and that he "could not pray."

Chaplain's Report.

6449. W. T. } died suddenly.
6764. T. C. }
6423. J. S. penitent and believing.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
J. K. MARSH,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

LIST OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOL.

Fifth Book of Lessons, Irish.
Fourth do. do.
Third do. do.
Second do. do.
Sequel to No. 2 Second Book.
Third Book, C.K.S.
Second do. do.
Do. do., new series.
Adult Learners' First Book.
Lesson Book for Adults.
Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties.
Lectures to Young Men.
History of the British Empire.
Exemplary Biography.
Moral Class Book.
Goldsmith's History of England.
Large Irish Arithmetic.
Small Irish Arithmetic.
Thompson's Arithmetic.
Walkinghame's do.
Chambers' Mathematics.
Do. Arithmetic.
Do. Algebra.
Mensuration (Irish).
Hutton's Mathematics.
Tate's do.
Do. Arithmetic.
Do. Algebra.
Tract on Book-keeping.
English Grammar.
Descriptive Geography.
Sullivan's do.
Spelling Books.
Dictionaries.

Medical Officer's Report.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham Convict Prison, January* 10, 1865.

I beg to transmit the annual medical report of the state of health of the prisoners confined in this establishment.

During the past year there have been 1,192 prisoners admitted, averaging 1,000 daily in the prison; 540 complaints have required hospital treatment, 29 were left from last year's report, 515 have been discharged to labour, 14 invalided, 11 died, and 29 remain under treatment.

Amongst the prisoners received during the year there has been a fair average of able-bodied men, but some have been received in a weakly debilitated state, and there have been a few cripples and invalids unfitted for active exertion. These have been found to be a heavy burden at a public works prison, for want of employment on which to engage them, or sufficient accommodation to detain them in hospital. The number of invalids and cripples increased to such an extent at the beginning of the year, by the addition of 50 discharged prisoners from Dartmoor and Woking, that 38 were selected from the general number for removal. They were all chronic cases, and none which could be traced to either disease or injury contracted while in this prison. A list of these, with the causes of removal, is annexed. With the exception of some cases of consumption, the state of health maintained in the prison has been excellent. The wet and damp to which the convicts are necessarily exposed, particularly during the cold months,

Medical Officer's Report.

has developed chest disease ; of these six cases proved fatal during the months of November and December, though advantage has been taken of any dry labour when opportunity offered to give them shelter.

The most prevalent complaint has been from boils, which are induced from wet and exposure to cold. Abscesses have also been frequent from the nature of the employment causing deep-seated inflammation and formation of matter in the hands of those who have not been accustomed to spade and barrow work. The accidents have been numerous, various, and severe, though less in number than in my last report, while ulcers have been promoted in more than the usual number to evade labour, chiefly by the military prisoners. Amongst these there has also been a good deal of feigned disease, and measures were required to be adopted to prevent the prisoners returning from labour as soon as they arrived at the work. Many were reported to the governor, who punished them with separate confinement in the cells, bread and water, &c. ; but the naturally indolent disposition of some induced them to irritate ulcers and even put lime in their eyes rather than do the work assigned them ; for such, there is no treatment but separate confinement, and we have felt severely the loss of separate wards in the infirmary, the separate cells of the prison not affording sufficient accommodation, and being without the requisite supervision to detect and prevent further imposition.

Nine severe cases of spitting blood occurred, chiefly in October. Of these, five were able to resume work, two were invalided, one died, and one remains.

Rheumatism is a disease very prevalent here, and advantage has been taken of it by malingerers ; but our acquaintance with the general character of individuals has materially assisted in their detection.

One case of strangulated hernia occurred in a prisoner who entered the hospital with choleraic diarrhœa ; it was eventually reduced without an operation ; his licence was detained till he had completly recovered. Two cases of cholera occurred in September, when diarrhœa is always prevalent ; one of them a patient in hospital ; both of these recovered, but one case proved fatal in November.

11 deaths have occurred, the greater number from pneumonia in consumptive cases contracted during the recent cold weather, but not altogether from exposure on the island, as one at least was continually employed under cover. In every case the post mortem examination proved the existence of old tubercular disease, while the inflammation occurring in such vital and diseased organs proved rapidly fatal. During the first months of the year there were but three deaths, while 8 occurred in November and December. One death was caused by old cerebral disease. The patient had been entered in the infirmary with ophthalmia. In this instance an abscess was found in the brain.

One died from gangrene of the intestines, supposed to have originated from eating decayed shell-fish, and one died from cholera. The rate of mortality is about one per cent., being about the average of a healthy locality.

Mutilation has been in a few instances resorted to by the military prisoners, to prevent them from returning to their regiments. Prisoner 7113 cut off two of the fingers of his left hand with a razor which was given him to shave with, and others have placed their fingers on the tramway while a carriage was passing, to get into the infirmary, or in hopes of procuring some remission of sentence. Verdigris and lime have been found on prisoners when searched on entering the infirmary, which are used to create ulcers ; and one confessed to having kept a piece of copper for some time in contact with a sore on his leg.

There have been a few cases of feigned insanity, but no case has required survey during the period of this report.

Medical Officer's Report.

Three cases of attempted suicide have occurred. 5839, T. B., on the 25th May attempted suicide by throwing himself into the water. He was removed to Milbank on the 7th of June. 7225, J. W., on the 25th of November attempted suicide by cutting his throat, inflicting an extensive wound with a razor, which opened the windpipe. On his complete recovery he was removed to Millbank. 6882, J. S., feigned to cut his throat, inflicting some superficial wounds. He was reported, and punished by confinement in the separate cells.

The diet of the prisoners was changed on the 12th of July last. It has answered the purpose during the summer months of keeping up sufficiently the strength and weight of the prisoners, but a few have lost flesh during the cold weather, and some appear to suffer from debility in consequence. There is no waste of food, and a very few complaints have been made to me respecting the diet, except on account of its limited quantity.

The quality of the provisions supplied has been excellent. The only alteration in diet has been the substitution of one pint of tea for one pint of gruel in the daily allowance to one military prisoner, who is suffering from chronic dysentery and is now in the infirmary. Half a pint of porter daily has been allowed to prisoners while cleaning the boilers and underground flues. Into the latter a drain had burst, requiring them to be immediately cleared; for this I considered the extra absolutely necessary, and no other extra has been issued in addition to the prison allowance.

One clerk, two warders, and two assistant warders have become inefficient during the year, and one of the civil guard died from consumption.

Scarlatina has been epidemic in March and November amongst the children of the warders, and measures were taken to prevent contagion; one of which was the removing of the fathers from duty for a time, and confining them to their homes till they could return with impunity.

It would conduce greatly to the public convenience and comfort of the families, and would also be felt as a great boon by the warders themselves, if the superior authorities would allow the public passages leading to their quarters to be lighted with gas. This might be extended to the back rooms, for the purpose of heating them, as they are very cold in winter, having a north aspect, and the children suffer in consequence.

The conduct of the prisoners in the infirmary has been most exemplary; but few charges have been brought against them, and these chiefly for petty thefts from each other.

To the governor I am indebted for his cordial co-operation in treating malingerers and maintaining the discipline; and I beg, at the same time, to bring to your notice the very satisfactory manner in which the infirmary warder and nurses have performed their duties; while to the great attention bestowed by the several departments of the prison, in surveying the food, clothing, cleanliness, and ventilation, may be ascribed the healthy and highly satisfactory condition of the prisoners.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN J. D. BURNS.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at Chatham for the Year ending 31st December 1865.

Medical Officer's Report.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 2,288.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1864.
1. Zymotic Diseases:—						
Cynanche Tonsillaris	–	3	3	–	–	–
Diarrhœa	–	10	9	–	–	1
Dysentery	–	2	1	–	–	1
Malignant Cholera	–	2	1	–	1	–
Influenza and Catarrh	1	19	19	–	1	–
Febricula	2	7	8	1	–	–
Ague	1	2	3	–	–	–
Syphilis	1	–	1	–	–	–
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of Uncertain Seat:—						
Abscess	3	49	46	3	–	3
Ulcer	5	51	53	1	–	2
Gelatio	–	2	2	–	–	–
Other Diseases of this Class	–	5	4	–	1	–
3. Tubercular Diseases:—						
Scrofula	–	5	3	1	–	1
Phthisis	–	4	2	–	2	–
Hæmoptysis	–	9	5	2	1	1
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System:—						
Hemiplegia	–	1	–	1	–	–
Epilepsy	–	3	3	–	–	–
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation:—						
Syncope	–	1	1	–	–	–
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs:—						
Bronchitis	–	1	–	–	1	–
Pleuritis	–	2	2	–	–	–
Pneumonia	–	3	1	–	1	1
Asthma	–	1	–	–	1	–
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs:—						
Dyspepsia	–	1	1	–	–	–
Enteritis	–	1	–	–	1	–
Colic	–	1	1	–	–	–
Hæmorrhoids	–	1	1	–	–	–
Fistula in Ano	1	1	1	–	–	1

Medical Officer's Report

Infirmary Report—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1864.
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs:—						
Ischuria	–	1	1	–	–	–
Orchitis	1	3	4	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	–	1	1	–	–	–
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones:—						
Arthritis	–	4	4	–	–	–
Muscular Rheumatism	–	4	4	–	–	–
Periostitis	–	1	–	1	–	–
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System:—						
Carbuncle	–	16	13	–	–	3
Boils	–	150	145	1	–	4
Sycosis	–	2	2	–	–	–
Scabies	1	–	1	–	–	–
Urticaria	2	1	3	–	–	–
Eczema	1	3	3	1	–	–
Herpes	–	2	2	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Skin	–	1	1	–	–	–
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense:—						
Ophthalmia	2	17	16	2	1	–
12. Accidents and Injuries:—						
Contusions	6	93	92	–	–	7
Sprains	–	7	6	–	–	1
Dislocations	1	1	2	–	–	–
Fractures	–	7	5	–	–	2
Incised and Punctured Wounds	1	36	36	–	–	1
Burns and Scalds	–	1	1	–	–	–
Attempts at Suicide	–	2	2	–	–	–
Total	29	540	515	14	11	29

RETURN of DEATHS that have occurred at Chatham Prison during the Year 1864.

Register No.	Initials.	Age.	Date of Reception.	From whence received.	State of Health on Reception.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
6,150	G. C.	23	October 19, 1863	Pentonville	Good	March 6, 1864	March 25, 1864	Phthisis.
6,560	G. C.	26	April 26, 1864	Portsmouth	,,	June 10, 1864	June 28, 1864	Catarrh.
6,294	W. H.	24	January 23, 1864	Pentonville	,,	June 24, 1864	October 4, 1864	Abscess in Cerebellum.
6,635	J. R.	52	July 13, 1864	Millbank	,,	November 4, 1864	November 5, 1864	Cholera.
6,666	J. D.	21	July 13, 1864	Millbank	Indifferent	November 8, 1864	November 11, 1864	Phthisis.
7,301	R. M.	44	October 21, 1864	Millbank	Good	November 18, 1864	November 23, 1864	Pneumonia Asthma.
7,402	J. A.	32	Nov. 24, 1864	Bedford	Indifferent	December 3, 1864	December 6, 1864	Bronchitis.
6,449	W. T.	23	March 9, 1864	Leicester	Good	December 7, 1864	December 7, 1864	,,
6,764	T. C.	50	July 15, 1864	Millbank	,,	December 17, 1864	December 17, 1864	Enteritis.
5,845	J. C.	25	June 18, 1863	Millbank	,,	September 2, 1864	December 24, 1864	Phthisis.
6,423	J. S.	23	March 1, 1864	Portland	,,	December 10, 1864	December 26, 1864	,,

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER of SICK PRISONERS.

Number in the Prison.	Sick in Infirmary.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Complaining Sick in the Prison.
971	28	1½	51

Medical Officer's Report.

YEARLY RETURN of the NUMBER of CASES of OFFICERS treated in the Infirmary of Chatham Convict Prison from January 1st to December 31st, 1864.

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Disabled.	Died.
Diarrhœa	12	12	12	—	—
Catarrh	38	33	38	—	—
Ague	4	4	4	—	—
Ulcer	2	2	2	—	—
Gelatio	1	1	1	—	—
Gout	1	1	1	—	—
Tumour	1	1	1	—	—
Debility	1	1	—	1	—
Œdema of Feet	3	3	3	—	—
Hæmoptysis	4	4	1	2	1
Neuralgia	1	1	1	—	—
Vertigo	2	2	2	—	—
Varicose Veins	2	2	2	—	—
Bronchitis	1	1	1	—	—
Asthma	1	1	1	—	—
Dyspepsia	9	9	9	—	—
Colic	1	1	1	—	—
Orchitis	1	1	1	—	—
Hydrocele	1	1	1	—	—
Arthritis	4	4	3	1	—
M. Rheumatism	3	3	3	—	—
Carbuncle	1	1	1	—	—
Boils	3	3	3	—	—
Ophthalmia	2	2	2	—	—
Contusions	6	6	6	—	—
Wounds	2	2	3	—	—
Total	107	107	102	4	1

RETURN of PRISONERS INVALIDED from Chatham Prison during the Year 1864.

Reg. No.	Initials.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health maintained.	To what Establishment invalided.	Date of Removal.	Cause of Removal.
5,128	J. W.	57	Millbank	Oct. 3, 1862	Good	Bad	Woking	January 6	Old and blind.
6,099	J. M.	65	Pentonville	Sept. 14, 1863	,,	,,	,,	,,	Aged and debility.
5,755	J. C.	26	Dartmoor	May 12, 1863	,,	,,	,,	,,	Abscesses in side.
5,299	W. B.	36	Wakefield	Feb. 16, 1863	,,	Indifferent	,,	April 7	Abscess of right pleura.
6,192	S. L.	28	Dartmoor	Dec. 11, 1863	,,	Bad	,,	,,	Hæmoptysis.
6,243	J. C.	36	,,	Jan. 21, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
6,279	J. G.	27	Woking	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Epilepsy.
6,277	T. L.	28	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Dislocated shoulder.
6,278	G. P.	42	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	General debility.
6,280	T. H.	26	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
6,404	A. C.	23	,,	Feb. 24, 1864	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Phthisis.
6,266	W. P.	21	,,	Jan. 21, 1864	,,	Good	,,	April 14	Necrosis of tibea.
6,215	W. C.	39	Millbank	Dec. 22, 1863	Indifferent	Indifferent	,,	,,	Anchylosed elbow.
5,433	T. R.	32	Pentonville	Mar. 5, 1863	Good	,,	Dartmoor	April 18	General debility.
5,563	F. T.	26	,,	Mar. 12, 1863	,,	Bad	,,	,,	Chronic eczema.
6,023	J. W.	29	Leicester	Sept. 1, 1863	,,	,,	,,	,,	Old ulcer.
6,056	J. C.	40	Millbank	Sept. 14, 1863	,,	,,	,,	,,	General debility.
6,156	H. P.	37	Wakefield	Nov. 18, 1863	,,	Good	,,	,,	Gun shot wound of ancles.
6,177	W. A.	41	Dartmoor	Nov. 19, 1863	,,	Bad	,,	,,	Disease of heart and liver.
6,211	J. H.	23	,,	Dec. 17, 1863	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Debility, induced by bad conduct.
6,248	J. W.	22	,,	Jan. 21, 1864	,,	Good	,,	,,	Badly ruptured.
6,459	J. T.	46	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Paralysis agitans.
6,217	B. E.	45	Millbank	Dec. 22, 1863	,,	Bad	,,	,,	Debility.
6,267	T. C.	31	Woking	Jan. 21, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Epilepsy.
6,285	J. D.	45	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Debility.
6,284	J. H.	61	,,	,,	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	General debility.
6,308	H. W.	22	Pentonville	Jan. 23, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

RETURN of PRISONERS INVALIDED—*Continued.*

Reg. No.	Initials.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health maintained.	To what Establishment invalided.	Date of Removal.	Cause of Removal.
6,312	G. F.	32	Pentonville	Jan. 23, 1864	Good	Indifferent	Dartmoor	April 18	Debility.
6,344	G. M.	23	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Asthma and debility.
6,349	W. W.	53	Millbank	Jan. 25, 1864	,,	Good	,,	,,	Anchylosed elbow.
6,359	R. C.	47	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Deformed feet.
6,360	C. N.	38	,,	,,	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Double hernia and debility.
6,361	R. R.	41	,,	,,	,,	Good	,,	,,	Hernia and varicose veins.
6,374	J. P.	42	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Crippled right foot.
6,385	W. B.	23	Woking	Feb. 15, 1864	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Indurated scrotum.
6,386	J. T.	25	Portland	Feb. 16, 1864	,,	Good	,,	,,	Dislocated left hip joint.
6,396	W. M.	33	Woking	Feb. 24, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Varicose veins.
6,400	J. H.	49	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
6,402	W. B.	32	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Blind, and of weak mind.
6,409	H. C.	39	,,	,,	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Stricture and debility.
6,424	T. T.	28	Portland	Mar. 1, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Prolapsus ani.
5,240	G. E.	22	Millbank	Dec. 17, 1862	,,	Bad	Woking	December 28	Scrofula.
6,933	J. H.	44	Wakefield	Aug. 9, 1864	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Paralysis.
6,978	E. S.	25	,,	Aug. 11, 1864	,,	Good	,,	,,	,,
7,063	J. W.	20	Leicester	Sept. 8, 1864	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Caries of leg.

DARTMOOR PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Governor's Office, January* 10, 1865. Governor' Report.

IN accordance with the 43rd section of the rules and regulations for the government of convict prisons, I have the honour to submit the annual report on the state of this prison for the year ending 31st December 1864, but as I only assumed charge of it on the 1st November last, my personal knowledge of the working of the establishment during this period must necessarily be limited. I am anxious however, to record my opinion as to the excellent state of discipline and order existing in the prison when I received over the charge from my predecessor Mr. Morrish, to whose able management during a long course of years this satisfactory state of things is attributable.

Conduct of Officers.

The chief warder, principal warders, warders, and assistant warders have, with a few exceptions, conducted themselves and performed their numerous and difficult duties in a zealous and satisfactory manner, and I have received every assistance and support from the superior officers of the prison.

The civil guard has likewise performed its duties in a creditable and efficient manner.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

In confinement on 1st January 1864	742	
Received during the year	318	
Total		1,060
Disposed of as follows :—		
Removed to Public Works	62	
„ to Invalid Depôt	88	
„ to Millbank	81	
„ to Pentonville	2	
Discharged on licence	234	
„ on expiration of sentence	13	
Died	13	
In custody on 31st December 1864	567	
Total		1,060

Boys.

Received during the year 1864	90	
Total		90
Daily average	71	
Discharged on licence	21	
„ on expiration of sentence	1	
In custody 31st December 1864	58	
Total		90

Governor's Report.

Sentences how carried out and Treatment.

The prisoners have been employed as in former years in reclaiming the waste land, and cultivating that previously reclaimed, also in the construction of penal class cells, the ordinary repairs of the prison and quarters, likewise in the manufacture of boots, shoes, clothing, and uniform for this and other prisons.

Conduct.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory; the reports are somewhat in excess of former years, but not of so serious a nature, which I attribute to the increased vigilance displayed by the officers, and the severity of the punishments now in operation.

A few days after the introduction of the new scale of rations, 54 prisoners amongst the parties sent out to labour in the bogs refused to work; no violence was attempted, and they were marched into the prison, and placed upon bread and water until they resumed their work, which the majority did in a few days; ten amongst them, however, misconducted themselves by making use of threatening language, and were further punished by bread and water, and by being placed in the penal-class cells.

Industry.

I have every reason to believe that the prisoners have maintained a fair standard of industry during the year.

There has been a large increased amount of work done on the farm and in the prison; this is partly attributable to the unprecedented season, which enabled the men to work full hours, and lately from their desire to earn the full number of marks awarded for industry. I consider that the labour performed in reclaiming the bog land is severe, and very trying to invalids, as they are frequently working nearly knee deep in water and mud, and where no shelter from sudden storms is procurable.

General State of the Prison as to Morals and Discipline.

I have every reason to hope that the influence exercised over the prisoners by the teaching and training which they receive at the hands of their respective clergymen and schoolmasters is productive of good, and will eventually tend to their moral and social welfare. The prisoners are generally cheerful and orderly, and their particularly attentive demeanour during Divine service has not escaped my notice, and is I trust an earnest of the reality of their intention to lead a new and reformed life.

I consider that the abolition of evening prayers has been attended with favourable results, the attention of prisoners after a hard day's work being generally unwillingly given.

Hours of Labour.

The distribution of time is given in the appendix. In this uncertain climate, where thick fogs and rain are so very prevalent, the hours of out-door labour are necessarily uncertain, but every advantage is taken of fine weather to prosecute the works.

Amount and Particulars of Earnings.

In the appendices I have estimated for those works only to which a fair price could be assigned.

Governor's Report.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings are in fair repair. The penal class-cells are rapidly approaching completion, and may be considered as an excellent specimen of convict labour. The works recommended in my annual estimate, viz., a waiting room at the outer gate for prisoners' friends, a reception ward for new prisoners, in which reports and applications could be heard, and increased office accommodation for my clerks, are each greatly needed.

I regret to state that in November last the Governor's house was considerably damaged by fire, which occurred while it was undergoing some necessary repairs, and on examination was discovered to have originated from purely accidental and unforeseen causes; it is now undergoing a thorough repair by prison labour, and I hope will be fit for occupation by the end of this month, but in the meantime I have been compelled to engage apartments for myself and family at the Duchy Hotel at Prince Town, in order to be as near to the prison as possible, should my services be required at a moment's notice. This fire having occurred on the day of my arrival to assume charge of the prison, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the prompt measures adopted by the acting governor, Captain E. Salter, for suppressing it, and to the zeal evinced on the occasion by the discipline and other officers of the prison, and ready assistance afforded by all.

Abuses.

I have no knowledge of the existence of any abuses, and I hope that the vigilance exercised in the several departments will prevent their occurrence.

Escapes.

It is gratifying to state that no attempts at escape have been made during the year.

Boys.

On the 1st April 78 boys arrived from Parkhurst under the immediate care of Mr. Hall, their late governor, and have since been located in B ward No. 1 prison, which was expressly fitted up for them. Two schoolmasters and one warder also accompanied them, and became permanent officers of this prison.

Since their reception they have been employed in making and repairing private clothes, boots and shoes, painting, stone cutting, tin smithing, and other useful trades, at which many of them have made considerable progress, and some have evinced skill, and a desire to benefit by the instruction of the trades warders.

Conduct and Discipline.

From the time of their reception until lately they have been treated as at Parkhurst; but in consequence of the indifferent conduct of a large portion of them I have been compelled gradually to withdraw many of their privileges and relaxations, and to place them under stricter discipline, which I hope will be attended with beneficial results. Many of them have reached that age when they might advantageously be treated as adult prisoners, and I propose shortly bringing the matter under special notice.

The Farm.

The reclaiming and cultivating of the waste moorland has continued as in previous years. The seasons were most propitious, the crops

Governor's Report.

good and plentiful, and mostly secured in good order. No flax was sown during the year. The potatoes planted yielded a fair crop, and the carrots, cabbages, and turnips, heavy ones. Eight acres have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation, and 20 acres cropped for the first time. The turf season was excellent, and 1339 tons were secured for fuel. The number of cattle is the same as in the previous year, viz., 167.; 11 deaths have occurred from various causes, viz., one old cow, 2 yearlings, and 8 calves. The Ayrshire cows added to the stock have answered the expectations of the managing bailiff. The horses and colts now number 16; they are healthy and in good condition, but several of the former are past the age for work, and might advantageously be replaced by others.

The pigs number 102, and 7 small ones died during the year.

In conclusion I would refer to the two most important alterations introduced into the convict service during the past year, viz., the new dietary and the mark system; the former, being a medical question, does not call for any remarks from me, but at the same time I wish to record my conviction that the quantity of food now issued is sufficient to enable a man to perform a fair day's work, and to maintain him in health.

The latter commenced on the 1st September, and promises, with greater experience, to work admirably; but the officers in charge of prisoners and gangs must exercise a proper discretion in awarding the marks, or the constant supervision of a superior officer will be required on the works to regulate the same.

From the desultory description of much of the work performed here it is impossible to apply the test of measurement, and consequently it is left to the discretion of the officers to award the marks for what they consider a fair day's work, and it is therefore more necessary to have an efficient check maintained.

Observance of Rules.

I am not in the position to declare that the rules and regulations for the government of the prison have been carried out during the year, but I believe they have, and since taking charge I have impressed upon all the officers both the duty and necessity of observing them strictly.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
GEORGE CLIFTON,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of ADULT CONVICTS to and from the above Establishments between the 1st January 1864 and 31st December 1864. Governor's Report.

On the 1st January 1864 the number of convicts in Dartmoor Prison			742
Received during the year from			
Convict Prisons	Millbank	112	
	Portland	26	
	Portsmouth	48	
	Chatham	35	
	Woking	81	
			302
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government	Wakefield	12	
	Northampton	3	
			15
Lunatic Asylums, Fisherton			1
			1,060
Disposed of during the year, by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank	81	
	Pentonville	2	
	Portland	28	
	Portsmouth	15	
	Chatham	19	
	Woking	88	
			233
Discharged on Licence			227
„ specially			7
„ sentence expired			13
Deaths			13
Numbers remaining, 31st December 1864			567
Daily average in Prison during the year		617	
			1,060

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of JUVENILE CONVICTS to and from the above Establishments between the 1st January 1864 and 31st December 1864.

On the 1st January 1864, received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons	Millbank	12	
	Parkhurst	78	
			90
Discharged on Licence			21
„ sentence expired			1
Numbers remaining, 31st December 1864			68
Daily average during nine months Juveniles have been confined at Dartmoor		71	
			90

Governor's Report.

Statement of Offences and Punishments in the Year 1864.

	No. of Offences.	Admonished.	Punishments. By Director.	Punishments. By Governor.	Punishments. Total.	Daily average of Offences.	Daily average of Prisoners.	Total number of Prisoners during the year.
Adults -	876	168	93† 13 corporal punishments.	615	708	2·39 or 0·38 per cent.	617	1,060
Juveniles*	265	55	—	210 1 whipped.	210	0·96 or 1·33 per cent	71	90

* For nine months during which Juveniles have been confined at Dartmoor.
† Included 54 men punished by order of Director with bread and water for refusing to work on 13th June.

Statement showing the Distribution of Time.

	Summer. From	Summer. To	Summer. Hours.	Summer. Min.	Winter. From	Winter. To	Winter. Hours.	Winter. Min.
Prisoners rise, wash, clean cells, &c. - -	5.0	6.0	1	0	5.45	6.45	1	0
Breakfast - -	6.0	6.20	0	20	6.45	7.5	0	20
Prayers, and proceeding to and from Chapel -	6.20	6.55	0	35	7.5	7.40	0	35
Labour, including parades -	6.55	12.0	5	5	7.40	12.0	4	20
Dinner - - -	12.0	1.5	1	5	12.0	1.5	1	5
Labour, including parades -	1.5	5.45	4	40	1.5	4.45	3	40
Cleaning, &c., on returning from work -	5.45	6.0	0	15	4.45	5.0	0	15
Supper - - -	6.0	6.30	0	30	5.0	5.30	0	30
Reading, &c. in cells till bed-time - -	6.30	8.0	1	30	5.30	8.0	2	30
Total -	- -	- -	15	0	- -	- -	14	15

Abstract.

	Summer.	Winter.
	h. m.	h. m.
Hours of labour - -	9 45	8 0
Hours of meals - -	1 55	1 55
Prayers - - -	0 35	0 35
In-door occupation - -	2 45	3 45
Total - -	15 0	14 15

STATEMENT of WORK performed on the FARM in the Year 1864. Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.
A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19 2 0 trenching and breaking up rough ground	10 0 0	195 0 0
24 2 0 drained 4 feet deep	9 0 0	220 10 0
29 0 0 levelled and stones carried off land newly reclaimed	4 0 0	116 0 0
5 2 0 Part of No. 3 field, trenched for green crop	5 0 0	27 10 0
34 2 0 dug and prepared for green crop	1 0 0	34 10 0
34 2 0 lime watered, carried out, and dug in	1 10 0	51 15 0
38 2 0 dug, manured, and sown with green crop	1 10 0	57 15 0
38 2 0 green crop hoed, thinned, and weeded	0 10 0	19 5 0
38 2 0 „ taken up, carted, and stored	0 12 0	23 2 0
35 2 0 dug and prepared for corn	1 6 0	46 3 0
35 2 0 sown with corn and grass seeds, also hoed in and rolled	0 12 0	21 6 0
35 2 0 corn cut and harvested	0 12 0	21 6 0
97 0 0 young seeds, grass field, and meadows, rolled and chain harrowed	0 1 0	4 17 0
36 0 0 dressed with light manure	0 10 0	18 0 0
179 0 0 hay cut and saved	0 10 0	89 10 0
24 0 0 grass cut a second time and carted home, green for cattle	0 10 0	12 0 0
190 0 0 docks and other weeds pulled	0 1 0	9 10 0
53 0 0 stones gathered and carried off fields	0 2 0	5 6 0
28 tons rough litter cut and saved	0 10 0	14 0 0
420 bushels bones broken for manure	0 2 0	42 0 0
450 loads ashes and night soil collected and made into manure	0 2 0	45 0 0
856 poles, tops of hedges weeded and cleaned	0 0 3	10 14 0
258 yards, new stone wall built across No. 12 field and stones provided for same	0 4 6	58 1 0
500½ yards wall built round farther part of near turf bog, and stones provided for same	0 4 6	112 12 3
1,480 yards fence faced with stone round natern newtake (including cartage)	0 0 9	55 10 0
98 yards turf fence made near river near bog	0 1 0	4 18 0
61 yards turf fence made near leat	0 0 9	2 5 9
1,150 yards of old fences repaired	0 0 3	14 7 6
350 yards turf fence made east side No. 23 field	0 0 6	8 15 0
132 yards new road made east side of top gate No. 23 field	0 3 0	19 16 0
54 yards new road made to chaplain's field	0 2 0	5 8 0
169 yards new embankment made in 3 and 4 prison yards	0 1 0	8 9 0
202 yards old embankment removed in ditto	0 0 6	5 1 0
2,640 yards roads repaired	0 1 0	132 0 0
25 granite posts set up and gateways repaired	0 5 0	6 5 0
1,339 tons turf cut and saved	0 9 0	602 11 0
2,914 yards prison yards taken up, levelled, stones broken and newly laid	0 0 6	72 17 0
970 yards super. pitch paving to gutters in prison yards	0 0 9	36 7 6
5,931 days blue dressmen, attending to cattle, horses, pigs, irrigation, &c.	0 1 0	296 11 0
797 days men gardening for superior officers	0 1 3	49 16 3
430 yards earth excavated and removed from No. 1 yard to No. 4	0 0 9	16 2 6
142½ yards stone broken small for yards and paths	0 4 0	28 10 0
284 yards pitch paving in pigs yard	0 0 6	7 2 0
Total	£	2,628 4 9

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of WORK performed by SHOEMAKERS, BOOKBINDERS, TAILORS, WASHERS, and OAKUM PICKERS in the year 1864.

Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Shoemakers.			
514 Pairs of prison boots - made at	3 6	89 19 0	
834 „ shoes - - „	2 0	83 8 0	
147 „ liberty boots - „	3 6	25 14 6	
444 „ „ shoes - „	2 0	44 8 0	
129 „ watertight boots for Officers - - „	5 0	32 5 0	
61 „ Officers' slippers - „	1 0	3 1 0	
773 „ hammock straps - „	0 1	3 4 5	
226 „ boots, bottomed - „	2 3	25 8 6	
405 „ „ soled and heeled - - „	1 2	23 12 6	
1,006 „ shoes, ditto - „	1 2	58 13 8	
331 „ „ repaired - „	0 6	8 5 6	
840 „ boots „ - „	0 9	31 10 0	
251 „ Officers' boots soled and heeled - „	2 3	28 4 9	
100 „ Officers' boots repaired - - „	0 9	3 15 0	
93 „ Officers' slippers repaired - „	0 3	1 3 3	
10 men employed on general repairs at 6*d.* per day for 234 days from 1st of April - - - -	—	58 10 0	
Private work done for Officers - -	—	23 15 9	
			544 18 10
Bookbinders.			
Sundry volumes bound for Library, and miscellaneous repairs - - -	- -	39 9 2	
Private work done for Officers - -	- -	2 14 11	
			42 4 1
Tailors.			
60 Officers' frock coats - made at	6 0	18 0 0	
106 Officers' jackets - - „	2 6	13 5 0	
236 Pairs Officers' trousers - „	2 6	29 10 0	
83 Officers' great coats - „	5 0	20 15 0	
57 Moleskin coats - - „	2 6	7 2 6	
113 „ trousers - - „	2 9	15 10 9	
65 „ vests - - „	1 2	3 15 10	
178 Drab jackets - - „	1 0	8 18 0	
597 „ trousers - - „	1 0	29 17 0	
154 „ vests - - „	0 6	3 17 0	
46 Drabbett frocks - - „	1 6	3 9 0	
884 Cotton shirts - - „	0 7	24 6 6	
1,133 Flannel shirts - - „	0 6	28 6 6	
1,360 „ drawers - - „	0 6	34 0 0	
186 Pairs braces - - „	0 1	0 15 6	
166 bags - - - „	0 3	2 1 8	
77 towels - - - „	0 2	0 12 10	
1,161 Drab jackets repaired - „	0 2	9 13 6	
4,781 „ trousers „ - „	0 2	39 16 10	
759 Drab vests „ „	0 1	3 3 3	
439 Drabbett frocks - - „	0 2	3 13 2	
30 Men on general repairs at 6*d.* per day for 312 days - - -	- -	234 0 0	
Private work done for Officers - -	- -	11 8 4	
			545 18 0

STATEMENT of WORK—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
Washers.	*s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
36,920 Cotton shirts.			
25,796 Flannel Do.			
25,506 ,, drawers.			
72,787 Handkerchiefs.			
41,746 Pairs of stockings.			
54,480 Towels.			
2,870 Blankets.			
15,889 Sheets.			
10,039 other Garments.			
286,033 Articles washed at per Score	0 7	417 2 8	417 2 8
Oakum Pickers.			
	cwts. qrs. lbs.		
Quarter ending 31st March	57 3 24 at	*5l.* per ton	
,, ,, 30th June	61 3 1	,,	
,, ,, 30th Sept.	35 3 24	,,	
,, ,, 31st Dec.	60 1 0	,,	
	215 3 22	53 19 9	53 19 9
	at *5l.* per ton.		

ABSTRACT.

	£ *s.* *d.*
Shoemakers	544 18 10
Bookbinders	42 4 1
Tailors	545 18 3
Washers	417 2 8
Oakum pickers	53 19 9
	£1,604 3 4

SUMMARY of VALUE of WORK performed at DARTMOOR PRISON in the Year 1864.

	Value.
	£ *s.* *d.*
Artizans as per Clerks of Works' return	3,196 15 0
Farm work, as per Bailiff's return	2,628 4 9
Shoemakers, Tailors, Bookbinders, Washers, Oakum pickers	1,604 3 4
Cooks, 3,812 days at 1*s.* 6*d.*	285 18 0
Bakers, 2,071 days at 1*s.* 6*d.*	155 6 6
	7,870 7 7

STATEMENT showing the SENTENCES of CONVICTS in DARTMOOR PRISON on 31st December 1864.

—	Sentences.													
	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	15	20	21	Life.	Total.
Old Transportation, Act - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	6
Transportation Act, 1853 - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	10	16
Penal Servitude Act, 1853 -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Penal Servitude Act, 1857 - -	94	119	56	90	43	31	79	6	4	7	2	–	12	543
Juveniles Act of 1857 - -	30	12	12	5	6	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	—	68
Total - -	124	131	68	95	50	31	83	6	7	9	4	1	26	635

STATEMENT of FARM PRODUCE SOLD and SUPPLIED to the STEWARD in the Year 1864. Governor's Report.

Article.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
	s. d.	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
7,217 gallons Milk - - -	0 6	180 8 6	
286 lbs. Butter - - - -	1 0	14 6 0	
62 „ Lard - - -	0 10	2 11 8	
23 cwt. 1 qr. Celery - - -	15 0	17 8 9	
326 „ 0 „ Cabbage - - -	3 8	59 15 4	
27 „ 0 „ Parsnips - -	3 10½	5 4 7	
40 „ 0 „ Carrots - - -	3 10½	7 15 0	
31 „ 3 „ Onions - - -	9 0	14 5 9	
159 „ 0 „ Turnips - per ton	30 0	11 18 6	
4 „ 1 „ Parsley - - -	20 0	4 5 0	
3 „ 0 „ Spinach - - -	5 0	0 15 0	
1 „ 2 „ Lettuce - -	10 0	0 15 0	
1 „ 0 „ Chives - -	10 0	0 10 0	
Vegetables supplied to Infirmary -	—	3 2 2	
1,339 Tons of Peat - - - -	9 0	602 11 0	
			925 12 3
Sales to Officers, &c.			
Butter - - - -	—	222 15 6	
Pork - - - - -	—	138 3 4	
Vegetables - - - -	—	98 17 6	
Beef - - - - -	—	1 19 10	
Pigs - - - - -	—	278 11 1	
Cattle - - - - -	—	459 10 3	
Calves - - - -	—	13 17 7	
Horses - - - -	—	32 10 0	
Grazing Sheep - - - -	—	23 18 6	
			1,270 3 7
Total - - - - -		- -£	2,195 15 10

Governor's Report.

Peat Gas Works.

Statement showing the approximate Quantity of Gas manufactured and consumed in these Prisons, for the Twelve Months ending December 1864.

Months.	Peat consumed in making Gas.	Peat consumed in making Gas and heating Retorts.	Quantity of Coals.	Quantity of Gas from Peat.	Quantity of Gas from Coal.
	Cwts.	tons cwts. qrs. lbs.	Cwts.	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet.
January -	215	30 10 1 0	317½	96,750	160,337
February -	165	24 12 1 0	249½	74,250	125,997
March -	154	20 18 2 0	226	69,300	114,130
April -	152	20 7 0 0	174	68,400	87,870
May -	180	22 3 2 0	72	199,575	37,875
June -	262	20 17 0 0	—	117,900	—
July -	299	28 2 2 0	—	134,550	—
August -	317	29 0 2 0	—	142,650	—
September	309	28 4 0 0	32	139,050	16,160
October -	267	26 16 0 0	126½	56,925	133,320
November	353	36 15 2 0	193½	158,850	97,717½
December	369	34 18 1 0	214	166,050	18,007
Total -	3,039	323 5 1 0	1,605	1,424,250	791,413½
					1,424,250
					2,215,663½

Cost of Manufacture.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manipulation - - - - -	- -	173 16 0	
3 cast iron retorts, 140½ cwt. less 10 per cent.	10 0	66 16 0	
Labour in setting do. - - -	- -	12 18 6	
Fire bricks and lump - - -	- -	7 8 2½	
Iron crates, &c. - - - -	- -	6 10 6¼	
Labour in making crates and coke waggon -	- -	4 12 6	
Timber for centres - - - -	- -	0 5 8	
Labour in making do. - - - -	- -	0 10 0	
Red and white lead - - - -	- -	0 9 7	
Lime, 9 yards - - - -	14 6	6 10 6	
Do. 39 „ - - - -	14 8	27 15 9	
Coals, 39 cwt. 13 qrs. - -	26 6	52 10 8½	
Do. 40 cwt. 12 qrs. - - -	27 6	55 16 6	
Peat 323 cwt. 5 qrs. 1 lb. - - -	9 0	145 9 4½	
		561 9 4¾	
Value of product:—			
Peat charcoal, 51 tons 13 cwt. 3 qrs.			
„ ashes 21 „ 8 „ 1			
73 „ 2 „ 0 -	30 0	110 5 0	
Lime, half cost of 48 yards - - -	- -	17 3 1½	
Burnt iron, 140 cwt. - - -	0 6	3 10 0	
Balance being the net cost of 2,215,663½ cubic feet in gas - - - -	- -	430 9 4¾	

Cost per 1,000 cubic feet, 3*s.* 10⅝*d.*

ACCOUNT of WORK performed by 32,183 CONVICTS for the Year ending 31st December 1864. Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Average per per diem of 9 hours.
SMITHS' DEPARTMENT.				
RETURN of WORK from January 1st to December 31st, 1864.				
Window bars, fastenings, &c. to No. 1. Prison, porch, &c., iron	865½ lbs.			
REPAIRS TO CELL DIVISIONS.				
No. 2 prison	500½ „			
No. 3 „ C ward	12 „			
No. 4 „ cell divisions	860 „			
No. 6 building iron bars, &c.	64½ „			
No. 7 „ „	594 „			
Farm carts, implements, &c.	2,347½ „			
Reclaiming land	811 „			
Farm buildings, piggery, &c.	67 „			
Quarry works	2,238 „			
General „	731½ „			
Furniture and fittings	369½ „			
Gas works	1,023 „			
Prison wash-house	114½ „			
Nos. 1 and 2 cook-house	535½ „			
Prison baths	21 „			
„ chapel	25 „			
„ gates	75 „			
Clerk of works' office	6 „			
New smithery	659¼ „			
Telegraph	3 „			
Stone breakers shed divisions for penal class men	538 „			
Prison meat store	86 „			
P. town school	13 „			
Prison fire plugs	4 „			
Incidental to prisons and prison buildings	16 „			
Infirmary	29 „			
Bakehouse	17 „			
Photographic house	40 „			
Railway bridge	39 „			
„ table	1 „			
„ waggons	48 „			
Prison walls (divisions) for chevaux de frise, new gates, &c.	4,896 „			
Governor's house	188 „			
„ field	35 „			
Deputy governor's house	7 „			
Medical officer's „	96½ „			
Assistant surgeon's „	3 „			
Chaplain's „	34 „			
Stewards „	¼ „			
Rundleston „	15½ „			
Guard Canning	6½ „			
„ Turton	3½ „			
„ Harrington	1 „			
„ Mortimore	11½ „			
„ Thurston	14 „			
„ Ashton	1 „			
„ Love	9 „			
Civil guard barracks	16 „			
Chief warder's house	13 „			
Dairyman Clark	6½ „			
Warder Bartlett	5½ „			
Late P. W. Williams	8 „			
A. W. Williams	3 „			
Mr. Brine	8 „			
A. W. Blaney	4 „			
Warder Clampet	3½ „			
P. W. Woolway	4 „			
Cottage gates, &c.	69 „			
Late A. W. Sims	4 „			
Gateporter Wood	6 „			
Carried forward	18,227 „			

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Average per per diem of 9 hours.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
Brought forward	18,227 lbs.			
Assistant gateporter Mason	1 „			
Warder Reid	5½ „			
Assistant warder Patk. Collins	29 „			
Infirmary nurse Varney	4 „			
Assistant warder Bates	4½ „			
„ „ Salter	2½ „			
Incidental to officers' quarters	183 „			
The average value of the iron for labour is only 3½*d.* per lb., as particularized in the iron book.				
Total number of lbs. consumed in 1864	18,456½ „	0 3½	240 6 4½	
Wall hammers, steeled	32 „	0 5	0 13 4	
„ „ sharpened	132 „	0 2	1 2 0	
Spall „ steeled	36 „	1 0	1 16 0	
„ „ sharpened	101 „	0 4	1 13 8	
Muckle „ steeled	77 „	1 0	3 17 0	
„ „ sharpened	156 „	0 4	2 12 0	
Masons „ steeled	53 „	0 6	1 6 6	
„ „ sharpened	171 „	0 0½	0 10 8½	
Spades, repaired	153 „	1 0	7 13 0	
Tearers „	5,320 „	0 1½	33 5 0½	
Chisels „	36,365 „	0 0½	37 17 7½	
Jumpers, steeled	413 „	0 4	6 17 8	
„ sharpened	7,587 „	0 0½	23 14 2¼	
„ welded	28 „	0 2	0 4 8	
„ welded with borax	48 „	0 2	0 8 0	
Pickaxes, steeled	174 „	0 6	4 7 0	
„ sharpened	1,329 „	0 1½	8 6 1½	
Crowbars, steeled	38 „	0 3	0 9 6	
„ sharpened	130 „	0 1½	0 16 3	
„ welded	11 „	0 2	0 1 10	
Borers, steeled	207 „	0 1½	1 10 2¼	
„ sharpened	1,105 „	0 0½	3 9 0½	
„ headed	707 „	0 0½	2 4 2¼	
Granite pecks, steeled	17 „	0 6	0 8 6	
„ sharpened	147 „	0 3	1 16 9	
Granite axes, steeled	14 „	0 6	0 7 0	
„ sharpened	168 „	0 3	2 2 0	
Stable forks „	19 „	0 3	0 4 9	
Agricultural forks, sharpened	89 „	0 3	1 2 3	
Brick hammers, repaired	16 „	0 0½	0 0 8	
Rakes, repaired and sharpened	181 „	0 3	2 5 3	
Repairing and fixing ventilators, No. 7 Building	28 „	1 0	1 8 0	
Brackets for ditto	25 „	2 0	2 10 0	
Window plates (in pairs)	15 „	8 3	6 3 9	
Lock plates	9 „	4 6	2 0 6	
Repairing old taps	45 „	2 3	5 1 3	
„ gas cocks	9 „	1 0	0 9 0	
Making knitting needles	10½ dozen	1 0	0 10 6	
Repairing tools for smiths' shop, and making new ones	189 days	2 3½	21 17 0½	
General gas fitting	74 „	2 3½	8 11 1½	
Taking down old retorts, and fixing new ones at gasworks	40 „	2 3½	4 12 6	
General bell hanging	4 „	2 3½	0 9 3	
Fixing tinmen's stove for juveniles, No. 6 Building	3 „	2 3½	0 6 11¼	
No. 2 Prison.				
Fixing new hot-air apparatus, and removing old ditto (retort), and breaking up same	37 „	2 3½	4 5 6½	
No. 7 Building.				
Fixing new hot-air apparatus	7 „	2 3½	0 16 2¼	
Repairs to cell pots, pints, &c.	24 „	2 3½	2 15 6	
No. 2 Cookhouse.				
Fixing two new steam boilers, and taking down old ones	94 „	2 3½	10 17 4½	
Carried forward			467 3 6¼	

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Average per per diem of 9 hours.
			£ s. d.	
Brought forward			467 3 6½	
Repairs to hot-water and steam pipes throughout	62 days	2 3¾	7 3 4½	
Repairs to railway bridges, &c.	5 „	2 3¾	0 11 6¾	
Making and fitting inspection plates to new gates	10 „	2 3¾	1 3 1½	
Taking stock, and removing old stores	121 „	2 3¾	13 19 9¼	
No. 1 Prison.				
Fitting up A and B Ward for juveniles	289 „	2 3¾	33 8 3¾	
General and incidental repairs to prisons and prison buildings	207 „	2 3¾	23 18 8¼	
Ditto to officers' quarters	17 „	2 3¾	1 19 3¾	
No. 3 Prison.				
Fitting up C Ward with gas for shoemakers	17 „	2 3¾	1 19 3¾	
	4,763 „		550 7 0½	s. d. 2 3¾
MASONS.				
No. 7 Building.		s. d.	£ s. d.	
Excavation for division walls	24 yds. cube	0 6	0 12 0	
Masonry to foundation	24 „	1 9	2 2 0	
„ to wall	108 „	2 3	12 3 0	
Vault for Heating Apparatus.				
Excavation, close sand and rock	86¼ „	0 9	3 4 8¼	
Masonry removed	5½ „	1 6	0 8 0	
„ to walls	21⅛ „	3 3	3 9 10½	
Granite quoins, wrought and fixed to doorway	63 ft. cube	2 6	7 17 6	
Lintel and sill	14 ft. 8 in.	2 9	2 0 4	
Granite plinth, cold-air shaft	5 „	2 3	0 11 3	
„ cover	9 „ 2 „	2 0	0 18 4	
„ quoins	3 „ 9 „	2 3	0 8 5¼	
„ steps, entrance to vault	18 „ 8 „	2 3	2 2 0	
„ curb „	6 „ 8 „	2 9	0 18 4	
Slate floor, squared and fixed	49 sq. ft.	0 4	0 16 4	
Brick arch	105 ft. 6 in.	0 6	2 13 3	
„ work, heating apparatus	168 ft. cube	0 1¼	1 1 0	
Hot-Air Flues.				
Excavation	72 yds. cube	0 6	1 16 0	
Brick division	35 ft. sup.	0 3	0 8 9	
Masonry	47 yds. cube	4 6	10 11 6	
Cells.				
Excavation	107 „	0 6	2 13 6	
Masonry to foundation	107 „	1 9	9 7 3	
„ scrappled to walls	212 „	5 0	53 0 0	
Wrought sills to doors	52 ft. 6 in.	2 3	5 18 1½	
„ lintels with reveals	59 ft.	2 9	8 2 3	
„ jambs	405 „	2 9	55 13 9	
„ quoins to archway	32 „	2 6	4 0 0	
„ blocks for cantilevers	42 ft. 2 in.	2 3	4 14 10½	
Waterclosets.				
Excavation	12 yds. cube	0 6	0 6 0	
Masonry to foundation	6 „	1 9	0 10 6	
Masonry to walls	74½ yds.	2 3	8 7 7½	
Wrought window sills	13 ft. 9 in.	2 6	1 14 4½	
„ lintels	12 „ 4 „	2 3	1 7 9	
„ jambs	140 „ 3 „	2 6	17 10 7½	
„ cell windows	101 „ 3 „	3 0	15 3 9	
Brick arches	1,548 ft. sup.	0 4	25 16 0	
Masonry removed (door to watercloset)	5 yds. cube	1 6	0 7 6	
Jambs, wrought and set	47 ft. 1 in.	2 3	5 5 9	
Sills and lintels	13 ft.	2 3	1 9 3	
Officers' Room and Store.				
Masonry to door removed	7 yds. cube	1 6	0 10 6	
Jambs, wrought and set	62 ft. 11 in.	2 3	5 19 6	
Lintels	8 „ 6 „	2 3	0 19 1½	
Carried forward			284 15 7	

Governor's Report.	Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Average per per diem of 9 hours.
			s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
	Brought forward			284 15 7	
	Masonry to walls	17 yds. cube.	3 0	2 11 0	
	Jambs to window, wrought and set	33 ft. 9 in.	2 9	4 12 9½	
	Sills to " "	32 ft.			
	Lintels to " "	6 " 3 in.			
	Quoins to " "	29 " 3 "			
	" " " upper w. c.	60 " 0 "	2 3	21 4 10½	
	Lintels to " " "	5 " 10 "			
	Quoins to " " doors offices	43 " 6 "			
	Lintels to " " "	12 " 0 "			
	Excavation to interior of building	157¼ yds. cube	0 6	3 18 7½	
	Priming up and pointing in mortar, building	523 yds. sup.	0 8	17 8 8	
	Pointing to external walls "	1,513 ft.	0 9	56 14 9	
	Slate fitted and fixed to landing	234 "	0 2½	2 8 9	
	Flagging set	468 "	0 4	7 16 0	
	" wrought and set	1,112 "	1 1	60 4 8	
	Lime white	1,296 yds. sup.	0 1½	6 15 0	
	Masonry, windows splayed, rough picked	247 ft. 6 in.	0 4	4 2 6	
	Brickwork to chimney, scaffolding included	24 ft. cube	0 6	0 12 0	
	Cement pointing	7 yds.	0 9	0 5 3	
	Chimney pot set in cement	One	1 6	0 1 6	
	Countess slating, old slating removed	39 sqr. 38 ft.	6 6	12 15 11½	
	Slating with old Countess	19 " 84 "	7 0	6 18 10½	
	Slating removed	4 " 84 "	1 0	0 4 10	
	DIVISION WALLS.				
	Excavating and wheeling	100½ ft.	1 2	5 16 11½	
	Masonry to foundation	94½ "	3 0	14 3 6	
	" walls	268 "	4 6	60 6 0	
	Cement pointing	891 yds. sup.	0 9	33 8 3	
	Wrought sill fixed	47 ft. 3 in.	2 9	6 9 11½	
	Saddle coping	579 ft.	0 9	21 14 3	
	Fixing glass on walls	30¾ yds. sup.	1 3	1 18 5½	
	1½-in. holes sunk for chevaux de frise	No. 73	0 6	1 16 6	
	Sillstones, wrought, fixed, and grooved	80 ft. cube	3 0	12 0 0	
	Quoins to gates	589 "	2 9	80 19 9	
	Door lintels rusticated and fixed	106 "	3 6	18 11 0	
	Taking down old masonry	15 yds.	1 1½	0 16 10½	
	Curb stone steps	44 ft. 9 in.	2 3	5 0 8½	
	GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.				
	Lath render and set	143 yds. sup.	0 5	2 19 7	
	" float "	120 "	0 7½	3 15 0	
	White lime, two coat and stop	380 "	0 0¾	1 3 9	
	4-in. cornice mitred	133 ft. sup. 6 in.	0 4	2 4 6	
	1-in. hearthstone, wrought and set	10 ft. 6 in.	0 4	0 3 6	
	Cement rendered, joints raked	19½ yds.	0 6	0 9 6	
	Countess slating	18 sqr. 43 ft.	5 6	5 1 5½	
	Ladies "	1 " 60 "	6 0	0 9 7	
	Removing old slating	5 " 45 "	1 6	0 8 9	
	DEPUTY GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.				
	Lathing and three coat plaster	17⅞ yds.	0 7½	0 11 0½	
	Cornice	15 ft. 1 in.	0 4	0 5 0	
	NO. 1 PRISON.				
	Granite paving, wrought, fixed, and pointed in cement	272 " 6 "	1 3	17 0 7½	
	B WARD.				
	1½-in. cement floor in concrete, removing old lime ash included	274 yds.	1 0	13 14 0	
	D WARD, NO 1 PRISON.				
	Lime white twice and stop	354 "	0 1½	1 16 10½	
	NEW PORCH.				
	Excavation	10 yds. cube	0 9	0 7 6	
	Masonry to foundation	10 "	1 9	0 17 6	
	Brickwork	72 ft. sup.	0 4	1 4 0	
	Lath and plaster, two coat, including scaffolding	6 yds.	1 3	0 7 6	
	Carried forward			807 18 5¼	

188 ft. 10 in.

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Average per per diem of 9 hours.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
Brought forward			807 18 5½	
Cement pointing	118¼ yds.	0 9	4 8 10½	
Granite flagging, wrought and set	49 ft. sup.	1 3	3 1 3	
White lime twice and stopped	53 yds.	0 1½	0 5 6½	
Masonry to walls scappled	28½ yds. cube	5 0	7 2 6	
„ to wrought quoins	200 ft. cube	2 3	22 10 0	
Jambs, sills, and lintels to doors and windows	218 ft. 3 in.	2 9	30 0 2½	
Fine wrought curbstone set	52 ft.	1 0	2 12 0	
Granite pitching, prepared and test	15 „	0 9	0 11 3	
Ladies slating hip	2 sqr. 34 ft.	6 0	0 14 0½	
CHAPLAIN'S STABLE.				
Ladies slating	4 „ 25 „	6 0	1 5 6	
Deputy governor's harness room excavation	2 yds. cube	0 6	0 1 0	
Masonry to dwarf wall	1 „	2 0	0 2 0	
P. TOWN POLICE STATION.				
Flagging	276 ft.	0 7	8 1 0	
PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOM				
Excavation	32 yds. cube	0 6	0 16 0	
Masonry	21 „	2 0	2 2 0	
Wrought granite steps	3 ft. 9 in.	2 3	0 8 7½	
NEW DOORWAY TO STEAM BOILERS.				
Wall to old doorway	5 yds. cube	4 0	1 0 0	
Mason to ditto, shoring up included	16½ „	1 3	1 0 7½	
Wrought quoins fixed	49 ft. 6 in.	2 3	5 11 4½	
„ lintels	12 „ 6 „	2 9	1 14 4½	
„ steps	12 „ 6 „	2 3	1 8 1½	
Pointing in cement	21½ yds. sup.	0 9	0 16 3	
VAULT FOR BOILER TO SUPPLY HOT WATER TO INFIRMARY.				
Excavation, close sand and rock	47 yds. cube	1 6	3 10 6	
Masonry removed for light	1 „	1 6	0 1 6	
„ to walls	5½ „	5 6	1 10 3	
Quoins, lintels, and sills, wrought and set	59 ft. 6 in.	2 6	7 8 9	
Concrete to spandrills	3½ yds. cube	4 6	0 15 9	
Brickwork to arch	112 ft. sup.	0 4	1 17 4	
PRISON BATHS.				
Lime white twice and stop	214 yds.	0 1¼	1 2 3½	
No. 3 GUARD ROOM.				
Lime white twice and stop	90 „	0 1¼	0 9 4½	
COMPOUNDER'S QUARTERS.				
Lath and plaster, two coat	14 „	0 5	0 5 10	
Granite pitching	4 „	0 8	0 2 8	
FARM LABOURERS AND MESSENGERS QUARTERS.				
Masonry removed for doorway	2 yds. cube	1 6	0 3 0	
Brickwork to boiler	52 ft.	0 3	0 13 0	
Slate chimney pots, wrought and fixed	No. 1	10 0	0 10 0	
Cooking stove taken out and reset	„	6 0	0 6 0	
MESSRS. LIGHTFOOT AND COOPER'S QUARTERS.				
Slating with Ladies slates	84 sq. ft.	6 0	0 5 0½	
DRAINS, NO. 1 PRISON YARD.				
Excavation, ramming in, levelling	30½ yds. cube	0 8	1 0 4	
Masonry	25⅝ „	2 9	3 10 7	
NEW SMITHERY.				
Pointing	280 yds. sup.	0 9	10 10 0	
Carried forward			937 13 1¾	

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Average per per diem of 9 hours.
		s. d.	*£ s. d.*	
Brought forward			937 13 1½	
BOUNDARY WALL.				
Rusticated coping, wrought and fixed with corrugated iron fence on top from scaffolding	60 ft. cube	3 9	11 5 0	
WATERN FARM.				
Granite stone trough, wrought and fixed	14 ft. cube 6 in.	2 6	1 16 3	
DWARF WALL BY IRON STORE.				
Excavation	5 yds. cube.	0 6	0 2 6	
Masonry to foundation	5 „	2 0	0 10 0	
Coping, wrought and fixed	28 ft. sup.	0 9	1 1 0	
Masonry to walls	4 yds. cube	2 3	0 9 0	
FLAGGING No. 3 PRISON.				
Granite paving, wrought and fixed	196 ft. 8 in.	1 2	11 9 5½	
WALL AT BACK OF COTTAGES.				
Old masonry taken down and removed	72½ yds.	1 6	5 8 4½	
Excavation	28½ „	0 6	0 14 3	
Masonry to foundation	28½ „	1 9	2 9 10½	
Granite steps, wrought and fixed	73 ft. 6 in.	2 3	8 5 4½	
Masonry to walls	39½ yds.	2 0	5 19 0	
Incidental repairs to prisons and prison buildings	134 days	1 10	12 5 8	
OFFICERS' QUARTERS.				
Repairs to brickwork, ceilings, fire places, and throughout	346 „	1 10	31 14 8	
NEW SMITHERY.				
Converting old timber store into same, brickwork, plastering, repairing, chimney, &c. in connexion therewith	182 „	1 10	16 13 8	
PRISON BATHS.				
Making good divisions, and roofing and general repairs	13 „	1 10	1 3 10	
Preparing slates for effecting general repairs	5 „	1 10	0 9 2	
Making mortar, &c.	908 „	1 10	83 4 8	
Repairs to drains throughout	10 „	1 10	0 18 4	
No. 6 BUILDING.				
Brickwork, plastering, &c., to alter portion of same into workshops for juveniles	82 „	1 10	7 10 4	
COOKHOUSE, BAKEHOUSE, AND WASHHOUSE.				
General and incidental repairs to fire-places, ovens, &c., throughout	64 „	1 10	5 17 4	
HOT WATER AND STEAM PIPES.				
Repairs to same throughout	4 „	1 10	0 7 4	
No. 2 PRISON.				
Fixing new hot-air apparatus	52 „	1 10	4 15 4	
Cleaning prisons	12 „	1 10	1 2 0	
Repairs to No. 4 Prison	16 „	1 10	1 9 4	
Fixing retorts, gas works	141 „	1 10	12 18 6	
Clearing snow from roofs, &c.	21 „	1 10	1 18 6	
HARNESS ROOM.				
Building new chimney	36 „	1 10	3 6 0	
D WARD No. 1 PRISON.				
Altering same for reception of juveniles	23 „	1 10	2 2 2	
Carried forward			1,175 0 0¾	

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Average per per diem of 9 hours.	Governor's Report.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*		
Brought forward - - -		—	1,175 0 0¼		
PRISON SEAT AND RAILWAY BRIDGES.					
Incidental repairs to same - - - - -	19 days.	1 10	1 14 10		
Repairs to the covered way - - - - -	8 „	1 10	0 14 8		
„ to drains in connexion with the steward's store - - - - - -	6 „	1 10	0 11 0		
CHAPLAIN'S STABLE.					
Altering same for better accommodation - -	12 „	1 10	1 2 0		
FARM FIELD FENCES.					
Incidental repairs to stone work - - -	16 „	1 10	1 9 0		
BOUNDARY WALL.					
Fixing corrugated fence - - - - -	31 „	1 10	2 16 10		
OLD STORE No. 6 BUILDING.					
Brick-work, plastering, &c. to convert the same into a shop for accommodation of the plumber - - - - - - -	9 „	1 10	0 16 6		
Enlarging window centre lodge - - -	4 „	1 10	0 7 4		
Assorting old stores for removal - - -	17 „	1 10	1 11 2		
CHIEF WARDERS' QUARTERS.					
Fitting dormer light - - - - - -	6 „	1 10	0 11 0		
OFFICER'S QUARTERS.					
Repairs to slating throughout - - -	42 „	1 10	3 17 0		
Removing tools, &c. to new smithery - -	12 „	1 10	1 2 0		
Sweeping chimneys throughout the prison and officers' quarters - - - - -	35 „	1 10	3 4 2		
STEWARD'S HOUSE.					
White-washing ceiling - - - - -	2 „	1 10	0 3 8		
Incidental repairs to the slating of prisons -	8 „	1 10	0 14 8		
No. 2 COOK-HOUSE.					
Fixing two new steam-boilers, &c. - -	11 „	1 10	1 0 2		
Lime whiting prisons, &c. - - - - -	154 „	1 10	14 2 4		
INCIDENTAL REPAIRS TO PRINCE TOWN.					
Church, school, and waterclosets - - -	94 „	1 10	8 12 4		
PRISON CHAPEL.					
Erecting and removing scaffolding for cleaning same throughout - - - - - -	50 „	1 10	4 11 8		
Removing forges, masonry, &c. from old smithery - - - - - - -	49 „	1 10	4 9 10		
GD. HARRINGTON'S QUARTERS.					
Fixing new chimney piece - - - - -	2 „	1 10	0 3 8		
Repairing chimney of No. 11 quarters - -	40 „	1 10	3 13 4		
Carting stone from quarry, and bricks, mortar, &c. to various buildings - - - -	2551 „	1 10	233 16 10		
Repairs to waterclosets No. 1 Prison - -	39 „	1 10	3 11 6		
Cutting slates, sinks, chimney-pieces, &c. for officers' quarters - - - - -	3 „	1 10	0 5 6		
	16,006 „	—	1,470 3 0¼	*s. d.* 1 10	
QUARRY WORKS.					
Earth cleared from top - - - - -	121 yds. cube	0 6	3 0 6		
Excavating close sand and rock - - - -	266 „	1 3	16 12 6		
Quarried scappled and loaded quoins, jambs, &c.	631 tons 10 cwts.	1 6	47 7 3		
„ building stone - - - - -	1838 „ 10 „	1 3	114 17 6		
„ stone for roads - - - - -	290 „ 8 „	1 0	14 10 5		
Carried forward - - -		—	196 8 2		

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Average per per diem of 9 hours.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	*s. d.*
Brought forward		—	196 8 2	
NEW SMITHERY.				
Laying new floor, cleared, levelled, and macadamized	130 yds. sup.	0 7	3 15 10	
	3,297 days.	—	200 4 0	1 2¼
CARPENTERS.				
NO. 7 BUILDING, CONVERTING THE SAME INTO A PENAL PRISON.				
Removing defective timbers to roof and fixing framed do.	6 9 square.	5 6	1 13 6	
1-in. rough board fixed for slating	6 9 „	8 4	2 10 9	
1-in. facia fixed with bearers	286 ft. 6 in.	0 2½	2 19 8½	
¾-in. match boarding fixed	2,708 „ 6 „	0 1	11 5 8	
2-in. sashes to skylight wrought and fixed	288 ft.	0 3½	4 4 0	
1½-in. frames wought, dovetailed, and fixed	180 „	0 5½	4 2 6	
1¾-in. sashes and frames fixed	196 „	0 1	0 16 4	
3-in. by 6-ft. cantilevers fixed	150 „	0 1½	0 18 9	
Flooring joists prepared and fixed to cells	11 sqr. 90 ft.	3 0	1 15 8½	
1¼-in. flooring fixed	11 „ 90 „	7 6	4 9 3	
1-in. „ wrought, ploughed, tongued, and fixed to turret	147 ft.	0 2½	1 10 7½	
4-in. frame partition to air shaft	3 sqr. 22 ft.	4 6	0 14 5¼	
⅝-in. rough boarding for slating fixed	1 „ 26 „	2 6	0 3 1¼	
1-in. „ „ edges shot	2 „ 52 „	4 3	0 10 8½	
1-in. casing wrought one side	55 ft.	0 3½	0 10 2½	
4-ft. hiph roofing	1 sqr. 44 ft.	15 0	1 1 7	
2-in. ridge roll wrought and fixed	38 ft. run.	0 3	0 9 6	
¾-in. faciawrought, beaded, and fixed	36 ft. sup.	0 3½	0 9 9	
3-in. by 3-in. trusses wrought and fixed	10 ft. run.	0 6	0 5 0	
1½-in. luffer boarding	165 ft. sup.	0 5	3 8 9	
1-in. external casing wrought and fixing	55 „	0 4½	1 0 7½	
„ „ circular „ „	54 „	0 5	1 2 6	
4-ft. by 4-in. door frames „ „	63 ft. 2 in.	0 8½	2 4 9	
2½-in. square panel, wrought and beaded, ready for fixing	202 „ 6 „	0 7½	6 6 6¾	
4-ft. by 3-in. nosing wrought, rounded, rabeted, &c.	80 ft. run.	0 7½	2 10 0	
Centering	$16\frac{44}{100}$ sqr.	7 6	6 4 0½	
PORCH NO. 1 PRISON.				
Centering	$16\frac{44}{100}$ sqr.	8 0	0 4 4	
2-in. ridge roll prepared and fixed	34 ft. run.	0 3½	0 9 11	
Door frame single rabited	18 ft. sup.	0 4½	0 6 9	
2-in. sash frames, oak sills, single hung	42 „	0 7½	1 6 3	
1-in. lining to same	12 „	0 3½	0 3 6	
1½-in. square panel door sash top	7 „	0 5½	0 3 2½	
1½-in. riser to seat fixed on bearers	10 ft. 3 in.	0 5	0 4 3	
1½-in. seat wrought and fixed	13 „ 6 „	0 5½	0 6 2½	
¾-in. lining „ „	29 „ 6 „	0 3	0 7 4½	
1½-in. divisions with caps	10 „ 6 „	0 5	0 4 2	
Flooring joists framed and fixed	$10\frac{60}{100}$ sqr.	5 6	0 3 3½	
1½-in. „ wrought and fixed	$10\frac{60}{100}$ „	7 6	0 4 0	
Ceiling joist framed and fixed	$10\frac{60}{100}$ „	4 0	0 2 4½	
Roof hip and valley	$2\frac{84}{100}$ „	5 6	0 16 2	
⅝-in. boarding for slates	294 ft. sup.	0 0½	0 18 4½	
2-in. sashes prepared and hung	23 ft.	0 6	0 11 6	
Hips and valleys	40 ft. run.	0 4	0 13 4	
PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOM.				
Flooring joist	$3\frac{87}{100}$ sqr.	5 6	0 19 7½	
4-in. framing wrought, beaded, and fixed	$7\frac{84}{100}$ „	6 6	2 10 11½	
2-in. sashes and frames wrought, glazed, and fixed	215 ft. 7 in.	0 4½	4 0 10	
1-in. side-boards wrought and fixed with drawers	15 ft.	0 5	0 6 3	
¾-in. lining	15 ft. sup.	0 2	0 2 6	
1-in. shelves fixed on proper brackets	5 ft. 3 in.	0 3½	0 1 7½	
„ „ wrought and fixed in proper bearers	3 „ 3 „	0 3	0 0 9½	
1½-in. sink wrought and lined with gutta percha	3 „ 6 „	0 6	0 1 9	
Felt laid on roof and side timbers	95 yds.	0 1½	0 11 10½	
Carried forward		—	79 9 7½	

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Average per per diem of 9 hours.	Governor's Report.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	*s. d.*	
Brought forward			79 9 7½		
In connexion with Division Walls.					
Lining to gate, grooved, tongued, and fixed with staples	154 ft. 6 in. sup.	0 6	3 17 3		
Doors and frames wrought and fixed	83 „ 3 „	0 8	2 16 10		
9-in. panel square door	42 „ 8 „	0 9	2 2 0		
Prison Chapel.					
1½-in. panel bead and butt partition prepared and fixed	469 ft. 6 in. sup.	0 4½	8 16 0½		
1½-in. panel bead and butt partition removed	207 ft. sup.	0 0½	0 8 7½		
¾-in. match boarding prepared, beaded, and fixed	99 „	0 3½	1 8 10½		
New Smithery.					
1¾-in. sashes and frames fixed	101 ft. 9 in.	0 1	0 8 5½		
New Entrance leading to Steam Boilers.					
2-in. door with fanlight enlarged, repaired, and hung	37 ft.	0 4	0 12 4		
Vault for new boiler to supply hot water for infirmary centering	1 3/100 ft. sup.	8 0	0 9 11½		
Governor's House.					
Felt fixing on roof	245 yds.	0 2	2 0 10		
Common span roofing	10 44/100 ft. sqr.	11 0	5 16 2		
1-in. board fixed for slating	8 „	2 9	1 2 0		
4-in. rough framed partition, and removing old	5 8/100 „	4 0	1 2 0		
1-in. flood prepared and laid	4 44/100 „	6 0	1 7 11		
Four chimney pieces prepared and fixed	31 ft. sup.	0 5	0 12 11		
2-in. sash frame, deal cased, oak sunk sills, fitted and hung	18 „	0 7	0 10 6		
1-in. torus skirting wrought and fixed	65 „	0 3	0 16 3		
1½-in. four panel square doors fitted and hung	43 „	0 5½	0 19 8½		
1½-in. two „ „ „	20 „	0 4½	0 7 6		
1-in. table top framed and clamped	25 ft. 6 in.	0 4½	0 9 6½		
1½-in. wrought frame	10 „ 6 „	0 5	0 4 4½		
1-in. ledge door fitted and hung	15 ft.	0 3½	0 4 6½		
1-in. window board with portable brackets fixed	14 ft. 3 in.	0 7½	0 8 11		
¾-in. lining wrought, beaded, and fixed	41 ft.	0 3½	0 11 1½		
Deputy Governor's House.					
Battening to wall of dining-room	1 80/100 ft. sqr.	4 6	0 7 2½		
Deputy Governor's Harness Room.					
4-in. partition taken down and refixed	53 ft. sup.	0 2½	0 11 0½		
1-in. flooring wrought and fixed, joists included	53 ft. 3 in.	0 3	0 13 3¾		
¾-in. match boarding wrought and fixed, battening and ceiling joists included	166 ft.	0 3½	2 8 5		
Saddle racks taken down and refixed	2 „	0 9	0 1 6		
Pin rail	1 „	0 6	0 0 6		
No. 13 Quarters.					
1¾-in. framed front to cupboard fixed	19 ft. 6 in. sup.	0 7	0 11 4½		
1-ft. case wrought, dovetailed, and fixed	18 „ 6 „	0 4½	0 6 11½		
1-ft. shelves wrought, beaded, and fixed	13 „ 6 „	0 5	0 5 7½		
No. 107 and 109 Quarters.					
1¾-in. four square panel door wrought and fixed	40 ft. 6 in. sup.	0 4½	0 15 2½		
5-in. architraves	34 ft. sup.	0 7	0 19 10		
1½-in. deal top wrought and fixed	9 „	0 4½	0 3 4½		
Repairs to door and sills	61 „	0 1	0 5 1		
No. 15 Quarters.					
¾-in. match boarding wrought and fixed	43 ft. 3 in.	0 3½	0 14 0½		
Carried forward			125 7 9		

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Average per per diem of 9 hours.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	*s. d.*
Brought forward			125 7 9	
No. 108 Compounders Quarters.				
Partition removed from doorway	18 ft. 6 in. sup.	0 2	0 3 1	
4-in. panel door fitted and hung	16 „ 10 „	0 5	0 7 0½	
2-in. architraves	8 „ 3 „	0 5	0 3 5½	
¾-in. lining	5 „ 4 „	0 3	0 1 4	
1-in. flooring	$1\frac{75}{100}$ ft. sqr.	6 0	0 10 6	
„ joist	„ „	4 0	0 7 0	
Battening to walls	$1\frac{24}{100}$ „	4 6	0 5 7	
¾-in. match boarding	37 ft. 3 in. sup.	0 3½	0 10 1	
1-in. torus skirting	28 ft.	0 3	0 7 0	
1¼-in. window sills wrought, fixed, and splayed	8 ft. 9 in.	0 4	0 2 11	
1-in. soffit	8 „ 1 „	0 3½	0 2 4½	
1-in. lining	7 „ 2 „	0 3½	0 2 1	
4-in. architraves	14 „ 7 „	0 6	0 7 4½	
Sawyers.				
Balk and deals	51,053 ft.	3*s.* 100ft.	76 11 7	
Oak, ash, and elm	4,354 „	4*s.* „	8 14 2	
5-in. felloes	6 doz.	4*s.* doz.	1 4 0	
Farm.				
Making and keeping in repair all carts, barrows, sledges, implements, and throughout	610 days.	2 6	76 5 0	
Works, Carts, &c.				
Ditto ditto	169 „	2 6	21 2 6	
Farm Buildings, Piggery, &c.				
General repairs to same throughout	17 „	2 6	2 2 6	
No. 1 Prison.				
Ditto ditto and fitting up washing trough in B ward for use of juveniles	42 „	2 6	5 5 0	
No. 2 Prison.				
Incidental repairs to same throughout	39 „	2 6	4 17 6	
No. 3 Prison.				
Ditto ditto	8 „	2 6	1 0 0	
No. 4 Prison.				
Ditto ditto	32 „	2 6	4 0 0	
Sentry Boxes.				
Ditto ditto	2 „	2 6	0 5 0	
Prison Buildings.				
Ditto ditto	270 „	2 6	33 15 0	
Officers' Quarters.				
Ditto ditto	325 „	2 6	40 12 6	
Gates of Officers' Quarters.				
Ditto ditto	5 „	2 6	0 12 6	
Prince Town School and Watercloset.				
Ditto ditto	9 „	2 6	1 2 6	
Covered Way.				
Ditto ditto	1 „	—	0 2 6	
Furniture and Fittings.				
Ditto ditto	114 „	2 6	14 5 0	
Carried forward			420 14 9½	

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Average per per diem of 9 hours.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	*s. d.*
Brought forward			20 14 9½	
MILITARY BARRACKS.				
Incidental repairs to same throughout	8 days.	2 6	1 0 0	
HARNESS ROOM.				
Ditto ditto	8 „	2 6	1 0 0	
TELEGRAPH SIGNAL POSTS, &c.				
Ditto ditto	14 „	2 6	1 15 0	
RAILWAY BRIDGES.				
Ditto ditto	53 „	2 6	6 12 0	
FARM, FIELD, FENCES, GATES, &c.				
Ditto ditto	58 „	2 6	7 5 0	
No. 2 COOK-HOUSE.				
Ditto ditto	8 „	2 6	1 0 0	
ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN'S HOUSE AND FENCE.				
Ditto ditto	2 „	2 6	0 5 0	
No. 6 BUILDING.				
Fitting the same for use of juvenile tin workers, carpenters, painters, &c., also fitting up new plumbers' shop	65 „	2 6	8 2 6	
No. 1 PRISON.				
Fitting up A, B, and D wards for use of juveniles	333 „	2 6	41 12 6	
PRISON WASH-HOUSE.				
Repairs to clothes horses for drying room	6 „	2 6	0 15 0	
COTTAGES DRYING GROUND.				
Repair and supply new drying posts	3 „	2 6	0 7 6	
STONE BREAKERS' SHED.				
Fitting divisions in same for penal-class men	1 „	—	0 2 6	
NEW SMITHERY.				
Fitting up work benches, making water closet, &c.	72 „	2 6	9 0 0	
PRINCE TOWN CHURCH.				
Repairs and alterations to reading-desk, tablets, and font	56 „	2 6	7 0 0	
GAS WORKS.				
Centres for retorts	4 „	2 6	0 10 0	
Removing old lumber	17 „	2 6	2 2 6	
Cutting fire wood	23 „	2 6	2 17 6	
	4,086 days.	—	512 2 3½	2 6
PLUMBERS AND PAINTERS.				
No. 7 BUILDING.	Cwts. qrs. lbs.			
Sheet lead dressed to roof	28 3 2	2 6	3 11 11	
Glazing skylights, cells, and hall windows	484 ft. sup.	0 1½	3 0 6	
No. 1 PRISON PORCH.				
Lead dressed to hips, gutters, &c.	4 cwt.	2 6	0 10 0	
Urinal prepared and fixed	1 at	12 6	0 12 6	
Gaslight and fittings complete	„	3 6	0 3 6	
Pans set with traps	3 at	2 6	0 7 6	
Carried forward			8 5 11	

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Average per per diem of 9 hours.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Brought forward			8 5 11	
Sewage pipe complete			0 10 0	
Water supply laid complete			0 12 0	
Three coat paint	26½ yds.	0 3¼	0 7 2¼	
B Ward No. 1 Prison.				
Glazing to windows	169 ft. sup.	0 1½	1 1 1½	
No. 2 Prison.				
Two coat paint	447⅓ yds. sup.	0 2¼	4 3 11½	
Prison Wash-house.				
Two coat paint	181¼ yds.	0 2¼	1 14 0¼	
New Smithery.				
One ditto	23 „	0 1½	0 2 10½	
External Front Yard.				
Two ditto	32 „	0 2¼	0 6 0	
Paint, grain, and varnish to doors, porches, &c.	171¼ „	1 6	12 17 3	
Prison Chapel.				
Whiten to ceilings, claircolled and cleaned from scaffolding	847 „	0 3	10 11 9	
Colour to walls	750 „	0 2½	7 16 3	
Stain and one coat varnish	115½ „	0 4	1 18 5	
Paint, grain, and varnish	4 „	1 3	0 5 0	
Cleaned and one coat varnish	441½ yds. sup.	0 4	7 7 1½	
Two coat paint	132½ „	0 2¼	1 4 10	
Photograhic Room.				
Two coat tar and sand	95 „	0 2½	0 19 9½	
Three coat paint	208 „	0 3½	3 0 8	
Glazing	215 ft. 7 in. sup.	0 1½	1 6 11¼	
Division Wall.				
Three coat paint to chevaux de frise	38½ yds.	0 6	0 19 3	
„ to gates	37⅓ „	0 3½	0 10 11½	
Paint, grain, and varnish doors	28 „	1 6	2 2 0	
Governor's House.				
Sheet lead dressed to dormer light flashings to ridge, &c.	9 cwts.	2 0	0 18 0	
Two coat paint	95 yds.	0 2½	0 17 9¾	
Three „	40 „	0 3½	0 10 10	
Paint, grain, and varnish	85 „	1 6	6 7 6	
Paint and grain	30 „	0 9	1 2 6	
Clean and varnish	28 „	0 4	0 9 4	
Hanging paper, walls pumiced and sized	26 pieces.	1 3	1 12 6	
Paper hanging cleaned and repairs	23 „	0 3	0 17 3	
Whiten to ceilings claircolled	140 „	0 2½	1 9 2	
Medical Officer's House.				
Two coat paint to external windows and doors	71 „	0 2¼	0 13 3¾	
Steward's Store.				
One coat paint to woodwork, external	25½ yds. sup.	0 1½	0 3 2¼	
Officers' Quarters, Barracks, External.				
Paint, grain, and varnish	11⅔ yds.	1 6	0 17 6	
Two coat paint	555 „	0 2¼	5 4 0¾	
Deputy Governor's House.				
Whiten ceilings claircolled	122 „	0 2½	1 5 5	
Colour to walls	121 „	0 1½	0 15 1½	
Two coat paint	9⅔ „	0 2½	0 1 11	
„ and varnish	27 „	0 9	1 0 3	
Cleaned and varnish	109 „	0 4	1 16 4	
Paint, grain, and varnish	82 „	1 6	6 3 0	
Carried forward			100 8 3	

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate per per diem of 9 hours.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	Governor's Report.
Brought forward			100 8 3	
Paper hung, pumiced, clairccolled, and sized	19 pieces	1 3	1 3 9	
Paper varnished	10 yds.	1 6	0 15 0	
CHAPLAIN'S STABLE.				
Sheet lead fixed	4½ cwts.	2 0	0 9 0	
OFFICERS' QUARTERS, INTERNAL.				
No. 22.				
Paper hung	4 pieces	1 3	0 5 0	
Whitening to ceilings	16 yds.	0 2	0 2 8	
No. 25.				
Whitening to ceilings	50 „	0 2	0 8 4	
Paint cleaned and repaired	69 „	0 0½	0 4 3½	
No. 27.				
Whiten ceilings	18 „	0 2	0 3 0	
No. 29.				
Whiten ceilings	18 „	0 2	0 3 0	
Paper hung	6 pieces	1 3	0 7 6	
One coat paint	32 yds.	0 1½	0 4 0	
No. 34.				
Whiten to ceilings	36 „	0 2	0 6 0	
Paint cleaned and repaired	65 „	0 0½	0 4 0½	
No. 36.				
Whiten ceilings	36 „	0 2	0 6 0	
Paper hung	14 pieces	1 3	0 17 6	
No. 38.				
Whiten ceilings	36 yds.	0 2	0 6 0	
Two coat paint	81 „	0 2½	0 15 2½	
No. 46.				
Whiten to ceilings	56 „	0 2	0 9 4	
Paper cleaned and repaired	10 „	1 3	0 12 6	
No. 51.				
Whiten to ceilings	14 „	0 2	0 2 4	
Paper hung	5 pieces	1 3	0 6 3	
One coat paint	33 yds.	0 1½	0 4 1½	
No. 49.				
Whiten to ceilings	42 „	0 2	0 7 0	
Two coat paint	22 „	0 2½	0 4 1½	
Paper cleaned and repaired	11 pieces	1 3	0 13 9	
No. 62.				
Whiten to ceilings	10 yds.	0 2	0 1 8	
One coat paint	25 „	0 1½	0 3 1½	
Paper hung	5 pieces	1 3	0 6 3	
No. 74.				
Whiten ceilings	24 yds.	0 2	0 4 0	
Two coat paint	49 „	0 2½	0 9 2½	
No. 78.				
Whiten to ceilings	14 „	0 2	0 2 4	
One coat paint	24 „	0 1½	0 3 0	
Paper hung	5 pieces	1 3	0 6 3	
No. 81.				
Whiten to ceilings	24 yds.	0 2	0 4 0	
Carried forward			112 7 9½	

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate per per diem of 9 hours.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	*s. d.*
Brought forward			112 7 9½	
No. 82.				
Whiten to ceilings	24 yds.	0 2	0 4 0	
Two coat paint	49 „	0 2½	0 9 2½	
Paper hung	8 pieces	1 3	0 10 0	
No. 89.				
Whiten to ceilings	31 yds.	0 2	0 5 2	
Two coat paint	34 „	0 2½	0 6 4½	
No. 95.				
Whiten to ceilings	38 „	0 2	0 6 4	
Paper hung	6 pieces	1 3	0 7 6	
No. 103.				
Paper cleaned and repaired	5 yds.	0 9	0 3 9	
Whiten to ceilings	14 „	0 2	0 2 4	
No. 111.				
Whiten to ceilings throughout	70 „	0 2	0 11 8	
Clean and repair paint	120 „	0 0½	0 7 6	
One coat varnish	20 „	0 3	0 5 0	
Two coat paint	30 „	0 2½	0 5 7½	
Paper repaired and cleaned	25 pieces	0 9	0 18 9	
REPAIRING WATER-CLOSETS AND PIPES, FITTING NEW AND REPAIRING OLD PANS AND TAPS, PAINTING SASHES, AND GENERAL AND INCIDENTAL REPAIRS TO PRISON BUILDINGS, OFFICERS' QUARTERS, &c. &c.				
Prison buildings	187 days	2 9½	26 2 0½	
Officers' quarters	222 „	2 9½	30 19 9	
No. 1 Prison	38 „	2 9½	5 6 1	
„ 2 „	89 „	2 9½	12 8 5½	
„ 3 „	15 „	2 9½	2 1 10½	
„ 4 „	44 „	2 9½	6 2 10	
„ 6 Building	14 „	2 9½	1 19 1	
Furniture and fittings	222 „	2 9½	30 19 9	
Prison chapel	1 „	2 9½	0 2 9½	
Hot-water and steam pipes	25 „	2 9½	3 9 9½	
Painting farm tools, implements, &c.	5 „	2 9½	0 13 11½	
Preparing colours	18 „	2 9½	2 10 3	
Repairs, painting, &c. to military barracks, lodge, and magazine	11 „	2 9½	1 10 8½	
Entrance buildings	2 „	2 9½	0 5 7	
Harness room	7 „	2 9½	0 19 6½	
Painting skylights, 2 and 4 Prison	40 „	2 9½	5 11 8	
Water-closet, &c., new smithery	5 „	2 9½	0 13 11½	
General gas fitting	9 „	2 9½	1 5 1½	
„ glazing	193 „	2 9½	26 18 9½	
Assistant surgeon's quarters	4 „	2 9½	0 11 2	
Water-closets, front yard	4 „	2 9½	0 11 2	
Steam boilers, No. 2 cook-house	2 „	2 9½	0 5 7	
Spring pumps	3 „	2 9½	0 8 4½	
Sentry boxes	2 „	2 9½	0 5 7	
Assistant Chaplain's quarters	12 „	2 9½	1 13 6	
Mess-room buildings No. 2	6 „	2 9½	0 16 9	
Cleaning gas fittings	5 „	2 9½	0 13 11½	
Deputy Governor's water-closet	2 „	2 9½	0 5 7	
Prince Town Church font	3 „	2 9½	0 8 4½	
General plumbing	36 „	2 9½	5 0 6	
	2,067 „		238 13 6½	2 9½
JUVENILE STONE CUTTERS, CARPENTERS, AND PAINTERS, TINMEN, &c.				
No. 7 BUILDING, OFFICERS' ROOM AND STORE.				
Flagging, wrought ready for setting	468 ft.	0 9	17 11 0	
FOR STOCK.				
5-in. curbstone, wrought ready for fixing	102 „	0 9	3 16 6	
Carried forward			21 7 6	

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate per per diem of 9 hours.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	Governor's Report.
Brought forward			21 7 6	
PIGGERY.				
5-in. sink stones	53 ft.	1 0	2 13 0	
B WARD, No. 1 PRISON.				
Two coat paint	1,041 yds. sup.	0 2¼	9 15 2¼	
Paint, grain, and varnish	164 „	0 10	6 16 8	
Lime white, twice and stop	454 „	0 1½	2 7 3½	
D WARD, No. 1 PRISON.				
Two coat paint	178 „	0 2¼	1 13 4½	
Paint, grain, and varnish	307 „	0 10	12 15 10	
2-in. letters	59 in.	0 0¾	0 3 8¼	
NEW PORCH, No 1 PRISON.				
Glazing	74 ft.	0 1½	0 9 3	
COTTAGE GARDEN GATES.				
Three coat paint	18 yds.	0 3¼	0 4 10½	
GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.				
Glass backed out, and made good	82 ft. sup.	0 3½	1 3 11	
Whiten to ceilings	183 yds.	0 1¼	1 2 10½	
Paint and grain	68 „	0 9	2 11 0	
Paint, grain, and varnish	54 „	1 3	3 7 6	
Cleaned and varnished	20 „	0 4	0 6 8	
Two coat paint	224 „	0 2¼	2 2 0	
DEPUTY GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.				
Paper hanging cleaned and repaired	11 „	0 9	0 8 3	
CHAPLAIN'S HOUSE.				
Paint, grain, and varnish	43 „	1 6	3 4 6	
Two coat paint	191 „	0 2¼	1 15 9¼	
ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN'S HOUSE.				
Paint, grain, and varnish external gates	5 „	1 3	0 6 3	
Three coat paint	59 „	0 3¼	0 15 11¼	
MEDICAL OFFICER'S HOUSE.				
Paint, grain, and varnish external gates	15½ „	1 3	0 19 2	
„ „ „ porch	6 „	1 3	0 7 6	
Colour walls, and whiten ceilings of kitchen	111 „	0 2	0 18 6	
Paper cleaned and repaired	28 pieces	0 9	1 1 0	
STEWARD'S HOUSE.				
Whiten to ceilings	36 yds.	0 2	0 6 0	
Paper hung	14 pieces	1 3	0 17 6	
„ cleaned and varnished	32½ „	0 4	0 10 10	
DOOR LEADING TO STEAM BOILERS.				
Paint, grain, and varnish	4 yds.	1 3	0 5 0	
Three coat paint	4 „	0 3½	0 1 2	
GENERAL AND INCIDENTAL REPAIRS to OFFICERS' QUARTERS.				
No. 8.				
Whiten to ceilings	32 yds.	0 2	0 5 4	
Three coat paint	2 „	0 3½	0 0 6½	
No. 9.				
Two coat to front porch and side gate	2 „	0 2½	0 0 4½	
Paint, grain, and varnish	27 „	1 3	1 13 9	
Nos. 11 and 12.				
Whiten ceilings and colour walls	258 „	0 2	2 3 0	
Paper hung	6 pieces	1 3	0 7 6	
„ cleaned and repaired	12 yds.	0 9	0 9 0	
Two coat paint	19 „	0 2½	0 3 6¾	
Carried forward			80 1 9¼	

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate per per diem of 9 hours.
		s. d.	*£ s. d.*	
Brought forward			80 1 9¾	
No. 14.				
Paint, grain, and varnish	32 yds.	1 0	1 12 0	
Two coat paint	2 „	0 2¼	0 0 4½	
No. 15.				
Ceilings washed, stopped, and whitened	16 „	0 2	0 2 8	
Three coat paint	15 „	0 3½	0 4 0½	
No. 13.				
Paint, grain, and varnish	4 „	1 3	0 5 0	
No. 42.				
Whiten to ceilings	28 „	0 2	0 4 8	
Paper hung	12 pieces	1 3	0 15 0	
Two coat paint	39 yds.	0 2¼	0 7 8¾	
No. 46.				
Whiten to ceilings	56 „	0 2	0 9 4	
Paper hung	6 pieces	1 3	0 7 6	
„ cleaned and repaired	6 yds.	0 9	0 4 6	
Whiten to ceilings, and colour to walls	88 „	0 2	0 14 8	
Two coat paint	88 „	0 2¼	0 7 1½	
No. 57.				
Whiten to ceilings	28 „	0 2	0 4 8	
Paper cleaned and repaired	6 pieces	1 3	0 7 6	
No. 52.				
Whiten to ceilings	42 yds.	0 2	0 7 0	
Two coat paint	72 „	0 2¼	0 7 6	
Paper hung	10 pieces	1 3	0 12 6	
„ cleaned and repaired	5 yds.	0 9	0 3 9	
No. 65.				
Whiten to ceilings	49 „	0 2	0 8 2	
Paper hung	6 pieces	1 3	0 7 6	
Cleaned and repaired	5 „	0 9	0 3 9	
Two coat paint	25 yds.	0 2¼	0 4 8½	
No. 72.				
Whiten to ceilings	24 „	0 2	0 4 0	
Paper cleaned	5 pieces	1 3	0 6 3	
No. 79.				
Whiten to ceilings	14 yds.	0 2	0 2 4	
No. 87.				
Whiten to ceilings	49 „	0 2	0 8 2	
Paper hung	6 pieces	1 3	0 7 6	
Two coat paint	24 yds.	0 2¼	0 4 6	
No. 93.				
Whiten to ceilings	24 „	0 2	0 4 0	
Paper hung	5 pieces	1 3	0 6 3	
No. 98.				
Paper hung	5 „	1 3	0 6 3	
Whiten to ceilings	28 yds.	0 2	0 4 8	
No. 122.				
Whiten to ceilings	19 „	0 2	0 3 2	
„ „	24 „	0 2	0 4 0	
No. 107.				
White lime twice and stop	71 „	0 1¼	0 7 4¾	
Three coat paint	33 „	0 3½	0 8 11½	
Carried forward			98 19 9½	

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Average per per diem of 9 hours.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	*s. d.*
Brought forward			98 19 9½	
No. 108.				
Battening canvas to old doorway	2 yds.	0 3	0 0 6	
Three coat paint	28 „	0 3½	0 7 7	
Two coat paint	32 „	0 1½	0 4 0	
Paper hung	9 pieces.	1 3	0 11 3	
Whitening and colour to ceilings and walls	91 yds.	0 2	0 15 2	
No. 103.				
Whitening and colour to ceilings and walls	76 „	0 2	0 12 8	
White lime to walls	143 „	0 0⅝	0 8 11¾	
Plaster	1 „	0 8	0 0 8	
One coat paint	6 „	0 1½	0 0 9	
Steward's Store and Stables.				
Lime white throughout	478 „	0 0½	1 9 10½	
Two coat paint to windows and upper doors	22 „	0 2½	0 4 1½	
Paint, grain, and varnish to doors and frames	11 „	1 3	0 13 9	
CARPENTERS.				
No. 7 Building.				
1-in. facia, wrought and beaded, ready for fixing	286 ft. 6 in.	0 2½	2 19 8¼	
⅝-in. match boarding	2,708 ft.	0 2	22 11 4	
1¾-in. sashes and frames wrought	196 „	0 3½	2 17 2	
3-in. by 6-in. cantilevers	150 „	0 6	3 15 0	
1½-in. flooring	1,190 „	0 1½	7 8 9	
Photographic Room.				
1-in. flooring	3$\frac{33}{100}$ sqr.	6 6	0 19 8¼	
⅝-in. match boarding	796 ft.	0 2½	7 9 3	
1-in. two panel cupboard front	8 „	0 3½	0 2 4	
1-in. frame	8 ft. 3 in.	0 3½	0 2 5	
1½-in. four panel square door	27 „ 6 „	0 5	0 11 5½	
4-in. architraves beaded	10 ft. run.	0 3	0 2 6	
Chaplain's Stable.				
Battening fixed	4$\frac{35}{100}$ sqr.	4 6	0 19 1½	
Boarding, wrought, and fixed	„ „	6 3	1 6 6¾	
New Smithery.				
1¾-in. sashes wrought, ready for fixing	101 ft. 9 in.	0 3½	1 9 8	
OFFICERS' QUARTERS.				
No. 89.				
1½-in. square panel door fitted and hung	19 ft.	0 5	0 7 11	
4-in. framed and braced partition fitted with 1-in. deal	28 „	0 4½	0 10 6	
No. 9.				
Messrs. Lightfoot and Cooper, 6-in. framed to porch, back entrance	$\frac{42}{100}$ sqr.	5 0	0 2 1	
1¼-in. square panel door, wrought and fixed	18 ft.	0 6	0 9 0	
1½-in. sash frames	6 „	0 3½	0 1 9	
⅜-in. lining	5 ft. 8 in.	0 3	0 1 5	
Roof lean-to with perlin	$\frac{84}{100}$ sqr.	3 6	0 2 11½	
Battening ladies slates	„ „	6 0	0 5 0½	
Assistant Chaplain's House.				
Railway prepared and fixed	265 ft. 6 in.	0 3	3 6 4½	
Garden Gates, Cottages.				
Space pale gates prepared	81 „ 3 „	0 2½	0 16 11	
Carried forward			173 8 0½	

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Average per per diem of 9 hours.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Brought forward			168 0 8½	
TIN WORKERS.				
New oil cans	2	0 9	0 1 6	
„ „	1	—	0 2 3	
„ „	5	2 6	0 12 6	
New dinner tins	24	0 2½	0 5 0	
New tins double	100	0 4	1 13 4	
New tin saucepans	5	0 6	0 2 6	
New tea-pot	1	0 6	0 0 6	
Coal scuttles, repaired	5	0 4	0 1 8	
Basins „	13	0 2	0 2 2	
Water jugs „	2	0 4	0 0 8	
Dishes „	179	0 1½	0 18 7½	
Candlesticks „	3	0 4	0 1 0	
New large milk pans	7	5 3	1 16 9	
New inkstands with case	6	3 0	0 18 0	
Coffee-pots, repaired	3	0 2	0 0 6	
Water cans „	67	0 1½	0 8 4½	
Pints, cleaned and repaired	606	0 0½	1 5 3	
Lamps, repaired	87	0 2	0 14 6	
Urinals „	147	0 1½	0 18 4½	
Milk cans „	1	0 2	0 0 2	
Dust pans „	1	0 2	0 0 2	
Coffee cans „	3	0 2	0 0 6	
New tin measures, viz., gallon, ½ gallon, quart, pint, ½ pint, ¼ pint	2 sets.	3 0	0 6 0	
New gas lamps	6 „	3 6	1 1 0	
New paint strainer	1 „	0 6	0 0 6	
New case for chalice	1 „	1 0	0 1 0	
New case for invoices	1 „	2 0	0 2 0	
New glue pots	3 „	0 9	0 2 3	
	1,964 days		175 5 1	1 9½

SUMMARY.

Trade.	No. of Days.	Average Rate.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Smiths	4,763	2 3¼	550 7 0½
Masons	16,006	1 10	1,470 3 0½
Carpenters	4,086	2 6	512 2 3½
Quarrymen	3,297	1 2½	200 4 0
Painters	2,067	2 9½	288 13 6½
Juveniles	1,964	1 9½	175 5 1
Total	32,183		3,196 15 0

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Dartmoor Convict Prison for the Year ending the 31st March 1865.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,990	0	0
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	8,065	15	7
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	839	4	9
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,684	13	5
Uniforms for officers and servants	595	17	6
Victualling prisoners	6,497	17	9
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,843	9	11
Bedding for prisoners	28	12	3
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	141	10	11
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	277	7	3
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	578	5	1
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	2,091	17	6
Furniture and fittings	36	16	8
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	15	6	1
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,998	13	6
Buildings and ordinary repairs	1,315	17	3
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	166	6	9
Brushes, brooms, and mops	54	17	9
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	3	17	0
Various small disbursements	531	13	10
Rent, rates, and taxes	469	8	1
Total	31,227	8	10
Deduct,—Amount of sundry receipts, and value of productive labour	2,285	11	6
Net expenditure	28,941	17	4

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Dartmoor Prison, Chaplain's Office,
January 6, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the opening of another year I have the honour of submitting to you my twelfth annual report on subjects pertaining to the chaplain's department, the means employed for the religious instruction of the prisoners, and the results attained.

Congregational teaching.

Of all modes of instruction none can compare with the collective or congregational plan. This method is employed at Dartmoor eight times per week, a number of services found by experience to be more useful than the 13 assemblies formerly convened. The five evening services have been wisely abandoned, the men being frequently wet and cold, and always hungry, at the close of their day's labour in a humid and rarefied atmosphere. Fatigued labourers, yearning after food, rest, and change of clothing, were not in the most desirable state of mind for the reception of religious instruction. More useful effects may be expected from the six morning services than could be antici-

Chaplain's Report.

pated from the larger number conducted in former years. The prisoners who attend the early morning services have been refreshed by sleep and food. During several months of the year they anticipate the dawning of the day, and are prepared for their daily task, before "labour with her hundred hands has knocked at the golden gate of the morning." This least painful hour of penal servitude is the most suitable for aggregate religious instruction. The hearty singing and earnest attention could not be simulated continually, presuming they were occasionally. Even amongst those usually considered careless there is a degree of attention which must have a salutary effect, sooner or later.

Scriptural Class teaching.

Scriptural class tuition is the next in importance to congregational instruction, and occupys 30 minutes of the school half-day. This method of imparting information admits of the use of maps, diagrams, &c., as well as affording an opportunity for answering questions, and resolving doubts without delay.

Individual interviews.

The third educational system of oral training is by individual interviews. This method is valuable, yet has its disadvantages, and is not so practicable on public works as in separate confinement.

Book teaching.

The fourth mode of giving spiritual culture to the prisoners is by books. No tongue or pen can express the value of good books to the prisoners who are able and willing to read. Through our printed works the convicts may be said to have the constant companionship and counsel of the greatest minds of all ages and countries.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been administered quarterly, in conformity with the rule.

Religious Instruction of the Sick.

There are generally about 60 unfortunate prisoners sick in the infirmary, and consequently unable to attend the ordinary means of instruction. With these doubly afflicted ones short daily services are conducted, with suitable scripture exposition.

Results.

The above mentioned are the leading methods for imparting religious and moral information to the prisoners, and although the results are never equal to our desires, they are not below our expectations. They are sufficiently encouraging to sustain the agents in increasing perseverance, and in implicit confidence in Him who has promised success.

The Time for School Attendance.

Secular instruction.

During the past year the rainy days have been chosen for school tuition, instead of weekly recurring half days, as heretofore. The plan, has proved advantageous to the public service, by usefully employing the prisoners at times when the inclemency of the weather prevented out-door employment, and reserving all practicable days for their moor work.

Want of Public Recognition.

A salutary impetus would be given to convict secular instruction if their industrial labours at school were acknowledged and rewarded as their bodily labours are in the field. The want of such recognition has a tendency to cause the convicts to esteem lightly school advancement, as they are not likely to value highly any mental exertion which they think their superiors consider of little importance. The practice of allowing one prisoner to write and read the letters of a fellow prisoner has been abolished, with good effect; but as long as the schoolmasters are expected to write and read the prisoners letters for them, the convicts will not hasten to qualify themselves to do their own work by learning to conduct their own correspondence. For want of the public recognition of secular instruction, the number of imperfectly educated prisoners coming from separate confinement to public works is lamentably high. With the amount of schooling allowed to prisoners during their nine months of separate confinement, nearly every prisoner might learn to write his own letters, prior to his coming to public works; and doubtless the great majority of them would do so if the same measures were used as those employed to extract a given amount of bodily labour from the prisoners.

For the due utilization of the time devoted to schooling I would beg leave to suggest:

1stly. That writing, reading, and the first four rules in arithmetic be the subjects taught during school hours, seeing that these pursuits are the only ones rewarded by the Government in National and British Schools:

2ndly. That no prisoner be allowed to attend school except those who required educating in the above-named branches of rudimental tuition:

3rdly. That no letters should be read to or written for any prisoner without a Director's order:

4thly. That no prisoner should be in the first class until he could write his own letters, unless he were incapable of so doing because of bodily or mental infirmity.

Some such regulations as the above would clear the school of prisoners who have no right to be there, and who only impede the progress of others. They would arouse a spirit of useful activity in men who really require necessary instruction, as well as increase the amount of labour accomplished in the field or elsewhere.

Lending Library.

All who wished to attain more than the mere elements of learning would have abundant opportunity from the books of the library during their evening hours, when labour is over for the day, with comparatively little help from the living teacher, whose chief care should be for the most ignorant prisoners.

Light.

Our library does not accomplish all it would do, if the day and night lights were better. I know of no prison where the natural and artificial lights are so defective as at Dartmoor; many of the cells are so dark that reading by daylight is not attempted, which is a serious misfortune for all the occupants of such cells. Their artificial lights are capable of great and inexpensive improvement, which would encourage reading, as well as tend to the cleanliness of the cell, the prisoner, and the books intrusted to his care.

Chaplain's Report.

The apparent effects of the discipline.

The discipline has been raised to a higher standard, with most satisfactory results. The most respectable of the prisoners like a high state of discipline far better than laxity, which is always a source of discomfort to all well-intentioned people, whether bond or free. There is more isolation, less talking, more activity and industry, and a better general tone and deportment than at any previous period. In chapel, on parade, and in every part of the prison and grounds, the improvement is as conspicuous as it is pleasing.

The disposal of the prisoners on their discharge.

During the last twelve months 269 prisoners were discharged. Authentic information has been received from clergymen, magistrates, and other trustworthy sources concerning 158 of these late prisoners, proving that nearly two thirds of the whole have become industrious members of society. The initials of the late prisoners, and of the parties from whom information has been received, the date of its reception, and the nature of the employment, are given in Appendix A., which I have forwarded with this report.

Juvenile Convicts.

On the 1st of April 78 boys were received from Parkhurst prison. Considering that these youths have come to a harsher climate and a sterner discipline than they had previously endured, they have, as a body, submitted to the change with manly resignation. They are a more docile, active, and promising charge than older convicts, and have frequently been led or driven into crime by the neglect or vice of their parents or guardians. When released from custody they generally seek a seafaring or an emigrant's life, either of which courses is far better than a return to their former haunts.

Our warmest thanks are due to Mr. Clifton, the governor, for his kind aid and sympathy in our arduous work; also to Mr. Walshaw, the assistant chaplain, and the schoolmasters, for their steady co-operation in a labour insupportable for a series of years, unless sustained by a higher principle than any earthly consideration. The uncertainty attached to the length of our labour day has been vividly brought before us by the untimely death of one of our number. Mr. Owen Sweeny, our youngest and most recently arrived schoolmaster, perished in a snowdrift about the very hour when the old year was dying to give place to 1865. We all feel that the mournful incident calls loudly upon each of us to work more earnestly while it is called to-day, for the night will soon come when no man can work.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WM. HOLDERNESS,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Board of Directors.

APPENDIX (A.)

Chaplain's Report.

Register.	Initials of Convicts.	Information received.	By whom, and when certified.
6082	J. T.	- - - -	D. P. A. S., Birmingham, 11/1/64.
6283	W. M.	About to emigrate - - - -	27/11/64.
6037	J. B.	- - - -	D. P. A. S., London, 18/1/64.
6690	H. T.	Hawker - - - -	Rev. S. G., 8/3/64.
7149	T. R.	- - - -	D. P. A. S., Birmingham, 10/3/64.
6618	W. M.	In no regular work - - -	Rev. D. C. N., 11/3/64.
6653	H. L.	Labourer at a biscuit maker's -	Rev. J. A., 11/3/64.
6498	S. F.	Coal dealer and beer retailer -	Mr. J. B., 19/3/64.
6665	R. P.	Working in a pottery - -	Rev. J. H., 19/3/64.
6772	J. D.	Licensed hawker - - -	Rev. T. J., 21/3/64.
6413	D. H.	Brickmaker's labourer - -	Rev. H. T., 26/3/64.
6622	T. L.	Labourer on railway - -	Rev. A. B., 26/3/64.
5797	R. C.	- - - -	D. P. A. S., London, 31/3/64.
6096	C. C.	Gardener's labourer - -	Rev. E. D., 31/3/64.
5041	J. B.	Labourer - - -	Rev. C. J., 6/4/64.
7058	S. S.	Living at home with his parents in ill-health.	Rev. C. W., 6/4/64.
6299	W. R.	- - - -	Rev. J. R. C., 7/4/64.
6321	E. R.	Day labourer on road - -	Rev. J. H. H., 11/4/64.
6353	W. H.	Shoemaker - - - -	Rev. D. B. L., 14/4/64.
6414	J. A.	Joiner - - - - -	Rev. E. P., 14/4/64.
6417	W. S.	Labourer - - -	Rev. H. B. B , 18/4/64.
6095	E. W.	Railway excavator - - -	Rev. C. J. B., 18/4/64.
6419	R. S.	Piercer at a cotton mill - -	Rev. J. O. P., 19/4/64.
4910	T. F.	Living with his son - - -	Magistrate, 25/4/64.
6134	T. H.	Currier - - - - -	Rev. E. M., 25/4/64.
6385	G. D.	Coppersmith - - -	E. Y., Esq., 27/4/64.
6657	E. C.	Labourer - - - -	Rev. W. C., 27/4/64.
6441	T. P.	Labourer - - - -	Rev. R. W. S., 28/4/64.
5777	A. G.	Shoemaker - - -	Rev. A. L., 2/5/64.
6351	T. S.	Labourer - - - -	Rev. P. W., 5/5/64.
6418	S. H.	In regular employment - -	Rev. A. E., 28/4/64.
6203	S. L.	Labourer and carter - -	D. S., Esq., 12/5/64.
7077	T. L.	Labourer in timber yard - -	Rev. A. S. M., 18/5/64.
6098	D. T.	- - - -	D. P. A. S., London, 18/5/64.
6693	B. B.	- - - -	D. P. A. S., London, 18/5/64.
6206	W. S.	- - - -	D. P. A. S., London, 23/5/64.
6719	E. B.	Shoemaker - - - -	Rev. W. C. O., 25/5/64.
5914	E. S.	Cabinet maker - - - -	Rev. C. H., 26/5/64.
1832	W. M.	Drover, not in regular employment -	Rev. J. H. P., 26/5/64.
6416	J. B.	Mat making - - - -	Mr. H., 26/5/64.
5184	J. W.	Whitesmith and die sinker - -	Rev. R. T. S., 28/5/64.
7066	W.C.B.	Assistant surveyor - -	Rev. T. S., 30/5/64.
5401	P. D.	Hawking earthenware - -	Rev. P. D., 4/6/64.
6375	P. W.	Furniture broker - -	Rev. R. C C., 4/6/64.
7105	W. N.	Machinist - - - -	Mr. W. P., 11/6/64.
6798	E. P.	Wheelwright and carpenter - -	Rev. R. J. H., 11/6/64.
6803	W. S.	Shoemaker - - - -	Rev. J. M., 14/6/64.
4528	J. B.	Labourer - - - - -	Rev. J. C. R., 14/6/64.
6129	T. S.	Labourer - - - -	Rev. W. P. B., 16/6/64.
5547	J. M. C.	- - - -	D. P. A. S., 17/6/64.
6356	W. C.	- - -	D. P. A. S., London, 17/6/64.

Chaplain's Report.

Register.	Initials of Convicts.	Information received.	By whom, and when certified.
5810	W. F.	Selling potatoes	Mr. D. S., 17/6/64.
7106	W. M.	Working on railway	Rev. J. B., 17/6/4.
5085	R. P.	Labourer	Rev. J. G., 17/6/4.
4206	J. B.	Barber	Rev T. M. D., 17/6/64.
6749	A. D.	Book hawker and agent for Weekly Life Assurance Company.	Rev. W. A. D., 17/6/64.
5549	W. W.	-	D. P. A. S., London, 20/6/64.
6425	J. W.	Boiler maker	Rev. W. A. C., 24/6/64.
6266	N. Mc. F.	Barber	—
5891	J. B.	-	D. P. A. S., London, 24/6/64.
5041	J. B.	Dock labourer	Rev. G. R., 27/6/64.
6831	S. B.	Fish hawker	Rev. W. K., 27/6/64.
6538	D. C. A.	Clockmaker	Mr. J. R., 27/6/64.
6631	J. K.	-	D. P, A. S., London, 27/6/64.
6007	R. E.	Hawker	Rev. R. M., 4/7/64.
4911	T. C.	-	Aid Society, London, 11/7/64.
7039	W. K.	-	Aid Society, London, 11/7/64.
6322	T. W.	-	Aid Society, London, 11/7/64.
6187	T. S.	Miner	W. B., Esq., 11/7/64.
6539	J. R.	Labourer	Rev. T. F., 14/7/64.
6843	J. J.	-	Aid Society, London, 15/7/64.
6334	W. T.	-	Aid Society, London, 15/7/64.
6832	T. C.	Labourer	R. C. T., 16/7/64.
16	J. P.	-	Aid Society, London, 20/7/64.
6355	T. H.	Sawyer	Rev. H. B., 20/7/64.
4910	T. F.	-	C. E. E., Esq., 22/7/64.
6269	J. C.	Labourer	Rev. W. D. L., 25/7/64.
5951	P. S.	-	Aid Society, Birmingham, 28/7/64.
6696	E. L.	Broker and Dealer	Rev. V. M., 28/7/64.
7067	J. J.	Horsekeeper	Rev. G. J. B., 1/8/64.
225	T. R.	-	Aid Society, Landon, 4/8/64.
6754	W. R.	Labourer	Rev. G. T. B., 4/8/64.
6070	R. B.	Gardener	Metropolitan Police, 8/8/64.
4529	J. G.	Builder's labourer	Rev. R. C. J. C., 9/8/64.
7010	J. C.	Labourer	R. B., Esq., 15/8/64.
5728	C. K.	Shoemaker	T. W., Esq., 23/8/64.
6560	J. W.	Shoemaker	Mr. B., 26/8/64.
5703	Q. B.	Carter	Rev. H. P.. 28/8/64.
6840	J. H.	Excavator	Rev. W. G., 28/8/64.
5184	J. W.	Whitesmith, &c.	Rev. S., 3/9/64.
6596	T. G.	Tailor	Rev. T. M., 3/9/64.
7002	J. B. C.	Farm labourer	Rev. H. J., 5/9/64.
7078	J. A.	Working for a greengrocer	Mr. W., 6/9/64.
6619	G. H.	Cattle drover	Mr. S., 6/9/64.
7390	W. M. S.	Harness maker	Rev. C. H., 16/9/64.
7008	J. C.	Bobbin manufactory	Mr. P., 20/9/64.
6895	J. T. B.	-	Aid Society, 23/9/64.
4005	G. B.	-	Aid Society, 23/9/64.
256	W. D.	-	Aid Society, 23/9/64
667	J. G.	-	Aid Society. 23/9/64.

Register.	Initials of Convicts.	Information received.	By whom, and when certified.	Chaplain's Report.
6120	O. H.	- - - -	Aid Society, 23/9/64.	
3662	J. C.	- - - -	Aid Society, 27/9/64.	
4528	J. B.	Labourer - - -	Rev. J. C. R., 27/9/64.	
6323	J. B.	Umbrella maker - - -	Rev. J. S., 27/9/64.	
7064	R. S.	- - - -	Aid Society, 30/9/64.	
6068	G. W.	Boot and Shoe maker - -	Mr. J., 6/10/64.	
7009	C. D.	Dealing in crockery - -	Rev. J. C., 6/10/64.	
5328	J. H.	Gardener - - -	Mr. S., 12/10/64.	
4614	J. S.	- - - -	T. W., Esq., 12/10/64.	
5669	J. H.	Labourer on railway - -	Mr. S. B., 12/10/64.	
4082	T. B.	- - - -	Aid Society, 17/10/64.	
6636	R. D.	Labourer - - -	Mr. M., 18/10/64.	
4530	R. R.	Farm labourer - - -	Rev. R. P., 25/10/64.	
6015	G. H.	Agricultural labourer - -	Mr. O., 1/11/64.	
5070	J. F.	- - - -	Aid Society, 3/11/64.	
6646	H. B.	- - - -	Aid Society, 8/11/64.	
4529	J. G.	Labourer - - -	Rev. C. J. C., 8/11/64.	
3459	J. T.	Selling fish - - -	— C., Esq., 10/11/64.	
5870	J. N.	- - - -	Aid Society, 11/11/64.	
6899	W. B.	Labourer - - - -	Mr. T. P., 11/11/64.	
6171	G. P.	About to emigrate - - -	—	
7061	J. B.	Willowing cotton - - -	Rev. C. B. J., 14/11/64.	
6137	A. W.	- - - -	Aid Society, 14/11/64.	
6124	F. J. S.	Working at steel works - -	Mr. J., 14/11/64.	
6559	M. F.	Farm labourer - - -	Rev. W. A. M., 16/11/64.	
4375	T. N.	Fruiterer - - -	Rev. H. L., 16/11/64.	
4731	J. D.	Labourer - - - -	Capt. S., 16/11/64.	
3808	S. L.	Labourer in woollen warehouse -	Rev. G. G. L., 16/11/64.	
5872	G. T.	Labourer in cemetery - - -	J. N., Esq., 18/11/64.	
3466	W. J.	- - - -	Aid Society, 18/11/64.	
4460	W. J.	Bricksetters labourer - -	Mr. B., 22/11/64.	
102	T. M.	Printer - - - -	Mr. G., 22/11/64.	
5473	J. Mc. G.	Porter, &c. - - -	Rev. J. G., 22/11/64.	
7507	G. W.	- - - -	Aid Society, 22/11/64.	
6928	G. H.	- - - -	Aid Society, 22/11/64.	
7063	G. S.	Porter, &c. - - -	Mr. H. R., 22/11/64.	
3637	G. W.	Hawker of fish - - -	Mr. J., 23/11/64.	
5271	R. T.	Labourer - - - -	Rev. R. B., 23/11/64.	
7043	W. K.	French polisher - - -	C. E. E., Esq., 24/11/64.	
5595	D. McC.	Labourer, ship-rigger - -	Rev. D. C., 24/11/64.	
4132	W. J.	Umbrella maker - - -	W. C., Esq., 25/11/64.	
7529	T. B.	Farm labourer - - -	Rev. H. W., 25/11/64.	
3638	W. C.	Labourer - - - -	Rev. J. R., 25/11/64.	
3811	J. S.	Hawker - - - -	Rev. J. W. L. R., 28/11/64.	
6202	R. W.	Currycomb maker - - -	R. D. G., Esq., 5/12/64.	
5726	W. R.	In union house - - -	Rev. C. H., 5/12/64.	
5707	G. G.	Hawking jewellery - -	Rev. P. N., 8/12/64.	
5069	G. A. B.	- - - -	Rev. D. W., 13/12/64.	
6697	W. A.	Beerhouse keeper - - -	W. B., Esq., 15/12/64.	
7242	T. H.	Fish selling - - -	Mr. J. H. S., 15/12/64.	
7219	J. J. C. B.	Agricultural employment - -	Rev. R. P., 17/12/64.	
5747	H. G.	Blacksmith - - -	Rev. R. T., 17/12/64.	
7358	J. W.	Slater's labourer - - -	R. T., Esq., 17/12/64.	
6947	T. H.	- - - -	D. P. A. S., 20/12/64.	
6991	E. M.	- - - -	D. P. A. S., 20/12/64.	
7007	M. W.	Winding for counterpane weavers -	R. H., Esq., 20/12/64.	
6721	J. W.	Dealer in poultry and fish - -	Rev. E. R. H., 22/12/64.	
4831	J. J.	Labourer at a pump - - -	Rev. A. H. H., 23/12/64.	
6769	J. S.	Chimney sweep - - -	Rev. R. B., 23/12/64.	
7045	G. H.	Pork Butcher - - -	Mr. J. S., 24/12/64.	
6904	J. S.	- - - -	D. P. A. S., 24/12/64.	
6695	J. K.	Costermonger - - -	Rev. L. N. E., 20/12/64.	

II.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 2, 1865.

THE tabular forms and returns from the medical department of this prison are herewith transmitted for your information.

The reduction in the strength of the prison, and the removal of many cases of chronic disease to Woking at an early period of the year, explain the decrease in the number of prisoners under treatment within the infirmary, and of those who are termed casual or out-patients. The diminution in the former list is, however, the only trustworthy source from which the proportion of sick in the total number of prisoners is to be determined.

The casual sick list comprises a group of prisoners to whom an opportunity is afforded at a stated hour twice daily of seeing a medical officer. That opportunity, as may be supposed, is eagerly accepted by the impostor, and by others whose trifling complaints barely claim for them a more reputable distinction.

Notwithstanding the encouragement that may thus seem to be extended to the visits of a malingerer, there is an important duty involved in the inspection of all who join the muster roll of casual sick. In the brief period allotted to the examination it is necessary to exercise a just discrimination between the man who does, and the man who does not feign illness.

There are physical ailments which may defy detection on a hasty investigation; and it behoves the medical officer, in the difficulty of framing any other arrangement of time that shall be in conformity with prison discipline, to give the convict the benefit of doubt, and to detain him for extended observation.

Under the impression that a complete medical history, based upon a careful examination of each prisoner, should facilitate future inquiry, and serve as a useful guide in the solution of numerous questions which arise during a man's servitude, I have completed a record that daily affords proofs of its utility.

I am induced also to refer to such a register from a conviction that the information which it embraces may often yield a much more unerring means of deciding a question of identity than is to be obtained by the examination of a portrait taken before a convict's release.

The causes of death in the 13 fatal cases during the year were, as usual, to be found chiefly in the lungs, seven out of the total number having died from diseases of the respiratory organs.

Among the remainder, it will be seen, from the accompanying table, that erysipelas ended fatally in one case. The disease re-appeared at an early period of the year, and affected the head and face in each instance.

There were no suicides to record; but the attempts at self-destruction were three in number, and there was reason to believe that in all the cases the acts were feigned.

Early in April, and for the first time in the history of the prison, 78 juvenile prisoners were received. Unlike the adults, they came

Medical Officer's Report.

here in good health, and the return with reference to their sanitary condition proves that this severe climate has not exercised any injurious influence upon them.

Until a recent period the system was pursued of removing convicts to Millbank on whom a sentence of solitary confinement had been passed, as a punishment for prison offences. The removal of prisoners to undergo a more rigid imprisonment has ceased since the institution of a penal class here, and appropriate cells for their reception are in process of construction. Pending their completion, some of the ordinary punishment cells have been occupied by prisoners for several months past, and the daily medical inspection of these men constitutes one of the most important duties of the surgeon, for I venture to doubt if the same measure of punishment in any other prison exacts so much of the medical officer's careful observation and interference as it does in this. The seeds of tubercular disease under which so many men labour who come here have already been found to be promoted in their growth under such influences as close confinement, and a penal class dietary in a trying climate.

A part of the infirmary was formerly occupied by a considerable number of weak-minded prisoners, among whom there were occasional instances in which the more active forms of insanity were developed. They have all been removed to Millbank, where more appropriate wards and suitable occupations were available. The class included a prisoner who had been discharged from Fisherton Asylum, and in whom the symptoms of insanity re-appeared on his return to this prison.

During the year the scale of prison dietary was subjected to revision and modification. The subject is one of grave importance, and the questions which it involves are both numerous and peculiar. A prevalent impression that the quantity of food supplied to a convict was excessive required confirmation or refutation, and the inquiry led to the introduction of a change, which has been not only salutary but most successful. A judicious distinction has been made between the quantity of food required by a man on full, and by a man on light labour, while the want of uniformity in the dietary scales of the various prisons was corrected, and unnecessary indulgences were withdrawn.

The introduction of a nutritious soup in lieu of boiled beef on two days of the week created a demand for an increase in the supply of vegetables, and to meet that necessity has been the only material difficulty with reference to the new dietary in its adoption here.

Dependent as this prison is, in great measure, on the productions of its own garden, and as their appearance is retarded by the nature of the climate, there is an interval in the year when the potato becomes unfit for use, and there is a lack of any fresh vegetable as a substitute. Under these circumstances, the vegetables prepared by Chollet's process were introduced, and during their use the only important obstacle to the strict observance of the rules embraced by a new dietary was removed.

It is an important feature of the present scale of dietary, that it provides for the aged and feeble no less than for the young and able-bodied prisoner ; and to illustrate its efficiency I may add, that in my experience its operation has not revealed a single instance in which it could be said that the reduction in quantity, and an introduction of change in the nature of the food, were exercising an injurious effect upon a prisoner's health.

Medical Officer's Report.

To complete the medical returns from this prison, I have included a list of the diseases from which the subordinate officers suffered during the year.

An assistant warder died of disease of the heart, and four of the warders and two guards were incapacitated, either by age or by disease, from further service.

An allusion was made in the last annual report to the prevalence of malignant ulceration of the throat among the officers' children in the neighbourhood of the prison. The disease continued its attacks during the year, and ended fatally in four cases. Two deaths also occurred from scarlatina, of which there were eleven examples; and the extension of small-pox was fortunately arrested after its appearance in three instances.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
VANS C. CLARKE, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of H.M. Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at DARTMOOR for the Year ending 31st Dec. 1864.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1864.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	5	5	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	27	26	—	1	—
Dysentery	1	1	2	—	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	4	26	25	3	—	2
Febricula	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ague	—	2	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	4	3	—	1	—
Syphilis	—	5	3	—	—	2
Other Diseases of this Class	—	5	5	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.						
Abscess	1	52	43	3	1	6
Ulcer	2	45	40	4	—	4
Other Diseases of this Class	—	5	5	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.						
Scrofula	2	26	26	1	—	1
Phthisis	1	18	9	1	5	4
Hæmoptysis	—	8	8	—	—	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Cephalitis	—	4	4	—	—	—
Paraplegia	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other forms of Paralysis	—	2	1	—	—	1
Epilepsy	1	7	8	—	—	—
Dementia	—	4	—	4	—	—
Neuralgia	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	1	14	14	—	1	—
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.						
Syncope	—	3	3	—	—	—
Varicose Veins	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	1	3	3	—	—	1
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.						
Bronchitis	6	28	29	2	—	3
Pleuritis	1	2	3	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	6	4	—	2	1
Asthma	—	4	3	—	—	1
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages	2	7	8	1	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Dartmoor—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1864.
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.						
Hæmatemesis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	3	34	36	—	—	1
Obstipation	—	5	5	—	—	—
Colic	—	7	7	—	—	—
Hernia, Reducible	—	19	17	—	—	2
„ Strangulated	—	3	2	—	1	—
Icterus	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	9	8	—	—	1
Vermes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano	—	2	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	—	13	11	1	1	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.						
Nephritis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	—	4	4	—	—	—
Stricture of Urethra	—	10	9	—	—	1
Hydrocele	—	2	—	2	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	1	11	9	2	—	1
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones.						
Muscular Rheumatism	2	26	24	2	—	2
Periostitis	—	2	2	—	—	—
Diseases of Bones	—	6	4	2	—	—
„ Joints	1	3	4	—	—	—
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System.						
Carbuncle	—	1	1	—	—	—
Boils	—	28	27	1	—	—
Lepra	—	10	9	1	—	—
Urticaria	—	2	2	—	—	—
Eczema	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	1	14	12	1	—	2
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.						
Ophthalmia	1	16	15	—	—	2
Fistula Lachrymalis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Otalgia	—	4	3	—	—	1
Polypus of the Nose	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	1	5	5	1	—	—
12. Accidents and Injuries.						
Contusions	—	35	33	—	—	2
Sprains	—	17	17	—	—	—
Fractures	—	3	3	—	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	9	9	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds	1	3	3	—	—	1
Other Accidents and Injuries	—	6	5	—	—	1
13. Feigned Diseases.						
Malingering	—	45	45	—	—	—
Observatio	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total	37	680	627	33	13	44

A RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS received from other Prisons, and their respective DISEASES, for the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Whence received.	No remarks.	Scrofula.	Morbus Cordis.	Debility.	Age and Feeble.	Hemorrhoids.	Varicose Veins.	Ulcer.	Injury.	Epilepsy.	Deformed, Stiff Arms, Legs, or Joints.	Stricture.	Hernia.	Diseased Scrotum, or Testes.	Phthisis.	Weak Mind.	Rheumatism.	Lost. Eye.	Lost. Arm.	Lost. Leg.	Bronchitis.	Hæmoptysis.	Ophthalmia.	Paralysis.	Asthma.	Pulmonary Affection.	Deaf.	Hydrocele.	Skin Disease.	Enlarged Glands.	Chronic Cough.	Lame.	Total.
Millbank -	1	5	1	14	7	-	4	3	1	2	23	-	13	1	18	1	2	3	3	2	1	-	3	3	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	119
Woking -	76	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	81
Portsmouth	2	4	-	11	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	1	-	-	6	2	7	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	48
Fisherton -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Northampton	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wakefield	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Chatham -	-	-	1	8	-	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	28
Portland -	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	26
Total -	83	13	2	35	14	1	9	5	3	6	33	3	24	2	27	4	10	3	3	2	3	2	6	5	8	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	318

Medical Officer's Report.

No. II.—General Health of Convicts confined in Dartmoor Prison for the Year ending December 31, 1864.

State of Health.	Remaining, 1st January 1864.	Received since.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining as per Inspection 1st January 1865.
Healthy	21	39	60	26	34
Ditto, lost hand or arm	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, „ leg	6	—	6	—	6
Ditto, „ eye	—	1	1	—	1
Ditto, lame	55	2	57	11	46
Ditto, ruptured	14	7	21	9	12
Ditto, aged (over 60)	2	1	3	1	2
Delicate	4	—	4	4	—
Ditto, lost hand or arm	10	3	13	9	4
Ditto, „ leg	6	2	8	2	6
Ditto, „ eye	1	1	2	—	2
Ditto, lame	35	24	59	32	27
Ditto, ruptured	20	47	67	17	50
Infirm and aged (60)	34	12	46	23	23
Rheumatism	10	12	22	9	13
Ophthalmia	17	6	23	7	16
Chronic bronchitis	21	6	27	10	17
Hæmoptysis	14	2	16	11	5
Hæmorrhoids	6	—	6	2	4
Paralysis	4	5	9	5	4
Morbus cordis	20	2	22	5	17
Epilepsia	34	6	40	20	20
Lupus of nose	1	—	1	—	1
Asthma	7	8	15	11	4
Mental disease	101	6	107	107	—
Debilitas	35	30	65	48	20
Phthisis	79	27	106	35	71
Hydrocele	1	1	2	2	—
Scrofula	65	15	80	32	48
Stricture	5	2	7	2	5
Ulcer	11	6	17	7	10
Fistula	2	—	2	—	—
Varicose veins	30	11	41	5	30
Diseased joints	4	4	8	1	7
Injuries	14	4	18	4	14
Spinal disease	7	5	12	5	2
Syphilis	1	2	3	—	3
Contracted chest	2	1	3	1	2
Diseased scrotum	14	1	15	—	15
Abscess	4	—	4	2	2
Eruptions	1	—	1	—	1
Disease of bones	3	—	3	—	3
„ rectum	2	2	4	1	3
Polypus	1	—	1	—	1
Scorbutus	1	—	1	1	—
Gout, Rheumatic	1	—	1	1	—
Dysentery	1	—	1	1	—
Dyspepsia	3	12	15	7	8
Skin disease	5	1	6	3	3
Renal disease	1	—	1	1	—
Incontinence of urine	1	—	1	—	1
Deaf	2	4	6	4	2
Ague	1	—	1	1	—
Disease of testes	2	—	2	—	2
Total	742	320	1,062	485	567

No. III.—Annual Return of Convicts' Ages on Conviction, confined in the Establishment, for the Year 1864.

Ages.	Number of Prisoners remaining on 1st January 1864.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.								Number remaining on 1st January 1865.
				Licensed.	Discharged.	Removed.	Pardoned.	Embarked.	Escaped.	Died.	Total discharged.	
Above 10 and under 20 -	58	125	183	38	2	22	- -	- -	- -	- -	62	121
„ 20 „ 30 -	293	132	425	99	1	98	- -	- -	- -	2	200	225
„ 30 „ 40 -	166	70	236	48	4	49	- -	- -	- -	3	104	132
„ 40 „ 50 -	110	33	143	39	1	32	- -	- -	- -	2	74	69
„ 50 „ 60 -	86	34	120	29	2	20	- -	- -	- -	3	54	66
„ 60 „ 70 -	29	14	43	6	1	11	- -	- -	- -	3	21	22
„ 70 „ 80 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	—
Total - -	742	408	1,150	259	11	232	—	—	—	13	515	635

Medical Officer's Report.

A Return of Invalid Prisoners removed from Dartmoor to Woking Prison during the Year 1864.

Number.	Register.	Initials.	Disease, or Remarks on Reception.	Disease, or Cause of Removal.
1	4,697	W. M.	Polypus and head affection	Numerous nasal polypi.
2	5,316	J. S.	Aged	Ophthalmia.
3	5,480	J. B.	Lame	Hæmoptysis.
4	5,534	F. W.	Fit for light labour	Bronchitis.
5	5,784	P. M^c A.	Extensive skin disease	Lepra.
6	5,796	H. H.	None	Defective vision.
7	5,888	W. M^c F.	Loss of left leg	Ulcus.
8	6,049	E. H.	Crippled	Crippled.
9	6,057	L. M^c M.	Incipient phthisis	Ulcus.
10	6,058	J. H.	Age	Sycosis.
11	6,060	R. C.	Age, debility, &c.	Age.
12	6,071	G. P.	Age and asthma	Bronchitis.
13	6,145	H. M^c L.	Hernia, prolapsus ani, &c.	Prolapsus ani.
14	6,320	J. B.	Lame	Scrofula.
15	6,340	F. G.	Phthisis	Phthisis.
16	6,398	J. O.	Epilepsy	Debilitas.
17	6,450	R. A. H	Hydrocele and disease of right testis.	Orchitis.
18	6,451	W. J.	Hydrocele. Ruptured left side	Bronchitis.
19	6,521	J. V.	Disease of lower jaw	Phthisis.
20	6,540	J. M.	Aged and worn. Unfit for hard labour.	Age.
21	6,568	R. T.	Rupture and varicose veins	Disease of bladder.
22	6,576	T. M.	Loss of arm	Loss of arm.
23	6,612	J. P.	Lame	Eczema.
24	6,640	R. H.	Hernia	Diarrhœa.
25	6,701	A. C.	Occasional hæmatemesis, obstinate constipation, and general debility and emaciation.	Debilitas.
26	6,707	H. D.	Rupture. Diseased testicle	Diseased testicle.
27	6,744	L. C.	Phthisis	Phthisis.
28	6,756	F. W.	Crippled left arm	Crippled.
29	6,784	A. J.	Scrofulous glands and enlarged tonsils.	Scrofulous glands and enlarged tonsils.
30	6,812	W. S.	Age	Gastritis.
31	6,817	J. D.	Age	Age.
32	6,829	G. N.	Weak mind	Deaf.
33	6,835	T. V.	Debility and enlargement of tonsils.	Enlarged and indurated tonsils.
34	6,877	W. K.	Age	Age.
35	6,881	J. U.	Bronchitis and morbus cordis	Bronchitis and morbus cordis.
36	6,889	J. C.	Age	Chronic diarrhœa.
37	6,890	P. P.	Age	Bronchitis.
38	6,902	T. S.	Struma	Struma.
39	6,909	E. B.	Bronchitis	Bronchitis.
40	6,944	J. D.	Partially crippled in right arm	Orchitis.
41	6,956	W. M. T.	Lame knee and rheumatism	Rheumatism.
42	6,966	C. C.	Fit for labour at Dartmoor	Bronchitis.
43	6,995	A. R.	Incipient phthisis and scrofulous abscess in neck.	Scrofula.
44	7,011	J. W.	Blind	Corneitis.
45	7,033	F. G.	Asthmatic and infirm	Bronchitis.
46	7,034	E. B.	Withered leg and deformed foot	Crippled.
47	7,089	H. J.	General debility	Bronchitis.
48	7,100	C. S.	Lameness	Lameness.
49	7,110	W. M.	Lameness	Lameness.
50	7,120	D. N.	Diseased heart	Diseased heart.

A Return of Invalid Prisoners removed from Dartmoor to Woking–*cont.*

Medical Officer's Report.

Number.	Register.	Initials.	Disease, or Remarks on Reception.	Disease, or Cause of Removal.
51	7,146	M. M.	Enlarged glands, rheumatism in the hips - - - -	Psoas abscess.
52	7,165	H. Y.	General debility; has recently suffered from numerous large boils.	Orchitis.
53	7,172	H. K.	General debility and crippled right hand.	General debility and crippled.
54	7,176	S. R.	Defective vision - - -	Defective vision.
55	7,197	R. R.	Chronic bronchitis and age -	Vertigo.
56	7,203	S. R.	General debility - - -	General debility.
57	7,205	W. C.	Hæmorrhoids, &c., and defective vision.	Defective vision.
58	7,206	H. C.	Phthisis - - - -	Phthisis.
59	7,207	G. R. K.	Old ulceration of left leg and general debility.	Chronic ulcer.
60	7,209	M. L.	General debility - - -	Phthisis.
61	7,217	W. L.	General debility - - -	Bronchitis and stricture.
62	7,222	J. N.	General debility - - -	Debilitas.
63	7,223	R. S.	Varicose veins - - -	Varicose veins.
64	7,225	G. S.	Phthisis - - - -	Phthisis.
65	7,226	H. J.	Renal disease - - -	Renal disease.
66	7,233	M. M'C.	Scrofulous enlargement of cervical glands.	Phthisis.
67	7,235	J. C.	General debility and age - -	Vertigo.
68	7,247	E. D.	Testes retained. Unfit for hard labour.	Bronchitis, C.
69	7,250	W. S.	Scrofulous disease of left foot -	Disease of foot.
70	7,253	J. D.	Cripple - - - -	Cripple.
71	7,259	J. J.	Partial paralysis - - -	Disease of liver.
72	7,260	T. C.	Partial paralysis - - -	Partial paralysis.
73	7,261	H. W.	Crippled in left arm - -	Crippled.
74	7,273	W. S. H.	Epilepsy - - - -	Phthisis.
75	7,290	J. S.	Ulcerated leg - - -	Ulcus.
76	7,292	M. B.	Age - - - - -	Age.
77	7,293	J. D.	Cripple, left leg - - -	Cripple.
78	7,294	W. H.	Loss of power over right leg and left arm.	Rheumatism.
79	7,295	T. B.	Age - - - - - -	Age.
80	7,296	J. C.	Loss of right arm - - -	Loss of right arm.
81	7,298	W. J.	Asthma and double rupture -	Bronchitis.
82	7,300	J. A.	Deafness and crippled left leg -	Deafness and crippled left leg.
83	7,301	R. H.	Crippled left arm - - -	Crippled left arm.
84	7,305	R. C.	Crippled right hand - -	Crippled right hand.
85	7,413	M. C.	Lameness - - - -	Necrosis of femur.
86	7,438	T. R.	Fistula in ano, &c. - - -	Fistula in ano.
87	7,441	J. O.	Deformed chest - - -	Necrosis of femur.

Medical Officer's Report.

A Return of the Number of Officers on the Sick List during the Year 1864.

Numerals substituted for Names.	Disease.	Total Number of Days sick.	How disposed of.
1	Rheumatism	45	Discharged from service.
2	Pleurisy	7	To duty.
3	Headache	23	"
3	Catarrh		
4	Inflammation of lungs	60	"
5	Itch	9	"
6	"	8	"
7	"	—	On sick leave to Dec. 21st.
7	Inflamed eye		
8	Itch	4	To duty.
9	"	31	"
9	Rheumatism		
10	Itch	5	"
11	Catarrh	20	"
11	Contusion		
12	Catarrh	25	"
13	Sprain of back	17	"
13	Lumbago		
14	Piles	6	"
15	Lumbago	15	"
16	Catarrh	9	"
17	Pleurisy	11	"
18	Catarrh	31	"
19	"	41	"
19	Rheumatism		
19	Sprain		
20	Catarrh	3	"
21	Bronchitis	11	"
21	Rheumatism		
21	Diarrhœa		
22	Nephritis	64	"
22	Catarrh		
22	Fever		
23	Catarrh	22	"
24	Boil	27	"
24	Injury to knee		
24	Catarrh		
25	Small-pox	39	"
26	Catarrh	28	"
26	Diarrhœa		
27	Erysipelas	82	"
27	"		
28	Contusion	21	"
28	Indigestion		
28	Catarrh		
28	Indigestion		
29	Catarrh	2	"
30	Quinsy	7	"
31	Fever	7	"
32	Colic	2	"
33	Earache and deafness	3	"

Return of the Number of Officers on the Sick List—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

Numerals substituted for Names.	Disease.	Total Number of Days sick.	How disposed of.
34	Protrusion of lower bowel	46	Discharged from service.
35	Swelling of feet	16	"
36	Ulcer	45	To duty.
37	"	9	"
38	Sore throat	12	"
39	Febrile catarrh	17	"
40	Catarrh	48	"
40	Ingrowing nail		
40	Rheumatism		
41	Indigestion	22	"
41	Catarrh		
42	Rheumatic inflammation of eye	4	"
43	Boil	5	"
44	Scalp wound	10	"
45	Sore throat	10	"
45	Indigestion		
46	Catarrh	12	"
46	Abscess		
47	Cough	17	"
48	Boil on neck	9	"
49	Inflamed foot	73	"
49	Fistula		
50	Wound	4	"
51	Disease of heart	23	Died.
52	Catarrh	3	To duty.
53	Cough	20	"
54	Rheumatism	39	"
55	"	25	"
56	Boil on back	4	"
57	Catarrh	14	"
58	Indigestion	16	"
59	Rheumatism	16	"
59	Indigestion		
60	Rheumatism	9	"
61	Diarrhœa	3	"
62	Lumbago	8	"
63	Wound	6	"
64	Catarrh	7	"
65	Abscess	5	"
66	Ulcer	15	"
67	Diarrhœa	11	"
68	Catarrh	27	"
69	"	10	"
70	Apoplexy	15	Still on sick list.
71	Contused eye	7	To duty.

No. IV.—Particulars of Deceased Convicts during the Year 1864.

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received at Dartmoor, from Where.	When.	Cause of Removal to this Prison.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period passed in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	P. M. Remarks.
5,700	A. R.	55	0	10	4	4	9	11	1858. June 28	10	Portland	1860. April 20	Fractured ribs, also aged and infirm.	Indifferent.	Psoas abscess.	2	8	1864. Feb. 13	No P. M.
6,838	S. J.	68	0	8	11	1	5	28	1861. Dec. 31	3	Millbank	1862. July 18	Age.	Indifferent.	Chronic diarrhœa.	3	20	Mar. 8	Numerous ulcers throughout the intestinal tract.
7,187	J. S.	64	0	3	17	3	6	24	1860. June 14	10	Woking	1863. July 2	Director's order.	Very indifferent.	Softening of brain.	1	8	April 25	No. P. M.
6,051	D. D.	39	0	4	22	3	4	19	July 16	10	Millbank	1861. Jan. 30	Debility, &c.	Very bad.	Phthisis.	8	16	April 27	No P.M.
4,935	J. B.	49	0	4	0	5	6	0	1858. June 28	10	Millbank	1858. Oct. 26	Skin disease and scrofulous scars.	Indifferent.	Erysipelas.	0	5	April 28	No P. M.
7,065	W. S.	50	0	7	5	6	2	17	1857. July 7	12	Millbank	1863. May 6	Weakness of legs.	Indifferent.	Ulceration of stomach.	0	20	April 29	Mucous membrane of stomach much inflamed, and peeled off along the upper curvature. Two ulcers; one nearly through the coats, close to the cardiac orifice.

Medical Officer's Report.

5,633	J. N.	29	0	5	9	3	8	13	1859. Mar. 14	20	Lewes	1860. Feb. 14	Fit for light labour.	Very indifferent.	Phthisis, and disease of kidneys.	11	1	May 3	Right kidney full of abscesses, with deposit of melanotic matter in the tissue. Left kidney converted into multilocular cysts, filled with a soft cheese-like substance and purulent fluid. The parenchyma destroyed. The bladder reduced to the size of a duck's egg, and its coats very much thickened.
6,779	E. W.	54	0	0	16	2	10	0	1861. Aug. 10	15	Penton-ville.	1862. July 17	Unfit for hard labour.	In-different.	Pneu-monia, and hydro-thorax.	0	14	June 26	Left lung mostly disorganized, and the seat of numerous abscesses. Much serum in left pleura, and lymph on its surface.
7,353	W. B.	38	0	5	0	0	11	6	1862. Apr. 17	6	Chatham	1864. Apr. 19	Blind, and of weak mind.	In-different.	Phthisis	0	25	Aug. 23	Both lungs full of tubercles and vomicæ. Mucous membrane in stomach much congested, and several points of ulceration there and throughout intestinal canal.
6,901	A. M'K.	55	0	6	20	1	10	1	1862. Apr. 13	3	Millbank	1863. Feb. 20	Age.	In-different.	Pleuro pneu-monia.	1	29	Sept. 8	Right pleura very thick, with deposit of lymph, and cavity filled with serum. Right lung in its lower half broken up by cavities. Stomach enormously distended. Liver a dark slate colour, but not increased in size. Left lung healthy. Abdominal cavity full of fluid.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*cont.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received at Dartmoor, from Where.	When.	Cause of Removal to this Prison.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period passed in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	P. M. Remarks.
6,372	C. W.	35	0	4	16	2	3	18	1862. Jan. 8	10	Millbank	1862. July 3	Struma.	Indifferent.	Phthisis.	3	20	Sept. 12	No P. M.
7,400	M. McB.	25	1	10	2	2	1	24	1860. Nov. 10	5	Portsmouth.	1864. Apr. 22	Dyspepsia and hæmoptysis.	Indifferent.	Phthisis.	0	6	Nov. 6	Right lung infiltrated throughout with tubercular matter. Left lung shrunk and carnified. Pericardium full of serum.
4,932	N. B.	71	0	3	4	6	3	25	1858. Apr. 26	L.	Millbank	1858. Apr. 26	Age.	Good.	Gangrene of intestine.	0	3	Nov. 24	On opening the abdomen a quantity of fæcal matter was found covering the intestines, which were much distended with fæces. On tracing the bowel to the part which had been strangulated, a portion two or three inches in length was found to be in a state of gangrene, in the centre of which part a small rent was found, and through it the contents of the bowels had escaped.

No. V.—Meteorological Table for the Year 1864.

Month.	Daily average Readings of Barometer.	Daily average Readings of Thermometer.					Depth of Rain.	Weather.			Direction of Wind.									
		At 8 A.M.	At 12 noon.	At 4 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.		Fair Days.	Partially Wet or Foggy.	Wet Days.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E	S.W.	E.	W.	N. N.W.	W. S.W.	W. N.W.	Variable.
		Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.				Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
January -	29·91	$31\frac{5}{31}$	$38\frac{6}{31}$	$36\frac{25}{31}$	46	18	5·76	11	15	5	–	2	3	1	1	5	9	2	–	–	–	8
February	29·70	$31\frac{7}{29}$	$35\frac{28}{29}$	$34\frac{23}{29}$	47	16	5·37	14	12	3	1	11	1	–	2	4	3	3	–	–	–	4
March -	29·44	$38\frac{15}{31}$	$42\frac{19}{31}$	$42\frac{4}{31}$	50	30	4·12	12	16	3	2	2	5	–	1	3	10	4	–	–	–	4
April -	29·86	$46\frac{18}{30}$	$52\frac{4}{30}$	$54\frac{28}{30}$	60	40	1·82	23	3	4	1	–	4	–	1	3	13	1	–	–	–	7
May -	29·83	$53\frac{26}{31}$	60	$63\frac{28}{31}$	73	39	2·03	23	4	4	2	1	7	–	–	–	12	3	–	–	–	6
June -	29·81	$53\frac{21}{30}$	$58\frac{21}{30}$	$58\frac{7}{31}$	63	50	4·25	18	9	3	1	1	11	–	1	4	2	5	–	–	–	5
July -	29·88	$58\frac{14}{31}$	$64\frac{19}{31}$	$65\frac{17}{31}$	75	46	2·24	19	10	2	1	1	9	–	–	3	7	4	–	–	–	7
August -	29·91	$55\frac{23}{31}$	$62\frac{19}{31}$	$64\frac{9}{31}$	70	40	2·24	24	7	–	–	1	6	–	1	2	6	2	–	–	–	13
September	29·76	$56\frac{22}{30}$	$59\frac{14}{30}$	$55\frac{18}{30}$	61	42	10·15	8	16	6	–	1	5	–	1	12	2	2	–	–	–	7
October -	29·60	$45\frac{24}{31}$	$50\frac{27}{31}$	$48\frac{3}{31}$	58	37	3·78	20	9	2	–	4	2	–	2	2	14	3	–	–	–	4
November	29·48	$38\frac{28}{30}$	$43\frac{22}{30}$	$40\frac{20}{30}$	52	28	8·50	15	9	6	–	6	4	–	1	8	3	2	–	–	–	6
December	29·41	$34\frac{21}{31}$	$38\frac{10}{31}$	$36\frac{26}{31}$	48	18	6·06	19	12	–	–	3	1	1	2	8	9	–	–	–	–	7
Total -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206	122	38	8	33	58	2	13	54	90	31	–	–	–	78

Governor's Report.

WOKING AND BROADMOOR PRISONS.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Invalid Convict Prison, Woking, January*, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the year 1864.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining in custody 1st January 1864		533
Number of convicts received during the year, from—		
Millbank	160	
Pentonville	26	
Portland	11	
Dartmoor	98	
Portsmouth	15	
Chatham	17	
Broadmoor	2	
Wakefield	44	
Leicester	8	
Perth	9	
Leeds	6	
Bedford	1	
Northampton	3	
		400
Total		933
Disposed of during the year by transfer to—		
Millbank	15	
Pentonville	1	
Portland	44	
Dartmoor	81	
Portsmouth	61	
Chatham	29	
		231
Removed to Horsemonger Lane Gaol		1
Released on expiration of sentence		14
„ on licence		145
Deaths		28
		419
Number remaining in custody 31st December 1864		514
Total		933
Daily average number		571

Conduct of Officers.

As in former years I have to repeat my thanks to all the superior officers for their kind assistance in the discharge of the duties of my office.

Governor's Report.

The discipline officers, with very few exceptions, have performed their duties to my entire satisfaction, and I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to their general good conduct and respectable behaviour. During the year six assistant warders were dismissed the service for irregularities, one was discharged owing to his inability to obtain the Civil Service Commissioners' certificate, and one assistant warder was transferred to Pentonville Prison.

Conduct of Prisoners.

I am able to make a most satisfactory report on this head; only one serious case of assault on officers has been recorded during the year; and it will be found, on reference to the Appendix, that the greater number of reports for prison offences are incurred by a very small proportion of the whole body of prisoners. On the 15th May the scale of diet now in use here came into operation, and was introduced without any difficulty, the convicts submitting to the reduction in their rations almost without a murmur. This alone, I think speaks well for their general good conduct. The introduction of the mark system on the 1st September has had a most beneficial effect on their behaviour, as it so clearly shows convicts that it entirely depends on their own conduct whether they obtain a licence at the minimum period, or whether they are detained. This knowledge, coupled with the fact (of which the convicts are perfectly aware) that time once forfeited for misconduct cannot be restored either by Director or Governor, makes them more circumspect in their behaviour.

Treatment of Prisoners.

I have, as in former years, whilst treating convicts under my charge with every possible justice, maintained strict discipline, and enforced obedience to the prison rules, making every due allowance for any physical infirmities.

Employment of Prisoners.

They have been employed as in the previous years. Those capable of out-door labour have been engaged on the farm; others, as tailors, shoemakers, &c., and a few as mechanics; the remainder, consisting chiefly of aged men, cripples, and the like, at knitting and oakum picking. The distribution and amount of labour will be found in the Appendix.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings are all in a state of good repair.

The Farm.

Reclaiming and cultivating land has been continued the same as in previous years, trenching, double and single digging, levelling ground, draining, filling in old claypits, cropping and cultivating, together with such other work as pertains to a farm. 20 acres of reclaimed land have been added to the farm during the year, making a total of 40 acres and three rods under cultivation. The crops have consisted chiefly of oats, barley, potatoes, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, and leeks, and such other vegetables as are required for prison use. I have much pleasure in stating, that notwithstanding the long-continued drought during the summer, the crops in general have been most productive. The potatoes, in particular, gave an excellent yield, free from blight, and were well stored, and are likely to afford a liberal

Governor's Report.

supply up to June next. The stock of pigs, now amounting to 16, are all healthy, and have already proved a source of great profit (in the way of making manure) to the farm. A new piggery is much wanted, the old shed temporarily appropriated for that purpose being much too small for the number of pigs that could be kept, there being a considerable quantity of refuse vegetable matter always available for an increased number.

Escapes.

None have been attempted.

Abuses.

None exist that I am aware of.

Licences.

The number of prisoners discharged on licence during the year is 145. Of these, 23 have applied to the "Discharged Prisoners Aid Society" for assistance, 19 were relieved by that society, but the cases of four were declined, on the ground, that from the nature of the applicant's conviction, or for other reasons, they could not entertain them.

Concluding Remarks.

I have nothing further to report as regards this establishment; but I would add that the convict department of the lunatic asylum at Broadmoor has been under my jurisdiction during the year. I have visited that establishment, accompanied by the steward, regularly every fortnight. Mr. Sutherland, the chief officer in charge, speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the prisoners. Only one prisoner was reported to me for insubordinate conduct, and he was removed, on my recommendation, to Portland Prison. I herewith forward Mr. Sutherland's report of that establishment, which is more immediately under his control.

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of the Visiting Director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. S. Warren,
Governor.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (A).—STATEMENT of WORK performed by SHOEMAKERS, TAILORS, WASHERS, BOOKBINDERS, STOCKING KNITTERS, and OAKUM PICKERS, during the Year 1864.

Description.		Rate.		Amount.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
	Shoemakers.					
18 Pairs Prison Boots	made at	3	6	3	3	0
460½ „ Shoes	„	2	6	57	11	3
31 „ Liberty Boots	„	3	6	5	8	6
7½ „ „ Shoes	„	2	6	0	18	9
50 Cripples Boots	„	2	6	6	5	0
165 Pairs Slippers	„	1	8	13	15	0
1,824 Boot and Shoe Laces, per 100	„	0	3	0	4	7
24 Staff Cases	„	0	6	0	12	0
431 Badges	„	0	2	3	11	10
1 Artificial Leg and Boot	„	-	-	0	10	0
2 „ Arms	„	2	0	0	4	0
1 „ Leg	„	-	-	0	5	0
512 Pairs of Boots	repaired	1	9	44	16	0
1,591½ „ Shoes	„	1	3	99	9	4
60½ „ Slippers	„	0	9	2	5	4
1 Artificial Arm	„	1	0	0	1	0
1 „ Leg	„	1	0	0	1	0
5 Staff Cases	„	0	2	0	0	10
6 Pouches	„	0	2	0	1	0
1 Belt	„	0	2	0	0	2
				239	3	7
	Tailors.					
60 Brown Jackets	made at	1	3	3	15	0
51 „ Vests	„	0	6	1	9	6
673 „ Trousers	„	1	0	33	13	0
25 Linen Jackets	„	0	9	0	18	9
5 „ Trousers	„	1	6	0	7	6
38 „ Slops and Aprons	„	0	6	0	19	0
346 Check Caps	„	0	4	5	15	4
269 Pillow Cases	„	0	1½	1	13	7
57 Pairs of Cloth Slippers	„	1	6	4	5	6
12 Cloth Leggings	„	0	6	0	6	0
19 Bed Ticks	„	0	6	0	9	6
130 Eye Shades	„	0	1	0	10	10
45 Cleaning Bags	„	0	1	0	3	9
520 Bread Bags	„	0	2	4	6	8
2 Liberty Jackets	„	3	0	0	6	0
6 „ Vests	„	1	6	0	9	0
2 „ Trousers	„	2	6	0	5	0
2 „ Drawers	„	0	8	0	1	4
399 Flannel Drawers	„	0	6	9	19	6
109 Hospital Coats	„	2	6	13	12	6
17 Fustian Trousers	„	1	0	0	17	0
10 Particoloured Trousers	„	1	6	0	15	0
1,429 Brown Jackets	repaired	0	4	23	16	4
566 „ Vests	„	0	2	4	14	4
2,606 „ Trousers	„	0	4	43	8	8
307 Hospital Coats	„	0	4	5	2	4
60 Trusses covered	„	2	0	6	0	0
194 Towels hemmed	„	0	1	0	16	2
43 Blankets	„	0	2	0	7	2
9 Check Caps	„	0	1	0	0	9
49 Slops	„	0	1	0	4	1
Altering Liberty Clothing	-	-	-	4	10	0
3,150 Badges	fitted	0	2	26	5	0
37 Uniform Great Coats	repaired	1	0	1	17	6
53 „ Frock „	„	3	6	9	5	6

Statement, &c.—*cont.*

Description.	Rate.	Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
57 Uniform Jackets - - - repaired	2 6	7 2 6
103 „ Trousers - - - „	1 0	5 3 0
30 Rice Bags - - - - „	1 4	0 0 7
17 Rugs - - - - „	0 8	0 11 4
2,577 Cotton Shirts - - - - „	0 1½	16 2 1
3,294 Flannel „ - - - - „	0 1½	20 11 9
4,201 „ Drawers - - - „	0 1½	26 5 1
19,802 Pairs of Stockings - - - „	0 0½	22 10 1
3,068 Handkerchiefs - - - - „	0 1	12 15 8
1,765 Sheets - - - - „	0 1	7 7 1
1,016 Towels - - - - - „	0 0⅓	2 2 4
		331 18 1
Washers.		
33,343 Cotton Shirts.		
18,101 Flannel Shirts.		
18,885 „ Drawers.		
33,829 Pairs Stockings.		
69,289 Handkerchiefs.		
464 Rugs.		
78,963 Towels.		
28,010 Sheets.		
1,807 Blankets.		
6,498 Pillow Cases.		
1,032 Slops.		
1,537 Aprons.		
1,590 Table Cloths.		
6,595 Night Caps.		
849 Bed Ticks.		
1,502 Trousers.		
1,576 Jackets.		
303,870 Articles washed at per Score - - -	0 7	443 2 10
Bookbinders.		
1,797 Library and School Books rebound and repaired -	- -	40 14 7
Sundry work - - - - -	- -	8 17 11
		49 12 6
Stocking Knitters.		
936 Pairs Stockings made at - - - - -	1 0	46 16 0
670 „ - - - - new footed	0 6	16 15 0
		63 11 0
Oakum Pickers.		
89 cwt. 0 qrs. 17 lbs. Junk picked into Oakum, at 60*s.* per ton - - - - - -	60 0	13 7 5

Abstract.

	£ *s.* *d.*
Shoemakers - - - - -	239 3 7
Tailors - - - - -	331 18 1
Washers - - - - -	443 2 10
Bookbinders - - - - -	49 12 6
Stocking Knitters - - - -	63 11 0
Oakum Pickers - - - - -	13 7 5
	£1,140 15 5

APPENDIX (B).—STATEMENT of WORK performed by Prisoners on the Farm, Roads, and Parades, &c., during the Year 1864. Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Rate.			Amount.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
16 Acres 1 Rood trenched 2 feet deep	0	10	0	162	10	0
3 „ 3 „ old pits filled in, trenched, and levelled	20	0	0	75	0	0
17 „ 0 „ double dug	2	10	0	42	10	0
20 „ 1 „ single dug (twice)	2	4	0	44	6	0
7 „ 2 „ „ (once)	1	2	0	8	5	0
6 „ 2 „ Sown with oats and barley and scrolled in	0	10	0	3	5	0
7 „ 3 „ Planted with green crops	0	12	0	4	13	0
15 „ 0 „ Crops taken up and stored	0	10	0	7	10	0
11 „ 2 „ hoed (twice)	0	15	0	8	12	6
7 „ 0 „ „ (once)	0	5	0	1	15	0
2 „ 3 „ Rough ridged	1	2	0	3	0	6
7 „ 2 „ Stones gathered and carried off land	0	5	0	1	17	6
6 „ 2 „ Oats and barley harvested	0	10	0	3	5	0
650 Yards Turf Wall and Ditch cleaned and repaired (once)	0	0	3	8	2	6
120 Yards Drains made	0	5	0	30	0	0
38 „ Turf Wall building round gardens of 1st and 2nd Class houses	0	15	0	28	10	0
4,634 „ Footpaths, picking up, sereening, and re-making	0	1	0	231	14	0
176 „ Footpaths, making on parades	0	3	0	26	8	0
26 „ Stone breaking for roads	0	1	6	1	19	0
240 Bushels Bones broken	0	2	0	24	0	0
175 Loads Nightsoil and Ashes collected, mixed, and carted on land	0	2	0	17	10	0
22 „ Rushes, Fern, &c., cut for litter	0	10	0	11	0	0
270 „ Manure, carted on land	0	1	0	13	10	0
115 „ Soil carted on land and levelled	0	0	3	1	8	9
280 „ Sewerage carted to green crops	0	1	0	14	0	0
Parades and Margins, &c., mown three times	2	10	0	7	10	0
Two Potato sheds built	-		-	30	0	0
Belt of Trees dug and cleaned	-		-	2	5	0
Total	-		-	£814	6	9

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (C).—STATEMENT of FARM PRODUCE sold and supplied to the Steward for consumption in the Prison, &c., during the Year 1864.

Description and Quantity of Produce.	Rate.			Amount.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
342 cwt. 0 qr. 3 lbs. Potatoes	0	5	9	98	6	8
650 „ 3 „ 22 „	0	4	0	130	7	9
14 „ 2 „ 0 „ Cabbages	0	8	0	5	16	0
88 „ 3 „ 22 „	0	5	6	24	9	0
32 „ 0 „ 14 „ Parsnips	0	4	9	7	12	7
24 „ 1 „ 26 „	0	4	6	5	10	2
4 „ 2 „ 0 „ Turnips	0	4	0	0	18	0
9 „ 0 „ 18 „ Carrots	0	4	6	2	1	3
2 „ 2 „ 17 „ Leeks	0	8	0	1	1	3
0 „ 3 „ 26 „ Parsley	0	16	0	0	15	9
Sold to Officers:—						
66½ Bushels Barley	0	4	3	14	2	7
231⅛ „ Oats	0	3	0	34	14	6
1,017⅛ lbs. Fore Quarter Pork	0	0	6	25	8	9
1,570¾ „ Hind „	1	0	6½	42	10	7
262 „ Pig's Head, at 4*d.*, 117 lbs. Fry, at 3*d.*	-		-	5	16	7
Vegetables	-		-	8	2	5
Total	-		-	£407	13	10

APPENDIX (D).—ARTIFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL RETURN showing the VALUE OF WORK performed by Prison Labour, at WOKING INVALID CONVICT PRISON, during the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Trades.	Description of Work performed.	No. of Days employed.	Value of each Man's Labour per day.		Amount.		
			s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carpenters	Making cupboard for messenger's room, making sashes, doors, frames, &c. for new workshop under the chapel, making hand-screws for carpenters' shop, making and fixing screens in the hospital wards, making new tables, forms, and stools for 100 additional prisoners, altering rooms in D. wards, making and fixing shelves in storerooms, taking down, repairing, and refixing water-pipe casing, making medicine trays for infirmary wards, making dietary boards for hospital, making desks and forms for fitting up new school-rooms, making and fitting up new waterclosets at the Governor's house, making new forms and schools for knitting rooms, making and fixing bookcase in officers' library, making desks for schoolmaster's office, making gate and fixing fence in refractory cell yard, preparing and fixing doors, sashes, frames, &c. for two additional rooms at the steward's house, making and fixing a new photographic glass house, preparing gates and fixing fence round coal yard, making and fixing gate in Cross Wall, South Parade, preparing and fixing stall-boards for the Governor's stable, making cupboards for shoemakers shop, making artificial legs, splints, crutches, and sticks for men in hospital, making good all incidental repairs and wilful damages, general repairs to officers' quarters.	1,012	2	6	126	10	0
Sawyers -	Sawing timber, repairing hand-carts and wheelbarrows, cleaning up the workshop, yard, and sundry odd jobs.	553½	2	3	62	5	4½

Annual Return showing the Value of Work—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Trades.	Description of Work performed.	No. of Days employed.	Value of each Man's Labour per day.	Amount.
			s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Bricklayers	Relining furnaces at gas house and engine room, also apparatus rooms and wash-house, rebedding coping bricks of turret walls between the new cottages in roman cement, pointing boundary walls, alterations to rooms in D. wards, building new shops under the chapel, fixing new circular boiler in apparatus room E. wing, building chimney for new shops under the chapel, building new waterclosets at Governor's house, building divisional wall, South Parade, building two additional rooms at steward's house, general repairs to prison buildings and officers' quarters, opening and cleaning out drains and cesspools.	905½	2 6	113 3 9
Smiths	General repairs to water pipes burst by frost, and repairs to gas fittings, making perforated iron-plates for purifiers, laying down gas mains and fixing gas pipes, pendants, &c. to Governor's and first-class houses, making drilling and punching machines, making sash fastening for new shops under the chapel, preparing iron bars for chapel and cookhouse windows, making hinges for gates of coal yard and potato stores, making bolts for gates in cross wall, South Parade, making and fitting ironwork for artificial legs, fixing Nettleton's stoves and pipes in new shops under the chapel, making and fixing new lamp irons South Parade, altering and repairing gas lamps, fixing weighbridge in steward's yard, making and repairing tools for farm, and all incidental repairs.	128	2 6	103 10 0
Painters	Painting iron and woodwork where necessary throughout prison buildings and houses, making and fixing new strainers to slops throughout prison building, painting and glazing new shops under the chapel, staining and varnishing desks and forms in new schoolroom, painting casing over water-pipes, painting iron shelves for 100 additional prisoners, painting new gates and fences in refractory and coal yards, painting iron bars for the chapel windows, painting and glazing photographic glass-house, general repairs to lead gutters and flats, painting and glazing new rooms, steward's house, general repairs to waterclosets, and all incidental repairs.	504	2 0	50 8 0
Tinman	Making and repairing prison and kitchen utensils	213	1 6	15 19 6
Masons	Preparing chimney-piece and hearth-stones for steward's house, and coping stones for gateway, South Parade, assisting bricklayers, &c.	76	2 6	9 10 0
Laborers	Attending bricklayers, as stated above	735½	1 6	55 3 3
Stoker	Attending the fires in the heating apparatus rooms	141	1 6	10 11 6
	Total	—	— *d*	547 1 4½

APPENDIX (E.)—RETURN of CLASSES and SENTENCES of PRISONERS, for each Quarter of the Year 1864.

Quarter ending	Classes.				Total in Prison.	Term of Sentence.													
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Prob.		3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	Life.
31st March - -	483	23	31	—	537	108	101	52	81	32	15	—	76	7	11	12	1	8	–	33
30th June - -	547	39	31	—	617	123	125	67	99	35	19	—	79	6	12	15	1	7	–	29
30th September -	516	27	33	23	599	110	130	66	91	38	18	1	76	5	13	15	1	7	–	28
31st December -	434	10	48	22	514	75	100	57	85	37	15	1	76	6	11	15	1	7	–	28

APPENDIX (F.)—STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the Year ended December 31, 1864.

Number of Offenders punished.			Number of Prisoners not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Lowest Number of Men in Prison during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average No. of Offences daily.				
20	173	193	740	28	295	326	0·8	69	571	933	499

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (G.)—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Coal consumed in the Establishment in manufacturing Gas, and the Quantity of Gas produced, &c., in the Year ended 31st December 1864.

	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
		s. d.	*£ s. d.*
Coal consumed in the manufacture of gas.	162 tons	20 6	166 1 0
Ditto, in heating retorts	52 „	20 6	53 6 0
Repairs to furnace			12 0 6
Iron plates to purifiers			3 0 0
Pokers and rakes			1 0 0
Lime used in purifiers	22 yards	11 0 and 30 per cent. added.	15 14 7
Wages of gasmen			103 14 0
			354 16 1
Deduct value of coke produced	200 chal. 10 bus.	15 4	153 10 1
„ tar	1,040 gallons	0 1	4 6 8
„ of gas supplied to the superior officers.	15,900 feet	4 0	3 3 6
„ „ „	55,000 „	3 0	8 5 0
			169 5 3
Actual cost of manufacture			185 10 10

Quantity of gas actually produced: 1,399,140 cubic feet.

APPENDIX (H.)—ABSTRACT of LABOUR performed by Convicts in the Establishment for the Year ended 31st December 1864.

Nature of Employment.	Class of Men.	Number of Days.	Labour per Diem.	Amount.
			s. d.	*£ s. d.*
Carpenters	Invalid	1,012	2 6	126 10 0
Sawyers	Do.	553½	2 3	62 5 4½
Bricklayers	Do.	905½	2 6	113 3 9
Smiths	Do.	888	2 6	103 10 0
Painters	Do.	504	2 0	50 8 0
Tinman	Do.	213	1 6	15 19 6
Masons	Do.	76	2 6	9 10 0
Labourers	Do.	735½	1 6	55 3 3
Stoker	Do.	141	1 6	10 11 6
Cooks	Do.	2,555	1 6	191 12 6
Bakers	Do.	1,878	1 6	140 17 0
Nurses	Do.	4,745	1 3	296 11 3
Washers	Do.	4,069	1 6	305 3 6
Cleaners	Do.	3,756	1 6	281 14 0
Farm labourers	Do.	27,800	0 6	695 0 0
				2,447 19 7

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (I.)—STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Woking Invalid Convict Prison, and for 100 able-bodied Convicts employed at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, for the Year ending 31st March 1865.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,941	15	10
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	5,309	6	9
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	874	5	1
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,040	18	1
Uniforms for officers and servants	400	1	4
Victualling prisoners	5,995	1	9
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	2,207	8	3
Bedding for prisoners	130	13	6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	226	5	3
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	162	0	8
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	1,282	7	0
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	1,947	7	8
Furniture and fittings	156	1	8
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	39	7	9
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,132	0	11
Buildings and ordinary repairs	476	14	4
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	317	14	0
Brushes, brooms, and mops	29	1	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	54	0	0
Various small disbursements	566	14	7
Rent, rates, and taxes	211	0	4
Total	£26,500	5	9
Deduct amount of sundry receipts	802	9	4
Net expenditure	£25,697	16	5

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Invalid Convict Prison, Woking, Jan.* 3, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my report for the year 1864.

No alteration has taken place in the routine of our religious and secular duties, and I do not therefore think it necessary to repeat the details which appear in former reports.

By order of the authorities the daily evening service has been discontinued ; this alteration took place on August 6.

The holy communion has been administered four times, under the usual strict regulations, and the average attendance has been 30.

The Sunday evening classes, which are quite voluntary, have been carried on as usual.

By a plan I have lately been enabled to pursue, the prisoners in the hospital have been brought under a more careful spiritual supervision ; and as the changes between the general prison and the hospital are very frequent, it necessarily follows that in the course of the year a large number of the whole body of prisoners will be subjected to this beneficial influence.

The schoolmaster, Mr. Bird, reports favourably of the school.

The late regulation, introducing the mark system into this department, works, I have reason to believe, very satisfactorily. It is a system I have long warmly advocated, and it acts, as I always believed it would, as a proper and useful incentive to diligence and attention in school.

I am happy to be able, as usual, to speak highly of all the officers in the chaplain's department.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
RAYMOND BLATHWAYT,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

STATE of EDUCATION of the Total Number of Prisoners who have been received since January 1, 1864, as well as of those who were in the Prison at that time.

Prisoners who could not read on admission		149
Since improved, of these, so as to read imperfectly	91	
Prisoners who could read imperfectly on admission		82
Since improved, of these, so as to be able to write also	63	
Prisoners who could read and write imperfectly on admission		139
Since improved of these	112	
Prisoners who could read and write tolerably on admission, many of whom have since much improved		343
Prisoners well educated		226
Prisoners of superior education		13
Blind prisoners who have learned to read the embossed books	6	
Prisoners excused school attendance, being well educated	3	
Total who cannot read, being blind, aged, or of weak intellect	9	
Total who have never attended school, being too ill, many of whom have since died	107	
Average number of men attending school daily	106	
Total number		952

PRISONERS' LIBRARY.

Number of volumes in the library on the 1st of January 1864	2,443
Added during the year	271
Total	2,714
Deduct worn out	14
	2,700

BOOKBINDERS' WORK FOR THE YEAR 1864.

	£	s.	d.
1,797 library and school books rebound and repaired	40	14	7
Sundry work	8	17	11½
	£49	12	6½

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Woking Invalid Convict Prison,
January 4, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

Medical Officer's Report.

I HAVE the honour to transmit my report for 1864. It is now five years since this establishment was opened, and during the whole of that time its sanitary condition has been wonderfully high, with a very small mortality for a population composed of the worst class of invalids; but the death-rate for the past year has been even lower than heretofore, having only amounted to 28 in a total of 933 invalids.

This favourable condition is due in a great measure to the elevated position of the building on a gravelly soil, admitting of free drainage, together with excellent water from the artesian well. The supply of the latter has generally been abundant, but during the long drought of last summer the yield in the well decreased so far as to necessitate economy, and the regular baths were in consequence curtailed for a time.

The facilities for ventilation are all that can be desired; in fine weather, and when damp or cold, the artificial means at command have proved highly efficacious. These, with a strict regard to cleanliness, sufficiency of clothing, regular exercise, and other hygienic measures, have no doubt all contributed to the improvement of the inmates, and their preservation from epidemic maladies.

In order to give a more correct estimate of the sort of cases received here, I have appended a table showing the medical grounds of invaliding, from which it will be seen that the great majority of the prisoners were suffering from maladies of an incurable, at all events very serious nature, and many of them such as are usually excluded from an ordinary hospital.

The inmates have increased considerably during the past year, 400 fresh cases having been received. Of this number 81 were received from Dartmoor Prison in the month of April, and 533 remained at the end of 1863, making a total of 983. Of these 215 have been discharged to labour prisons, 176 on completion of sentence or otherwise, and 28 died, leaving 514 at the end of the year.

Owing to the constant discharge of prisoners to other establishments when sufficiently recovered, their places being supplied by others of the invalid class, many of them with long sentences, it follows that the permanent invalid class must be on the increase here, and indeed they already form by far the majority. From the following table it will be seen that more than a third of the inmates are either in hospital or on the complaining sick list.

Medical Officer's Report.

DAILY AVERAGES of PRISONERS.

1864.	In the Hospital.	Complaining Sick.	Number of deaths each month.	Total No. in the Establishment.
January - -	162	62	3	538
February - -	160	49	3	522
March - - -	160	44	2	520
April - - -	178	55	—	598
May - - -	166	67	2	614
June - - -	163	65	3	622
July - - -	148	58	5	607
August - - -	141	73	3	600
September - -	142	46	1	592
October - -	139	50	3	562
November - -	147	40	—	538
December - -	146	50	3	520

The labour of invalids is generally of a desultory nature, owing to their liability to attacks of illness. Thus a man suffering from bronchitis, asthma, rheumatism, or heart affections may be comparatively well, and able to work one day, and the next be quite prostrated from a sudden attack, or rather accession, of his malady. From a pretty long experience of invalid convicts, I am quite of opinion that, both in a medical and moral point of view, it is of the utmost importance to keep them usefully employed according to their various capacities. To those fit for out-door labour it is undoubtedly the most beneficial, and it has also the advantage of testing the capabilities of the men before recommending their removal. The latter is of much consequence, as prisoners are so desirous of change they often complain of being detained here when fit for the hardest kind of work, but a few hours trenching is generally sufficient to undeceive them, and were some such precaution not taken here the hospitals of labour prisons would often be incommoded by such men.

A number of aged, lame, weakly, and blind men are employed inside in various ways, such as oakum picking, knitting, tailoring, &c.

The new dietary lately introduced on the recommendation of the medical commission has been in use here since the 15th of May, and from the general appearance of the prisoners, exemption from complaint, &c. I feel warranted in reporting favourably of it. The hours of labour here are shorter than in the ordinary labour prisons, but the bodily constitution of the inmates unfit them for much physical exertion.

The hospital scale of dietary which I drew up for the approval of the Secretary of State in 1857 is still in use here, and continues to answer well, and I may add, that the greatest care and economy has always been observed in ordering extra articles for the sick, consistently with their just requirements. I have, however, been obliged to increase the estimate for next year to a small extent, owing to the great increase in the number of invalids.

In such a large body of invalids diseases in all their varied and complicated forms are constantly under treatment, but there are some to which the convict class appear more peculiarly liable, and to a few of those I shall confine my remarks.

Diseases of the respiratory organs were by far the most common, and formed the most frequent ground of invaliding. Of phthisis alone there were 154 cases; bronchitis, 87; asthma, 12; and hæmoptysis, 16

Medical Officer's Report.

The subjects of those maladies were generally greatly reduced at the time of reception, are easily affected by atmospheric changes, and are consequently often under treatment.

The result of many of the phthisical cases has been very encouraging, for although sometimes received in a most exhausted and unpromising condition a great improvement was soon effected by the change of air, and although entire recovery in such cases is not to be expected life was often prolonged for a considerable time.

The deaths from this baneful malady only amounted to 11. Of that number five were invalided for the disease, three for general debility, one chronic bronchitis, one hæmoptysis, and one epilepsy, but all evincing well marked signs of consumption. Eight were in hospital from reception till death, and the others for the greater part of the time, the average time in hospital of the whole 11 being 229 days, the lowest period 58, and the highest 531 days.

When hæmoptysis was the ground of invaliding, the men were generally enfeebled in health, with traces of tubercles in the lungs, but it was astonishing how soon some of them rallied, even when the attacks were of a very alarming character. It may be remarked that certain conditions of the atmosphere appear peculiarly to affect this disease, as some of the most serious cases occurred in the month of October, when the barometer indicated a very rarified state of the atmosphere.

Bronchitis was for the most part confined to aged and worn-out men, who, unless the attacks were severe, were treated in the prison, and allowed to continue at their work, which was generally of a light kind, such as knitting, the weakly state of their health precluding hard work or exposure. Two deaths occurred, both in aged and infirm men. 12 prisoners were invalided for asthma, and in all the paroxysms were very severe, recurring suddenly and without any assignable reason, a close observation of the state of the weather, direction of the wind, &c. failing to afford any definite criterion as to the exciting cause.

Disease of the heart only formed the ground of invaliding in 22 cases, but it was frequently complicated with other maladies, and many of the cases were of a very painful nature, from the great suffering attending the spasmodic attacks. In this disease a casual observer, judging merely from the appearance of the men, might readily be deceived, as they frequently look robust and healthy, at a time when any violent exertion would probably induce sudden death. Hence it becomes necessary to guard against such a contingency, by allotting suitable work for them. Three deaths occurred from the disease. Hepatitis was the ground of invaliding in six cases, but it was also a frequent complication in many other affections. Of the six, one died of scirrhus liver, but two of the others died of other diseases. namely, one from empyema, and the other softening of the brain. Two aged men received for asthma died of medullary cancer of the liver.

Scrofula in many different forms, and abscesses, which were of the same nature, formed the ground of invaliding in 51 cases, and as the subjects of the disease were, with few exceptions, weakly men, with bad constitutions, their recovery was generally protracted. Even in the more favourable examples the wounds were very difficult to heal ; and in several, where the ribs and joints were implicated, giving rise to extensive sinuses, the system was drained to such an extent as to induce extreme emaciation.

In connexion with this disease I may state that 32 were received for various affections of the eyes, the greater number of a scrofulous nature, accompanied with impairment of the general health. The sight

Medical Officer's Report.

in some instances was quite gone, and in others so much injured that knitting and oakum picking were almost the only employments available for them, when not under treatment. Some of these men had been abroad.

Diseases of the bones and joints have more than doubled during the past year, having formed the ground of invaliding in 65 cases, and with few exceptions they were severe and of long duration, affecting for the most part the larger bones and joints of the extremities, as well as the spinal column. A great many of these men were confined to the hospital for long periods, and few of them were capable of much exertion when discharged.

I found it necessary to amputate in two cases, one for an ununited fracture of leg, causing great deformity. The man himself entreated for the operation, on account of the pain and inconvenience he suffered. He made an excellent recovery, and a very creditable artificial leg has been made for him in the prison. In the other case the man was received for extensive disease of the hand and wrist joint, and finding all chance of saving the limb hopeless, I removed it, after the usual consultation, and he has now a good useful stump.

In addition to the large number afflicted with diseases of the bones and joints, 19 were invalided for loss of arm, 11 for loss of leg, and 60 crippled from various defects; and as those defects were more frequently the result of disease than congenital malformation, they were doubly incapitated for any active employment.

Paralysis numbered 27; about the same as last year, and there was nothing unusual in any of the cases, they being mostly of long standing, and the men greatly disabled. Two patients at present in hospital for this malady are quite helpless, one of them an aged man requiring all the attentions of an infant.

One man died very suddenly of apoplexy, on returning from the oakum room to his ward at dinner time, and although he was seen immediately he expired in less than five minutes. He had not made any complaint of illness in the work-room, and had only been on the sick list for strumous ophthalmia, for which disease he was received here.

Under the head of general debility, and delicate and aged there has been a considerable increase, the former amounting to 92 and the latter 53. A certain number of these men are always in hospital, and few of the others are likely to be able to leave this, except on completion of sentence.

Diseases of a malignant character have fortunately not been common, but there was one painful case of cancer of the tongue, in an aged man, who lingered in great suffering till nearly the whole organ was destroyed. Another aged man died of extensive carcinomatus disease of the stomach, but strange to say there was little indication of this serious malady during life.

A considerable number were invalided for stricture, fistula, hernia, ulcer, and other surgical complaints, and as they had for the most part existed for long periods, they, as might be expected, often proved very intractable.

Only two accidents of any moment have occurred; the one a fracture of the upper part of thigh bone, in an aged man, who tripped in walking along the corridor; the other was a young man who met with a double fracture of the lower jaw, having been kicked by a fellow prisoner. They made good recoveries.

Malingering I have generally found of comparatively rare occurrence among prisoners, and when it has happened it was more with a view to liberation than to escape work, which, if at all to their taste, is

Medical Officer's Report.

desirable, in helping to counteract the tedium of imprisonment. One case of vomiting after meal had nearly proved fatal, as the man was in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion from his self-inflicted torture, at the time of reception.

The conduct of the patients has been good throughout the year, and no complaints were made of a serious nature. I must again, as in former years, attribute this satisfactory result to the tact, discretion, and judgment of the officers, in dealing with men whose naturally bad tempers are made doubly irritable by disease. The officers attached to the hospital are not only responsible for the safe custody of the patients, but also for the administration of the various medical remedies ordered, and it affords me the greatest pleasure to bear testimony to the zeal and attention of the whole body, from Mr. Nugent, the principal, to the junior assistant warder.

The health of the officers has been good, only 31 having been on the sick list during the year, and nearly all for slight ailments or accidents, the average period of the whole being seven days, including one tedious case of phthisis. This officer had long been in a weakly state of health, and as there was no prospect of his being able to resume his duty he was recommended for superannuation. One assistant warder was injured by a prisoner, who stabbed him in the back and thigh, with some pointed instrument, which was never discovered. The wounds were not very serious, and the officer was able to return to his duty in the course of a week.

The health of the families has also been good.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D.
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Invalid Convict Prison at Woking, for the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Total number of convicts in the prison during the year, 933.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1864.
1. Zymotic Diseases:—					
Cynanche Tonsillaris	1	2	3	—	2
Diarrhœa	2	38	38	—	2
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	1
Influenza and Catarrh	8	62	60	—	10
Febricula	—	2	2	—	—
Erysipelas	—	3	3	—	—
Syphilis	1	1	1	—	1
Other Diseases of this Class	—	1	1	—	—
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat:—					
Hæmorrhage	—	3	3	—	—
Anasarca	1	1	2	—	—
Abscess	7	54	52	—	9
Ulcer	3	25	25	—	3
Cancer	—	5	—	5	—
Gout	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	1	2	2	—	1
Tumour	1	—	1	—	—
3. Tubercular Diseases:—					
Scrofula	2	31	33	—	—
Phthisis	17	156	133	11	29
Hæmoptysis	1	19	14	—	6
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System:—					
Apoplexy	—	1	—	1	—
Paraplegia	5	—	4	—	1
Other forms of Paralysis	2	13	13	—	2
Dementia	1	—	1	—	—
Other forms of Unsound Mind	1	3	3	—	1
Neuralgia	—	5	5	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	3	21	22	1	1
Observation	2	9	10	—	1
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation :—					
Palpitatio	6	3	9	—	—
Aneurism	—	1	—	—	1
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation.	—	37	28	3	6
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs :—					
Laryngitis	1	4	2	—	3
Bronchitis	6	48	43	2	9
Pleuritis	—	1	1	—	—
Empyema	—	1	—	1	—
Asthma	3	29	29	—	3
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air-passages.	—	3	3	—	—
Debility	5	64	57	—	12

Infirmary Report, &c.—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1864.
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs :—					
Dyspepsia	4	13	16	—	1
Peritonitis	—	1	—	1	—
Obstipation	—	4	3	—	1
Colic	—	12	10	—	2
Hernia Reducible	5	11	15	—	1
Hepatitis	2	5	4	—	3
Icterus	—	1	1	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	2	7	9	—	—
Vermes	—	1	1	—	—
Fistula in Ano	4	7	10	—	1
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	3	11	11	—	3
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs :—					
Diabetes	2	—	—	1	1
Calculus	—	1	1	—	—
Cystitis	1	3	4	—	—
Stricture of Urethra	4	18	18	—	4
Orchitis	—	3	2	—	1
Hydrocele	—	7	7	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	—	3	3	—	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones :—					
Arthritis	—	1	—	—	1
Muscular Rheumatism	9	47	47	1	8
Periostitis	—	2	2	—	—
Diseases of Bones	4	16	16	—	4
„ of Joints	2	17	16	—	3
Lumbar Abscess	1	2	2	1	—
Diseased Stump	—	1	1	—	—
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System :—					
Carbuncle	—	2	2	—	—
Boils	2	15	16	—	1
Sycosis	1	1	1	—	1
Lepra	—	1	1	—	—
Urticaria	—	1	1	—	—
Pemphigus	—	2	2	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	1	6	7	—	—
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense :—					
Ophthalmia	6	32	33	—	5
Otorrhœa	—	1	—	—	1
Polypus of the Nose	—	1	1	—	—
12. Accidents and Injuries :—					
Contusions	—	1	1	—	—
Sprains	1	3	4	—	—
Dislocations	—	1	1	—	—
Fractures	—	4	3	—	1
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	2	1	—	1
Other Accidents and Injuries	1	10	9	—	2
13. Feigned Diseases.					
Malingering	—	1	1	—	—
Total	136	935	895	28	148

Total number of complaining sick for the year 1864 - 20,128

Medical Officer's Report.

RETURN showing the Medical Grounds of Removal of 933 Invalid Prisoners confined in this Establishment during the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Ground of Invaliding.	Remaining January 1, 1864.	Received.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1864.
Healthy	1	—	1	1	—
„ loss of arm	4	—	4	1	3
„ loss of leg	2	—	2	—	2
„ lame	12	—	12	8	4
„ ruptured	13	—	13	7	6
„ aged	2	—	2	2	—
„ sight impaired	1	—	1	—	1
Delicate and aged	32	21	53	18	35
„ loss of arm	8	7	15	3	12
„ loss of leg	5	4	9	6	3
„ lame	28	20	49	19	29
„ ruptured	4	17	21	15	6
„ sight impaired	10	11	21	4	17
General debility	50	42	92	42	50
Subject to rheumatism	21	14	35	7	28
„ ophthalmia	6	2	8	6	2
„ pleuritis	2	—	2	2	—
„ bronchitis	51	36	87	29	58
„ pneumonia	1	—	1	1	—
„ hæmoptysis	11	5	16	11	5
„ paralysis	17	10	27	7	20
„ epilepsy	11	5	16	16	—
„ asthma	11	1	12	12	—
„ morbus cordis	15	7	22	12	10
„ mental disease	8	4	12	10	2
„ phthisis	78	76	154	81	73
„ scrofula	17	21	38	19	19
„ fistula	3	4	7	2	5
„ abscess	7	6	13	8	5
„ disease of bones and joints	22	43	65	14	51
„ ulcers	8	7	15	4	11
„ stricture	6	4	10	4	6
„ cataract	2	—	2	—	2
„ sciatica	1	—	1	1	—
„ cough	5	1	6	1	5
„ hæmiplegia	1	1	2	—	2
„ varicocele	3	—	3	—	3
„ diarrhœa	4	1	5	1	4
„ hypochondriasis	2	—	2	1	1
„ prolapsus ani	1	—	1	1	—
„ incontinence of urine	2	—	2	1	1
„ dyspepsia	10	4	14	7	7
„ vertigo	1	—	1	—	1
„ hepatitis	5	1	6	5	1
„ secondary syphilis	2	1	3	2	1
„ spinal disease	3	—	3	3	—
„ hydrocele	3	2	5	1	4
„ diabetes	3	—	3	1	2
„ eruptions	2	2	4	1	3
„ varicose veins	7	6	13	11	2
„ gout	1	1	2	1	1
„ hæmorrhoids	1	1	2	—	2
Carried forward	526	388	914	409	505

Return showing the Medical Grounds, &c.—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

Ground of Invaliding.	Remaining January 1, 1864.	Received.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1864.
Brought forward -	526	388	914	409	505
Subject to ascites - -	1	—	1	1	—
„ laryngitis - -	—	1	1	—	1
„ plenodynia -	—	2	2	1	1
„ polypus nasi -	—	1	1	1	—
„ cynanche tonsillaris	—	1	1	1	—
„ dysentery -	—	1	1	—	1
„ vomiting after meals	—	1	1	1	—
„ cephalalgia -	—	1	1	—	1
„ pemphigus -	—	1	1	—	1
„ crystitis - -	—	3	3	—	3
Injuries - - -	6	—	6	5	1
Total -	533	400	933	419	514

ANNUAL RETURN of AGES of CONVICTS confined in this Establishment for the Year 1864.

Age.	No. of Prisoners remaining Jan. 1, 1864.	Received during the Year 1864.	Total.	Licensed.	Sentence expired.	Millbank for Licence.	Millbank Sentence expired.	Removed to other Prisons.								Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1864.
								Chatham.	Dartmoor.	Millbank.	Portland.	Portsmouth.	Millbank. Penal Class.	Pentonville. Penal Class.	Horsemonger Lane.		
Above 10 & under 20	26	17	43	—	—	—	1	2	7	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	27
20 „ 30	156	161	317	18	3	27	5	28	44	5	18	16	1	—	—	8	144
30 „ 40	96	94	190	9	2	17	1	12	24	4	17	9	—	1	1	4	89
40 „ 50	93	48	141	8	—	13	1	11	6	3	5	6	1	—	—	6	81
50 „ 60	82	44	126	6	—	24	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	90
60 „ 70	64	30	94	5	—	9	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	72
70 „ 80	15	5	20	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11
80 „ 90	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total -	533	400	933	50	5	94	10	56	81	13	44	34	2	1	1	28	514

Meteorological Table for the Year 1864.

Months.	Daily Average Reading of Barometer.	Daily Average Reading of Thermometer.					Weather.			Direction of Wind.							
		At 8 A.M.	At 12 noon.	At 4 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.	Fine Days.	Partially wet, foggy, hazy, &c.	Wet Days.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.
										Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
January -	29·83	37	40	40	54	20	16	14	1	—	4	4	1	10	10	1	1
February -	29·66	35	40	40	53	26	9	20	—	—	14	4	—	—	8	3	—
March - -	29·50	40	47	47	56	32	14	17	—	—	10	4	—	8	6	2	1
April - -	29·90	47	57	56	68	39	24	6	—	—	2	6	2	14	5	1	—
May - -	29·90	56	66	62	85	45	17	14	—	—	11	6	—	11	3	—	—
June - -	29·78	58	67	65	78	48	12	17	1	—	4	16	1	—	8	—	1
July - -	29·86	60	72	69	85	54	24	7	—	—	6	9	—	4	9	2	1
August - -	29·92	58	68	67	80	47	25	6	—	—	11	8	—	4	6	—	2
September -	29·76	56	63	63	70	49	10	19	1	—	3	10	—	1	14	—	2
October - -	29·67	49	55	54	62	43	14	16	1	—	8	5	1	10	7	—	—
November -	29·64	41	46	46	54	31	7	22	1	—	5	9	—	4	11	1	—
December -	29·82	39	42	42	54	29	2	27	2	—	3	2	—	10	14	2	—
Total -	29·77	48	$55\frac{3}{12}$	$54\frac{3}{12}$	$66\frac{7}{12}$	$38\frac{7}{12}$	174	185	7	—	81	83	5	76	101	12	8

Medical Officer's Report.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts during the Year 1864.

Register No.	Initials	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Invaliding to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks made on Post-mortem Examination.
790	D. E. Labourer.	47	0	1	13	3	1	9	1860. Oct. 15	10	Millbank -	1861. Jan. 22	Diabetes.	A weakly man, constantly in hospital.	Diabetes and phthisis.	35	4	1864. Jan. 6	Lungs both firmly adherent to walls of chest, and in upper lobes of both large cavities existed; throughout the other portions were scattered tubercles in various stages. Kidneys both of a deep purplish red colour, veined and vascular.
1,804	J. W. Nil.	43	0	10	27	1	11	28	1861. Feb. 27	6	Millbank -	1863. Nov. 23	Cirrhosis of liver.	Very delicate, and all the time in hospital.	Empyema.	1	28	Jan. 20	Lungs. Traces of chronic bronchitis in the right lung. The left, between the pleura of the lung and chest, existed a large abscess containing about a pint of thick yellow pus. The lung was much compressed, but adherent to the chest around the margin of abscess.
263	H. E. Shepherd.	35	0	10	19	5	11	12	1857. Mar. 31	15	Millbank -	1858. April 1	Chronic rheumatism	Very delicate, frequently in hospital.	Rheumatism.	23	29	Jan. 31	Pericardium in every part adherent to the heart, which was much enlarged. Muscular substance soft and flabby. The mitral valves were much thickened; and their action almost wholly destroyed by atheromatous deposits. The aortic valves were also affected in a less degree with the same disease. All the cavities of the heart were full of firm fibrous clots.

1,079	T. G. Labourer.	21	0	10	16	3	3	5	1860. Dec. 17	4	Millbank -	1861. Oct. 23	Iliac abscesses and disease of second lumbar vertebræ,	A weakly emaciated lad, almost constantly under treatment.	Lumbar abscess.	17	20	Feb. 7	Lungs very adherent at apex, and tubercle in the second and third stages existed in both. Abdomen, about one gallon of serum filled its cavity. Kidneys affected with the soft variety of Bright's disease. Right hip joint was found to be a mass of disease; all the bones composing the joint were in a softened and carious state, the head of femur being partially dislocated.
1,551	T. P. Wheelwright.	52	0	7	8	0	11	12	1862. July 9	3	Millbank -	1862. Dec. 29.	Asthma.	A weakly old man, frequently under treatment.	Medullary cancer of liver.	5	5	Feb. 8	Lungs both affected with well marked empyema. Along the front edge of right lung a quantity of pedunculated bladders in size from a pea to a cricket ball; those on the left less in size and quantity. Liver weighed 6¾ lbs; surface very modulated.
1,643	J. M. Labourer.	22	0	9	12	1	6	22	1861. Octr. 16	4	Portsmouth	1863. June 12	Phthisis.	All the time in the hospital, and chiefly confined to his bed.	Phthisis and Bright's disease.	8	5	Feb. 19	Lungs. Nearly a pint of serous fluid in both pleura. Abdomen contained about a gallon of fluid. Liver much enlarged and fatty. Kidneys small. Cortical substance much enlarged.
783	J. P. Seaman.	73	0	3	10	3	2	9	1860. Sept. 25	8	Millbank -	1861. Jan. 26	Age and asthma.	Very infirm.	Medullary cancer of liver;	10	21	March 15	Lungs adherent at apex and affected with old bronchial disease. Heart enlarged and rather fatty. Liver much enlarged and very adherent, the lower half of liver affected with medullary cancer not in a softened state.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Invaliding to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks made on Post-mortem Examination.
1,675	P. H. Labourer.	19	0	5	13	0	7	0	1863. Mar. 18	10	Millbank -	1863. July 22	Phthisis.	Very delicate.	Phthisis and tubercular peritonitis.	7	6	1864. March 31	Lungs adherent and full of broken down tubercle. Many cavaties in upper lobe. Heart healthy. Intestines, many patches of tubercular ulceration. Kidneys slightly granular.
1,913	G. W. Labourer.	26	1	4	16	0	0	25	1862. Dec. 10	6	Millbank -	1864. Marc 21	General debility.	In a weakly condition and confined to bed.	Phthisis.	1	24	May 14	Lungs fast bound to walls of chest. Heart healthy. Liver fatty and enlarged. Intestines matted together by tubercular disease and in many places ulcerated. Kidneys healthy.
1,916	J. T. Confectioner.	60	0	9	4	0	7	4	1863. Jan. 8	3	Millbank -	March 21	General debility.	A weakly old man, all the in hospital and chiefly confined to bed.	Phthisis and cystular disease of right kidney.	1	26	May 16	Lungs adherent at apex, both affected with crude tubercle. Kidneys, right much enlarged, twice its natural size. The pelvis was as large as a duck's egg, and a great portion of the medullary cutical substance being as it were absorbed.

1,360	G. R. Jeweller.	33	0	7	16	6	3	9	1857. July 18	10	Dartmoor -	1862. Sept. 16	Phthisis.	Very delicate, frequently in hospital or on the complaining sick list.	Phthisis.	10	5	June 12	Lungs adherent to walls of chest. The right one mass of broken down tubercular matter; large cavities in the two upper lobes. The left much diseased in the upper lobes, but less in the lower. Liver enlarged and fatty. Kidneys healthy.
2,056	J. J. Groom.	36	1	1	27	0	4	10	1862. Dec. 1	6	Millbank -	1864. April 12	Hepatic disease. General debility.	Very delicate, almost constantly in hospital for debility and observation, as his appearance and conduct were very peculiar.	Softening of the brain.	1	26	June 14	Skull unusually thick, particularly the anterior part, where it in some places exceeded $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, with little diploe between the tables. Lungs firmly adherent on both sides, and congested. Heart fatty.
1,814	J. M'I. Seaman.	49	0	9	7	3	5	23	1860. Mar. 24	Life.	Millbank -	1862. Nov. 23	Chronic bronchitis.	Very delicate, and most of the time in hospital.	Phthisis.	6	6	June 25	Body rather emaciated. Extensive tubercular disease of the lungs on both sides, the left being completely disorganized. Intestines injected, and the liver had a nutmeg appearance.
1,515	C. T. Labourer.	68	0	11	20	1	3	2[illegible]	1862. Mar. 17	4	Millbank -	Nov. 24	Asthma. Chronic bronchitis. Age.	A very infirm old man, completely bedridden for several months.	Morbus cordis. Empyema.	16	4	July 1	Lungs both very empyematous; the left contained a good deal of tubercular matter in the first and second stage, in the upper lobes; adherent to walls of chest. Pericardium adhesive to left lung, but not to the heart, which was enlarged.
1,681	J. G. Bricklayer.	41	0	9	10	1	5	15	April 7	5	Portland -	1863. July 31	Paralysis, right side.	Frequently in hospital or on complaining sick list.	Morbus cordis.	3	5	July 2	Lungs healthy, but nearly a quart of clear fluid in the left pleural cavity. Heart enlarged. Pericardium adherent to left lung and to the sternum. Aorta much dilated. Liver enlarged, Abdominal cavity contained about two quarts of fluid. Kidneys rather fatty.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Invaliding to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
1,946	G. E. Labourer.	21	0	10	15	0	8	12	1862. Dec. 13	4	Portland -	1864. April 4	Epilepsy.	In a low weakly condition, and in hospital from the time of reception.	Phthisis.	3	5	1864. July 10	Left lung contracted t about one sixth its natural size, and full of soft tubercular matter. The pleura of this side contained about two quarts of fluid. Right lung healthy. Heart rather enlarged. Liver slightly fatty.
1,543	J. M'I. House decorator.	27	0	7	29	1	6	7	May 6	5	Millbank -	1862. Dec. 19	General debility.	Very delicate, and frequently under treatment for strumous disease of knee joint, and phthisis.	Phthisis.	9	1	July 12	Body much emaciated. Pericardium very adherent to the sternum. Heart healthy. Both lungs adherent to walls of chest, and full of tubercular matter in various stages. Liver enlarged and fatty. Head: the cerebellum contained several deposits of tubercle of a greyish colour and firm substance.
213	A. K. Waterman.	64	0	3	1	9	9	21	1853. July 9	Life.	Millbank -	1854. April 7	Lame and healthy.	Very infirm for a considerable time.	Disease of heart and Phthisis.	2	26	July 31	Right pleural cavity contained about three pints of clear fluid. The pleura of the lung was thickened from old inflammation. Lungs much compressed, the left contained a large quantity of softened tubercular matter. Heart much enlarged.

Medical Officer's Report.

966	C. S. Tailor.	25	0	4	0	1	3	5	1861. Jan. 1	10	Pentonville -	1861. April 30	Phthisis.	Very delicate, and frequently in hospital.	Phthisis.	15	27	Aug. 5	Body much emaciated. Lungs fast bound to walls of chest, the left full of broken down tubercle, the right rather less diseased. Heart healthy. Liver enlarged; weight 84 lbs., very fatty. Kidneys fatty.
1,989	W. L. Labourer.	75	0	6	6	1	11	3	1862. Mar. 15	3	Millbank -	1862. Sept. 19	Age.	A very infirm old man.	Medullary cancer of stomach.	2	23	Aug. 24	Body well nourished. Lungs healthy. Heart: Some few lung deposits about the valves. Stomach: A mass of medullary cancer at the pylorio end.
2,025	J. W. Sailor.	22	0	7	10	2	2	17	1861. Nov. 1	4	Portsmouth	1864. April 8	Incipient phthisis.	In a weakly emaciated state at reception and confined to bed all the time.	Phthisis.	4	22	Aug. 27	Body much emaciated. Lungs much diseased in upper lobes; large cavities in left. Heart healthy. Liver enlarged. Kidneys healthy. Intestines covered with tubercular deposits.
1,978	L. C. Weaver.	32	0	6	21	2	2	1	Dec. 30	4	Dartmoor -	April 5	Fistula.	In a weakly condition, and continually in hospital.	Peritonitis.	5	16	Sept. 21	Lungs on left side adherent posteriorly. Stomach in good condition. Liver enlarged and fatty. Intestines glued together with a dark matter. Contents of the pelvic cavity completely matted together, and so much disorganized it was impossible to make a dissection.
1,717	F. M. Labourer.	26	0	7	20	2	2	14	Nov. 27	4	Portsmouth	1863. Sept. 24	Hepatic disease and morbus cordis.	A weakly emaciated man, completely jaundiced; all the time in hospital.	Scirrhus of liver.	12	22	Oct. 9	Body of a deep yellow, and much emaciated. Abdomen distended with fluid. Heart small and flabby. Liver a well marked example of cirrhosis. Abdomen contained nearly seven quarts of fluid. Spleen nearly three times its natural size.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Invaliding to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks made on Post-mortem Examination.
1,570	G. H. Herbalist.	49	0	7	29	2	11	11	1861. Feb. 23	7	Dartmoor -	1863. Feb. 6	Hæmoptysis.	Delicate and greatly emaciated; nearly all the time in hospital.	Phthisis.	17	21	1864. Oct. 10	Body much emaciated. Heart somewhat enlarged. Lungs, the left fast bound to the cortal pleura, and was a mass of tubercular matter; the right only adherent in its upper and posterior portion.
1,964	G. T. Flax dresser and winder.	60	0	11	25	1	6	8	Apr. 16	6	Dartmoor -	1864. April 5	Bronchitis.	A spare and delicate old man, was seized with hæmoptysis while in hospital for debility, and died rather suddenly.	Chronic bronchitis.	3	1	Oct. 19	Chest: Right lung very empysematous in both its upper lobes; lower lobe contained a large mass of tubercle the size of a hen's egg; left adherent to walls of chest. All the bronchial tubes and blood-vessels, as well as the tissue of the lung itself, full of dark coagulated blood.
749	J. A. Shoemaker.	65	0	6	20	6	5	21	1857. Dec. 2	15	Dartmoor -	1861. Jan. 24	General debility.	A delicate man, frequently undertreatment for rheumatism and catarrh, and from 9th Sept. 1863 for cancerous disease of tongue.	Carcinoma of the tongue.	16	24	Dec. 13	Much emaciated. Chest and abdomen tolerably healthy. Tongue: Left half from tip to base eaten away with carcinoma (scirrhus varicty); the other half also cancerous. Glands on left side of neck enlarged.

1,422	R. R. Shoemaker.	40	1	0	12	3	9	1	1860. Mar. 1	10	Dartmoor -	1862. Sept. 25	Opthalmia.	Delicate, and often in hospital for strumous ophthalmia, but died suddenly.	Sanguineous apoplexy.	13	3	Dec. 14	Lungs had suffered from chronic bronchitis. Bronchial tube thickened and congested. Heart and abdominal organs healthy. Rupture appears to have taken place at the base of the brain.
1,974	W. M. Barber.	56	0	11	3	1	4	12	1862. Sept. 15	3	Dartmoor -	1864. April 5	General Infirmities.	Very feeble and infirm.	Bronchitis.	1	11	Dec. 30	Extensive adhesions throughout left side, and the lung full of tubercles. On the right side the lungs much congested and interspersed with tubercles. Bronchial tubes much injected. Liver enlarged and fatty.

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I.—CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.

Chief Officer's Report.

Convict Department, Broadmoor Asylum,
January 3, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG most respectfully to lay before you my report for the year 1864.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining on 1st January 1864		104
Received during the year from—		
Portland	50	
Portsmouth	21	
Chatham	70	
		245
Disposed of during the year—		
By transfer to Portland	2	
" " Portsmouth	1	
" " Chatham	1	
" " Woking	2	
		6
Discharged on licence		145
Died		1
		152
Remaining on 31st December 1864		93
		245
Daily average number		98

Conduct of Officers.

In the month of March the following changes took place:—Mr. Chapman having resigned his appointment as acting steward, was succeeded by Mr. James Duncan, a first-class clerk temporarily detached from Pentonville; Mr. Sayer, schoolmaster, was transferred to Dartmoor, and his place filled by Mr. Tinley Howitt from that establishment; three subordinate officers were removed to other prisons, a like number being received in their stead, one from Woking, one from Portland, and one from Portsmouth. The officers of the present staff have given me entire satisfaction. While my thanks are specially due to Mr. Duncan for his able management of the steward's department, I would not forget the services rendered by Mr. Howitt, principal warder Moroney, and the other officers under me. They have worked harmoniously with each other and with myself, and have discharged their several duties in a manner deserving of high commendation. I should be wanting in my duty if I did not acknowledge the support I have received from each and all of them.

Chief Officer's Report.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Under this head I am glad to be able to report favourably. The ready industry and the quiet and respectful demeanour of the convicts have been matter of remark in the neighbourhood. The work they have performed, while exceedingly cheap, will, I venture to think, be found to be in quantity and quality fully up to the standard of free labour. The comparative liberty enjoyed here—a liberty approaching somewhat to that to be found in the "Intermediate Prisons" of Ireland —is highly valued by the convicts; and I am convinced that it is not without its beneficial effects in preparing them for that fuller liberty which they are so shortly to experience on their release.

Employment of Prisoners.

The labour of the convicts has been employed upon road making, trenching land, excavating and levelling foundations of new buildings, &c.

Escapes.

None have occurred during the year, nor has any attempt been made.

Abuses.

I do not believe any exist.

Reports.

Although the report book shows that 14 prisoners were brought before me during the year, their offences were almost all of a very slight nature. Four have been removed to other prisons.

Licences.

The number of convicts discharged on licence during the year is 145, of whom 34 have been taken in hand by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Not one of these licences has, so far as I am aware, been revoked, a circumstance which may, I think, be partially attributed to the introduction of the new regulations requiring the convict to report himself periodically to the police. These regulations, which were at first received by the convicts with unmistakeable signs of disapprobation, and loud complaints as to the ruinous effect they would have on their prospects, are now quietly acquiesced in, and, I believe, looked upon in a much more favourable light. There can be little doubt that a diminution in the number of relapses will result from them. Little difficulty has been experienced in getting the men to report themselves. Except in a few cases, balances of gratuity have been regularly claimed as they became due at the end of two, three, or five months from the date of release, the applications having in every instance been supported by satisfactory certificates as to conduct. Only one applicant had been unable to obtain employment at the date of forwarding his claim-paper.

Observations.

Changes have lately been made in regard to the time for prayers and school. The former are now read by the schoolmaster at 6·30 a.m., instead of in the evening, and the latter is held from 6 to 8 p.m., instead of during the day; arrangements which enable me to have the whole strength constantly at work.

Chief Officer's Report.

The kind services of the chaplain of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Rev. J. T. Burt), which I had the honour gratefully to acknowledge in my last report, have been continued throughout the past year.

Captain Warren, on his fortnightly visits, which have been made regularly throughout the year, has decided such cases as I have considered it necessary to submit to him, and, with the assistance of Mr. Wightman, the steward of Woking Prison, has on every occasion minutely inspected the books and stores.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
A. W. Sutherland,
Chief Officer in Charge.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Broadmoor Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1864.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	616	19	6
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	898	10	0
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	152	17	5
Uniforms for officers and servants	—		
Victualling prisoners	1,516	1	4
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	389	14	1
Bedding for prisoners	—		
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	0	3	0
Medical comforts (extras for sick)	0	6	0
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	573	4	1
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	1,149	9	11
Furniture and fittings	4	14	5
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	0	16	6
Fuel and light for general purposes	112	8	1
Buildings and ordinary repairs	—		
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	142	2	5
Brushes, brooms, and mops	—		
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	—		
Various small disbursements	72	6	9
Rent, rates, and taxes	19	10	0
Gratuities to officers	23	13	4
Expense of conveyance of convicts	4	3	10
Total	5,677	0	8
Deduct amount of sundry receipts	38	10	1
Net expenditure	£ 5,638	10	7

II.—SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Schoolmaster's Report.

Convict Department, Broadmoor Asylum,
January 2, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

IN submitting my report I take the opportunity to tender you, very respectfully, my grateful acknowledgments in having preferred me to my present post, whose duties I trust are being discharged in a manner not unworthy of the confidence reposed in me.

During my nine months' location here, in addition to the ordinary routine of school and office duties, four lectures upon secular subjects have been given, to which a considerable majority of the men listened with apparent attention and interest. The sick also have been visited; and while the solemn verities of religion have been pressed on their attention in an awakening manner, they have been urged to use the opportunity, supplied by their circumstances, for *reflection;* topics of thought being at the same time suggested. These efforts for their present and future welfare have been received by them in a manner which has been encouraging.

There still being room at the Lunatic Asylum chapel, the prisoners continue to attend Divine service there twice every Sunday. Early morning prayers are read by me, with the addition of occasional expository remarks on parts of the chapter selected to be read, and two lectures or expositions of scripture weekly. A noteworthy incident occurred recently in connexion with one of these services. The sin of disobedience to parents, with its almost inseparably disastrous consequences, had been dwelt upon in an emphatic manner, and the men reminded of its being classed in the Sacred volume with the most heinous crimes, Rom. 1. 30.; when, soon afterwards, a well-conducted young man, in writing to his parents, frankly acknowledged his guilt in this respect, and asked their forgiveness, expressing at the same time his belief that the sin was one which, to use his own words, "often brought down a curse from Heaven." As no advantage could in any way accrue from writing as he did, it may be hoped that he only uttered his real sentiments.

Advice to the prisoners, given privately, has been generally well received. One young man of good natural abilities, long inured to vicious courses, on being expostulated with, and the terrible consequences in a future world which a persistence in those courses must inevitably entail being set before him, appeared for the moment really to feel the force of what was advanced, and admitted the madness of his past conduct, which, however, he sought in some measure to palliate, by the fact that, having had no means of obtaining a subsistence on being liberated, he had not had a fair chance of doing well.

In conclusion, I beg to remark that the prisoners appear to appreciate the privileges accorded them at Broadmoor, and to evince their sense of them by an orderly conduct and behaviour.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
T. HOWITT,
Religious Instructor pro tem.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Convict Department, Broadmoor Asylum,
January 3, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

DURING the year 1864 the health of the prisoners has been satisfactory, and is so at the present time.

One man died in the early part of the year from dropsy following diseased heart and lungs, from which he had suffered previous to his admission into the prison.

No disease of an epidemic nature has occurred, though the neighbourhood within four or five miles has been visited by small-pox, scarlet, typhoid, and typhus fevers. It speaks well for the healthiness of the locality of the prison, and the sanitary arrangements, that it should have escaped these infectious maladies when brought so close to it.

Rheumatism and bronchitis have been the two prevalent diseases, and these have not assumed any serious form.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. BARFORD, L.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer in Charge.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

PARKHURST PRISON.

I.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 1865.

Superintendent's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1864.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number in the prison on 1st January 1864 - -		390
Received during the year from Millbank -	139	
„ „ Brixton -	10	
		149
Total - - -		539

These prisoners have been disposed of as follow :—		
To Fulham - - - - - -	61	
Conditionally pardoned - - -	1	
Discharged on licence - - -	92	
„ „ medical grounds -	1	
„ sentence expired - -	6	
Deaths - - - - - -	2	
		163
Remaining in prison 31st December - - -		376
Total - - - -		539

Conduct of subordinate Officers.

I have again the satisfaction of speaking in high terms of the senior officers on the staff. Their diligence in work and devotion to the interests of the prison has been unfailing, hence such a maintenance of discipline as it is satisfactory to reflect upon.

Several matrons who have joined the service during the last two years have also become thoroughly efficient, and in the event of extraordinary promotion occurring I should be constrained to recommend them to the Board for such.

The male officers have given me entire satisfaction. They have duly observed the regulations, and otherwise shown themselves to be a thoroughly trustworthy and respectable body of men. I hear often with pride remarks made on the respectable bearing and conduct of the officers, male and female, of this establishment.

The following changes have occurred on the staff during the year :

One matron has been promoted to a new appointment, that of infirmary principal matron.

One principal warder and compounder has been transferred hither from Dartmoor, vice one principal warder and compounder superannuated.

One carpenter warder has been promoted on probation to the rank of engineer, vice engineer superannnated.

One manufacturers' porter joined from Dartmoor, vice manufacturers' porter transferred to Millbank.

Seven assistant matrons remained on probation at the beginning of the year. Four of these have been taken on the permanent staff; three not possessing the necessary qualifications were recommended to resign, and two have since resigned of their own accord.

Superintendent's Report.

Twenty-eight assistant matrons have joined during the year. Five have failed from inefficiency, and have been dismissed; six have resigned of their own accord; twelve have been taken on the permanent staff, and five remain on probation.

One matron and one assistant matron have left to be married.

One assistant matron, I regret to say, has been summarily dismissed for misconduct.

Early in the year an occurrence took place calculated to neutralize the authority of the officers, but the admirable forbearance of the officers themselves upon this occasion effectually prevented any disastrous issue.'

Treatment of Prisoners.

There has been no change in this respect from last year, nor has there been occasion to suggest that any should be made.

Conformity to the rules has been at all times required of the prisoners, and conduct in defiance of such has been met by admonition, by punishment, or by temporary suspension of privileges.

Since April last the blocks of cells M and F have frequently been made available for the confinement of prisoners forfeiting association, and for others who have grossly misconducted themselves. The solitary confinement thus secured has been found to be deterrent, while it has saved from the contamination of the refractory ward prisoners who are not innately depraved and vicious,—not willingly guilty of offensive conduct. A certain period passed in positive solitude has invariably produced a good effect on the prisoner, and in most instances, rendered some amelioration of her original punishment possible.

In constructing new prisons it would be very desirable to append a small solitary prison for offenders not incorrigible, as well as solitary strong cells for the incorrigible.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory, and that under circumstances disadvantageous to a proper classification and to discipline.

Instances of gross misconduct have been confined to prisoners notorious, elsewhere as here, for incorrigibility.

An assault was made during the summer upon one of the principal matrons, but without any fatal result.

The number of prisoners treated in the prison has been 539; of these, 283 have been reported. They have incurred 1,479 reports, of which 1,078 have been met by punishment, and 338 by admonition.

265 reports have been incurred by the penal class, which has comprised only 17 prisoners.

The number of prisoners reported and not punished has been 64, and 240 prisoners have not been reported for any offence. It will be seen that a large amount of misconduct attaches to only 235 prisoners.

Employment of Prisoners.

Prisoners continue to be employed in making and repairing the prison clothing, and in knitting and re-footing stockings and socks for this and other prisons.

They continue also to make up slop shirts for a London city firm, and under clothing for prisoners on discharge from this and the various male convict prisons.

Superintendent's Report.

The washing and cooking of the establishment is also done by prisoners.

The formation, in June, of a garden class, has proved very satisfactory. It has comprised 25 women, and not a single report has been incurred. The prisoners work on the grounds and roads of the prison, under the supervision of one male and one female officer. In the autumn they cleared two and a half acres of ground of weeds and rubbish, and the ground has since been ploughed with a view to the cultivation of vegetables for prison use. I anticipate the very best results from the occupation which will thus be given to a number of the best conducted women.

The earnings of the prisoners amounted to 1,282*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, averaging 4*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per prisoner.

7,869 cotton shirts were made for a London firm in a satisfactory manner.

The daily average number of prisoners and their occupations were as follow ; viz.,

Needlewomen	140
Knitters	135
Laundrywomen	27
Picking coir	1
Total	303

A statement showing the quantity and description of work performed during the year will be seen in Appendix.

Deaths.

Two have occurred during the year 1864.

Suicides.

One feigned attempt was made.

Buildings.

The buildings occupied by the prisoners are in good repair.

I have been deterred by the uncertainty of the continuance of the prison in this place from urging upon you the necessity of completely enclosing the divisions in which prisoners are confined, of dividing the exercise yards, and of extending the laundry arrangements.

The want of additional rooms for officers, to which I referred in my last report, has been amply met by the appropriation to their use of the house occupied by the late governor, the cottages on the east terrace, upper prison, as well as two of the cottages on the north terrace, lower prison.

Another excellent mess-room has also been furnished at the upper prison, thus securing to the officers such accommodation as they greatly appreciate.

The necessity of providing a larger chapel for the attendance of Roman Catholic prisoners at divine worship has already been submitted to you. The boundary hedges on the eastern side of the estate are in bad condition, and require more than partial repair.

Rules.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of the visiting director.

Superintendent's Report.

Special Remarks.

On the 15th January Her Majesty the Queen, attended by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and suite, most graciously condescended to visit the prison, and Her Majesty afterwards still further condescended to intimate the interest she felt in all she had seen and heard on her visit.

On the 22d July their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the Princess Leiningen and suite also condescended to visit the prison.

Concluding Remarks.

No changes have occurred in the chaplain's department.

Mrs. Woodruffe was appointed in June the deputy superintendent, on probation, in place of Miss Pugh, transferred to Brixton.

The Reverend James Purcell was appointed in February the visiting Roman Catholic priest of the establishment, in place of the Reverend Patrick Kelly, the former visiting Roman Catholic priest.

Forty-six Roman Catholic prisoners were confirmed in August by the Roman Catholic bishop.

Some reference to the removal of the male prison from Parkhurst in March last appears to be necessary, and of the retirement on superannuation of George Hall, Esq., the respected governor of the prison during a period of 21 years.

Under these circumstances, six warders and two assistant warders were superannuated, and one was transferred to another prison. One schoolmaster was also superannuated, while two were transferred to Dartmoor prison.

By reference to the records of the prison, I find that the juvenile prisoners reported as being in the prison on the 31st December last were disposed of between that period and the 15th April as follows :

In the prison on 1st January - - -		185
Discharged by expiration of sentence - -	32	
„ licence - - - -	7	
„ pardon - - - -	24	
Removed to Dartmoor - - - -	78	
„ County and Borough Prisons - -	43	
Died - - - - - -	1	
		185

On the re-organization of the prison in April, one clerk was appointed to the steward's office, on transfer from Dartmoor.

The respectability, or otherwise, of the persons with whom prisoners correspond, has been investigated in all instances where I have thought it proper to do so ; and the result has been that, out of 63 cases referred to the police, 30 have been satisfactory.

I have omitted elsewhere to refer to the passing of prisoners through the prison grounds for purposes of discipline, or for attendance at divine worship on Sundays. It has been attended with no inconvenience, and the boon to the prisoners is so great that I doubt if any would forfeit it by recklessness of conduct. No instance of molestation, or of strangers intruding themselves on the prison grounds, has ever occurred ; and only once has there been any sign of recognition from persons passing by on the high road, when a prisoner waved her hand to two or three soldiers who stood at a distance waving their caps.

Superintendent's Report.

In accordance with instructions received, the former dietary was substituted in April by one more rigorous.

The children of the prisoners have been so fortunate as to receive a considerable amount of kind attention from Miss Mary Moore, a young lady, herself in ill-health, who has voluntarily visited the nursery almost daily throughout the year, thus breaking the monotony and dreariness of the lot of these helpless little ones. Such a labour of love is truly estimable, and it is much enhanced by the circumstances under which it has been rendered.

The sick in the infirmary have been carefully attended to by our excellent infirmary matron, under the direction of the resident medical officer.

In closing my report, I beg that you will permit me to express my very grateful sense of the continuance throughout the year of that support which I have at all times received from the directors in the discharge of my official duties.

I have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
SARAH GIBSON,
Superintendent.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Superintendent's Report.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the RECEPTION and REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Prison, during the Year 1864.

On the 1st January 1864, the number in Parkhurst Prison was			390
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons	Millbank	139	
	Brixton	10	
			149
			539
Transfers to Convict Prisons - Fulham			61
Pardons, Conditional			1
Discharged on licence			92
„ medical grounds			1
„ sentence expired			6
Deaths			2
Numbers remaining 31st December			376
Average Number during the year		379	539

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS and ADMONITIONS of PRISONERS in PARKHURST PRISON for the Year 1864.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	Adults.												Juveniles.	General Total.
	Days.								One Meal.	Admonished.	Other Punishments.	Total.	Admonished.	
	1	2	3	6	7	12	14	28						
In Handcuffs	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
In Strait Jacket	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	57
In Canvass Dress	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	12	—	12
In Dark Cells. With Rations	6	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
In Dark Cells. Bread and Water	3	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13
In Refractory Cells. Full Rations	11	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	34
In Refractory Cells. Bread and Water	—	11	62	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	75	—	75
Indian Meal Punishment Diet	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	11	—	—	—	13	—	13
Bread and Water	1	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	26	—	26
Punishment Diet on alternate Days	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Other Punishments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	824	824	—	824
Admonished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	400	1	401
Total	88	19	101	1	3	1	3	22	16	400	824	1,479	—	1,479

Superintendent's Report.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS reported, and those not reported, from 1st January to 31st December 1864.

In the Prison 1st January 1864 - - - -					390
58	of these prisoners were reported	once			58
48	„	„	twice		96
27	„	„	thrice		81
26	„	„	4 times		104
16	„	„	5	„	80
7	„	„	6	„	42
8	„	„	7	„	56
6	„	„	8	„	48
7	„	„	9	„	63
2	„	„	10	„	20
4	„	„	11	„	44
2	„	„	12	„	24
5	„	„	13	„	65
1	„	„	15	„	15
1	„	„	19	„	19
1	„	„	20	„	20
2	„	„	21	„	42
2	„	„	24	„	48
2	„	„	25	„	50
1	„	„	29	„	29
1	„	„	36	„	36
1	„	„	37	„	37
1	„	„	55	„	55
1	„	„	58	„	58
230	reported.				1,190
23					
207	punished—183 not punished.				

Prisoners received during the year - - - -					149
15	of these prisoners were reported	once			15
13	„	„	twice		26
7	„	„	thrice		21
4	„	„	4 times		16
5	„	„	5	„	25
1	„	„	6	„	6
2	„	„	7	„	14
2	„	„	9	„	18
1	„	„	11	„	11
2	„	„	14	„	28
1	„	„	19	„	19
53	reported				199
17					
36	punished—113 not punished.				
243	„ —296 „				
		Total	-	-	539

Superintendent's Report.

RETURN showing the AGE, SENTENCE, STATE of EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of CONVICTS received in the Year 1864.

Received in 1864.	
17 years and upwards.	149
Under 17 years.	—

AGES.	
Adults.	
17 years and under 21.	16
21 years and under 30.	65
30 years and upwards.	68
Juveniles.	
Under 12 Years.	—
12 years and under 14.	—
14 years and under 17.	—

SENTENCES.	
Adults.	
3 years.	51
4 years.	45
5 years.	20
6 years.	17
7 years.	10
8 years.	1
10 years.	5
14 transported.	1
Life, Penal.	1
Juveniles.	
3 years.	—
4 years	—
5 years.	—
6 years.	—
7 years.	—
8 years.	1
10 years.	—

STATE OF EDUCATION.	
Adults.	
Neither read nor write.	66
Can read only.	45
Both imperfectly.	37
Both well.	1
Juveniles.	
Neither read nor write.	—
Can read only.	—
Both imperfectly.	—
Both well.	—

RELIGION.	
Church of England.	—
Church of Rome.	149
Dissenters and others.	—
Jews.	—

STATEMENT of sundry GARMENTS, STORES, &c., made in the Manufacturing Department, from 1st January to 31st December 1864.

Superintendent's Report.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE MADE.	Quantity.	Value of Labour.		
		£	s.	d.
NEEDLE WOMEN :—				
Uniform bonnets, lined and trimmed	87	1	1	9
„ „ lined	110	0	9	2
„ dresses made	84	14	14	0
„ skirts „	2	0	3	0
„ jackets „	8	0	12	0
„ mantles „	13	0	19	6
„ caps „	13	0	3	3
„ aprons „	2	0	0	2
„ dresses repaired	59	4	8	6
„ jackets „	7	0	5	3
„ mantles „	1	0	0	9
„ caps „	2	0	0	2
Establishment drab cloaks	64	1	12	0
„ blue serge jackets	339	9	17	9
„ „ „ skirts	247	6	3	6
„ brown serge jackets	529	15	8	7
„ „ „ skirts	628	15	14	0
„ blue cotton jackets	806	23	10	2
„ „ „ skirts	643	16	1	6
„ „ print dresses	338	16	18	0
„ flannel petticoats	170	2	16	8
„ cotton shifts	387	6	9	0
„ flannel „	593	9	17	8
„ window blinds, holland	28	0	4	8
„ „ „ muslin	2	0	0	2
„ flannel drawers, men's	1,593	33	3	9
„ „ „ women's	844	17	11	8
„ white neckerchiefs	448	1	8	0
„ neckerchiefs, women's	1,068	3	6	9
„ „ men's	3,365	10	10	3¾
„ R.S. handkerchiefs	-	7	7	4½
„ infirmary night gowns	100	1	13	4
„ day caps	948	11	17	0
„ night caps	221	0	18	5
„ stays	528	17	12	0
„ R.S. cotton shirts	6,141	102	7	0
„ „ flannel „	2,769	46	3	0
„ blue check aprons	1,362	5	13	6
„ white aprons	504	2	2	0
„ carpenters' aprons	12	0	1	0
„ soft shoes	31	0	15	6
„ bed hangings, officers'	8	0	12	0
„ hand towels	924	2	17	9
„ serge jackets, children's	16	0	9	4
„ pinafores „	27	0	2	3
„ linsey petticoats „	28	0	4	8

Superintendent's Report.

Statement of sundry Garments, Stores, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Article made.	Quantity.	Value of Labour. £	s.	d.
Needle Women (*cont.*) :—				
Establishment flannel „ „ - -	8	0	1	4
„ cotton shirts „ - -	18	0	1	6
„ print frocks „ - -	18	0	9	0
„ print hoods, children's -	9	0	2	3
„ pillow ticks „ - -	6	0	0	6
„ „ slips, officers' - -	90	0	7	6
„ „ „ prisoners' -	127	0	10	7
„ „ „ infirmary -	181	0	15	1
„ sheets, officers' - -	46	0	7	8
„ „ prisoners' - -	947	7	17	9
„ „ infirmary - -	100	0	16	8
„ bed quilts „ - -	13	0	2	2
„ web girths - - -	210	0	17	6
„ dusters - - -	75	0	4	8¼
„ duck trousers, officers' -	9	0	13	6
„ „ waistcoats „ -	9	0	9	0
„ „ jackets „ -	9	0	13	6
„ drab trousers, boys' -	124	4	2	8
„ „ waistcoats „ -	26	0	10	10
Liberty bonnets, trimmed - -	74	0	18	6
„ black twill petticoats - -	149	2	9	8
„ flannel „ - - -	295	4	18	4
„ cotton shifts - - -	336	5	12	0
„ flannel „ - - -	225	3	15	0
„ aprons „ - - -	161	0	13	5
„ flannel drawers, men's - -	707	14	14	7
„ „ „ women's - -	259	5	7	11
„ neckerchiefs, men's - -	2,470	7	14	4½
„ „ women's - -	10	0	0	7½
„ handkerchiefs, men's - -	2,210	6	18	1½
„ „ women's - -	164	0	10	3
„ white shirts - - - -	1,681	42	0	6
„ striped „ - - -	185	4	12	6
„ flannel „ - - -	734	12	4	8
„ tweed trousers, boys' - -	9	0	6	0
„ „ vests „ - -	24	1	4	0
„ night gowns - - -	2	0	0	8
„ stays - - - -	71	2	19	2
„ flannel sleeves - - -	2	0	0	2
„ „ belts - - -	14	0	1	2
„ bonnets, children's - - -	1	0	0	4
„ pinafores „ - - -	2	0	0	2
„ socks „ - - -	2	0	0	8
„ frocks „ - - -	2	0	1	0
„ petticoats „ - - -	6	0	3	0
„ stays „ - - -	1	0	0	6
„ shifts „ - - -	2	0	0	2
„ night gowns „ - - -	2	0	0	6
Shirts for a city house - - -	7,869	103	18	3¾

Statement of sundry Garments, Stores, &c.—*continued.*

Superintendent's Report.

Description of Article made.	Quantity.	Value of Labour. £	s.	d.
Knitters :—				
Stockings, men's	5,385	224	7	6
„ women's	2,352½	78	8	4
Socks	17	0	7	1
Stockings refooted	698	11	12	8
Laundry :—				
Articles washed	312,418	199	10	0
Sundries :—				
Repairs, &c.		113	14	10¼
Total £		1,282	18	2

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Parkhurst Convict Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1865.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,236	2	2
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	2,585	1	11
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	439	1	9
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	696	1	9
Uniforms for officers and servants	115	15	9
Victualling prisoners	3,434	15	0
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	1,359	19	4
Bedding for prisoners	70	12	8
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	67	16	1
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	69	3	11
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	496	17	6
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	394	15	4
Furniture and fittings	180	3	1
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	26	16	2
Fuel and light for general purposes	974	12	8
Buildings and ordinary repairs	992	16	10
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	193	15	4
Brushes, brooms, and mops	43	15	10
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	4	4	6
Various small disbursements	580	19	7
Rent, rates, and taxes	54	0	3
Total	15,017	7	5
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts, and value of productive labour	1,569	6	9
Net expenditure	£13,448	0	8

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January 9th*, 1865.

I HAVE the honour of submitting to you my annual report for 1864.

On the 1st of January there were in the prison 185 boys. During the first quarter they were all removed as follows, so that the prison might be occupied by female convicts only :

32 on expiration of their sentences.
7 liberated by licence.
24 pardoned.
1 died.
43 sent to the county prisons from whence they came.
78 transferred to Dartmoor prison.

185

The number of female prisoners on the 1st of January was 390 ; during the year the total number was 539 ; the number present at the close was 376.

The conduct of the prisoners has been in general satisfactory, with the exception of a certain class of the probationary ward, who have been very depraved characters, and therefore most rebellious against the restraint under which they are necessarily placed on entering upon their probation. These have manifested a most refractory spirit, especially when placed in the punishment cells ; but time, and the salutary discipline of the prison, generally bring them to a better state of mind.

There has been no general insubordination in the prison during the year. In the upper prison, to which the prisoners are transferred from the probationary ward, and in the general ward, the conduct of the prisoners has been, with some exceptions, very satisfactory. This class of criminals is of a very excitable temperament, so that very little stirs up their angry feelings, they then commit themselves, and get into trouble, but very soon manifest much regret for suffering their tempers to have had the mastery over them.

In reference to the moral and religious state of the prisoners I can report only of those under my spiritual charge. A prison is not the place to form a correct estimate of the religious state of every prisoner's mind ; some may be restrained from making a profession, through fear of the taunts of their fellow prisoners ; others may be tempted to make a profession which they do not feel, in order to obtain favour with those placed in authority over them ; still there are some to be found of whose sincerity we dare not doubt ; others there are who feel deeply the degraded and deplorable condition to which they have brought themselves, and bitterly mourn over the past ; but a dark cloud of despair hangs over their minds ; they feel, with reference to the future, that they are friendless, homeless, and hopeless ; that they are outcasts from society, despised by all, pitied by none. These are difficulties with which every chaplain of a prison has to contend. Were it in our power to hold out to them the certain prospect of employment for all who are disposed to follow an industrious life, and forsake the paths of the destroyer, our ministrations would have a more beneficial effect, and we might hope well of the majority of this

unfortunate and much to be pitied class of criminals ; and now that the outlets for our convicts from this country are stopped, there is the more urgent necessity for some effort to be made whereby employment may be found for prisoners on their discharge who may wish to live an honest and respectable life ; otherwise we must expect that crime will increase, as these tributary streams which issue yearly from our prisons swell the torrent of licentiousness and vice that is overspreading the land. Surely in this Christian and philanthrophic country there are not wanting those who will be ready to come forward to devise and carry out such plans as will meet the necessities of our discharged prisoners, especially of the female class, to save them from further degradation and misery, and perhaps from the far more dreadful misery of that prison into which the wicked shall be cast, and from whence there is no discharge. Unless something of this kind is done, I fear our labours must be, to a great extent, unsuccessful. Chaplain's Report.

The means of religious instruction available to the prisoners are two services on Sundays, and a sermon preached at each ; prayers in the upper and lower prisons daily, occupying from 20 to 40 minutes. When a lecture is given, of which there are four in the week, the service lasts 40 minutes. Nothing can exceed the order and attention of the prisoners on those occasions. I do not believe there has been one report during the year for disorderly or disrespectful conduct at any of those services.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered four times a year, but last year it was unavoidably omitted at Christmas in consequence of my illness.

The candidates, who give in their names some time previously, are first seen by the lady scripture reader, who gives them instruction ; they are then seen by the chaplain, who converses with them, and determines as to their being admitted to partake of that holy ordinance. None are admitted of whose sincerity we are not fully satisfied ; and I am happy in being able to state that their subsequent as well as previous conduct has invariably corresponded with their profession. The average attendance is about 17.

The prisoners under my spiritual care are constantly visited by me in their cells. My visits they seem to appreciate very much. By this means I gain great influence over them. It gives me an opportunity of entering into each prisoner's case, and giving them instruction and advice, according as each one requires it. I consider it a great aid to my public ministrations.

The lady scripture reader is unremitting in her attention to the prisoners. She daily visits from cell to cell ; reads, converses, and, when necessary, prays with each prisoner ; occasionally she reads aloud in the ward, especially on wet days, from some useful and entertaining book, while the prisoners are sitting at their cell doors, knitting, or doing other needle work. They appreciate this very much. She also daily visits the infirmary ; reads and prays in the wards ; keeps a journal, which is read once a week by the chaplain, in which she enters any case of importance, necessary for the chaplain's information.

The sick are regularly visited by the chaplain, also all prisoners under punishment within his department. School instruction is daily given every afternoon in the probationary ward, from cell to cell, except on Saturdays, when it is given in the morning. The chaplain daily visits these cells during school hours, to see that the prisoners are attentive, and to examine them from time to time, in order to ascertain what progress they are making. In this ward the improvement is

Chaplain's Report.

slow, but there is a great willingness with all to give satisfaction. They are taught reading, writing on slates, and where they are sufficiently advanced they are instructed in the simple rules of arithmetic.

In the association wards in the upper prison they are taught in classes. Each class receives instruction once a week ; an hour and 40 minutes is given to each. They are taught reading, writing in copybooks, the simple and compound rules of arithmetic. The progress of the prisoners in these classes is very satisfactory, considering the difficulties we have to contend with, especially with those much advanced in years. In the writing the improvement is very great, with very few exceptions. I visit these classes daily between 9·30 a.m. and 12·45. They require constant counsel and encouragement to keep them in a progressive state, and I am happy to be able to say that they all listen to my advice with great attention, and seldom fail to follow it. No reports from the school during the year.

The schoolmistresses, three in number, are very zealous and persevering in their efforts to advance their classes. One of them is generally occupied in changing the library books ; once a fortnight each prisoner has her book changed. Her time is also much engaged in writing letters for those prisoners who cannot write. We have 395 volumes in our library, which keeps us supplied. They are in tolerably good repair.

It is very gratifying to me to labour amongst this class of criminals ; they are so respectful, and manifest such a readiness to listen to and follow the advice I give them from time to time. I earnestly hope and pray that the Lord's blessing may rest on all who labour in this good work, and that great results may follow to the glory and praise of God, in the temporal and eternal welfare of all those placed under our charge.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN J. SPEAR,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, Jannary 9, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to submit the annexed infirmary report for the past year.

The daily average number of convicts amounts to 379, while 539 represents the total number throughout the year. The admissions into the infirmary amount to 434, and the casual sick to 6,842, during that period, while the daily average of both comes to 17 and 18 respectively. Two cases only terminated fatally ; an average of a half per cent.

The year 1864 will long be remembered for its unhealthiness. The unusual dryness of the summer undoubtedly contributed to this result. Among the families of the establishment, fevers of a formidable type made their appearance ; nor is it surprising that this should be the case, when the very defective state of the drains in connexion with the prison is taken into account. The fevers were of that peculiar typhoid character which clearly pointed to malarious influences as their origin and cause, while diseases generally assumed a typhoid type requiring support. So long as our drainage remains in its present defective state, sickness, more or less severe, is to be apprehended on the return of warm weather ; and should an epidemic break out within the prison walls it would doubtless prove most formidable. The want of water, too, felt most when most needed, was the cause of much sickness as well as inconvenience, the women frequently not having sufficient for washing purposes during the summer, and to this may fairly be attributed many of the ailments of the complaining sick. The plan adopted of employing a certain number of women in a garden class has been productive of much good. Many have been restored to health by this means, and the relief from the close cells has been felt to be a boon.

Thirty-seven of the officers have been placed on the sick list, while many more have been under treatment, though capable of performing duty. Their diseases were chiefly of the zymotic type.

My thanks are due to principal infirmary matron, Mrs. Tucker, and those who have acted with her, for the manner in which my instructions have been carried out, and for the order and cleanliness of the infirmary wards.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY ROOME, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Female Convict Prison at Parkhurst, for the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 539.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1863.
1. Zymotic Diseases.					
Scarlatina	1	—	1	—	—
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	5	5	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	17	15	1	1
Influenza and Catarrh	1	37	37	—	1
Febricula	1	8	9	—	—
Purpura	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—
Gonorrhœa	1	6	7	—	—
Syphilis	1	1	2	—	—
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat.					
Anasarca	—	1	1	—	—
Abscess	—	15	13	—	2
Ulcer	1	8	8	—	1
Cancer	—	2	2	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	8	8	—	—
3. Tubercular Diseases.					
Scrofula	—	16	16	—	—
Phthisis	—	2	—	1	1
Hæmoptysis	—	1	—	—	1
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.					
Cephalitis	1	—	1	—	—
Hysteria	—	10	10	—	—
Dementia	—	2	1	—	1
Neuralgia	—	16	15	—	1
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation.					
Palpitatio	—	7	7	—	—
Syncope	—	3	3	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	1	21	22	—	—
6. Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.					
Bronchitis	2	8	9	—	1
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.					
Gastritis	—	3	3	—	—
Dyspepsia	2	81	81	—	1
Obstipation	—	16	16	—	—
Colic	—	3	3	—	—
Hepatitis	—	1	1	—	—
Icterus	—	1	1	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	13	13	—	—
Vermes	—	2	2	—	—
Fistula in Ano	—	1	1	—	—

Infirmary Report of Convict Prison at Parkhurst—*cont.*

Medical Officer's Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1863.
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.					
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	—	2	1	—	1
9. Diseases of Female Organs of Generation.					
Menorrhagia	—	11	11	—	—
Leucorrhœa	1	2	3	—	—
Prolapsus Uteri	—	5	5	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	5	5	—	—
10. Diseases of Joints and Bones.					
Muscular Rheumatism	—	41	37	—	4
Diseases of Bones	—	8	8	—	—
„ Joints	—	2	2	—	—
11. Diseases of the Integumentary System.					
Urticaria	—	2	2	—	—
Eczema	—	1	1	—	—
Porrigo	—	1	1	—	—
12. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.					
Ophthalmia	—	12	10	—	2
Otalgia	—	1	1	—	—
Polypus of the Nose	—	1	1	—	—
13. Accidents and Injuries.					
Contusions	—	2	2	—	—
Sprains	—	1	1	—	—
Fractures	—	1	1	—	—
Burns and Scalds	—	2	2	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	—	1	1	—	—
14. Feigned Diseases.					
Observation	—	1	1	—	—
Malingering	—	15	15	—	—
Total	13	431	426	2	19

BRIXTON PRISON.

I.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, January* 1865.

IN accordance with the rules, I beg to forward my report of this prison for the past year.

Conduct of the Officers.

The discipline of this prison has been firmly maintained by the officers. The zeal und experience of the senior officers have been especially serviceable to those who have lately joined, and the conduct of the whole body has been in all respects satisfactory.

The conduct of the male officers has been steady and respectable; they have also been efficient in their duties. The conduct of the night watchman, Thomas Roberts, forms an exception; he suddenly left his duties from very bad motives, although unconnected with the service.

The deputy superintendent was promoted to Fulham in May; her place has been ably supplied by Miss Pugh.

Treatment of the Prisoners.

The prisoners have been treated in strict accordance with the rules laid down by the Secretary of State, yet with much individual distinction of character as regards their conduct and habits. The great effort has been to carry out the general punishment of penal servitude, and yet to civilize them, by encouraging contrition, order, industry, and obedience to authority, as well as gentleness and forbearance with each other, some female convicts being very prone to quarrel and even fight for trifling causes.

The misconducted have been firmly dealt with, and punishment awarded according to the rules laid down for my guidance. Where contrition has been expressed, opportunity has been given to test its reality, in some cases with successful result, but in others the sad want of self control has occasioned that contrition to be short lived.

The state of the infirmary has been highly satisfactory; the sick well cared for, and good discipline maintained.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

The prisoners as a body have been amenable to the discipline; orderly, industrious, and respectful to the officers. Some changes which have been trying to them they have borne with absolute submission to the authorities.

The conduct of a few prisoners in the probation class has been highly refractory. Most of them were young, and strengthened each other in a determination to persevere in insubordinate conduct which no punishment could subdue altogether for a short time.

It is to be regretted that by dint of shouting they are able to communicate with each other in the refractory cells, and thus to combine their evil example and influence. 22 have been after a time removed to the penal-class at Millbank. In the course of the year 563 prisoners have never incurred a report; 358 have been reported.

The total number of reports has been 1313, being an increase of 417 over last year.

Remission of sentence is still eagerly craved by the prisoners. It is only a few utterly forlorn, hopeless women, dreading the small chance that awaits them of honest employment upon discharge, who are indifferent to it, or the few reckless refractory. Superintendent's Report.

Employment of the Prisoners.

The prisoners have been employed as heretofore in needlework, washing, bonnet making, and knitting ; a few prisoners have been employed in cooking, and a few as cleaners. The prisoners do not shrink from work, bnt on the contrary become restless and depressed if unemployed.

Special Service Class.

Prisoners in the first class whose industry and conduct have been commendable, are appointed to this class ; nine in number, for a period of not less than one month prior to discharge. They are employed as messengers and cleaners in the prison, but are in all other respects subject to the ordinary discipline. For a single report for misconduct they are degraded from the class ; no such instance has occurred this year.

Use and Abuses.

I have nothing to report under this head ; none have existed.

Escapes.

No instance has ever occurred of an attempt to escape from this prison.

General Remarks.

The benefit arising to this prison from the "Discharged Prisoners Aid Society" is very considerable ; it forms a link of hope to the prisoner between the prison and the world, by which she is enabled to trust to a possibility of earning her living in an honest manner, and freeing herself from former associates and temptations to crime. We are greatly indebted to the society, who have received 12 of our prisoners during the year.

Lady Visitors.

Miss Frazer continues to render the prisoners important service by her benevolent visits, also by assisting, on their discharge, such prisoners as express a desire to make an effort to lead reformed lives, kindly recommending them to the "Elizabeth Fry Refuge." Mrs. Classon has lately offered her kind services with the same end in view, which have been sanctioned. Two other ladies, equally judicious would be an advantage as visitors, if they can be met with.

Daily visits by scripture readers have been made by the same two ladies as formerly, who, by kindness tempered with good judgment, have exercised a reformatory influence over the prisoners.

State and Condition of the Buildings.

In the laundry a great improvement has been effected by the erection of two sets of iron drying-horses, ten in each division. This will prevent the possibility of fire in case the flues become over heated.

Two additional exercising yards for the prisoners have been formed, and are found to be of great service in carrying out the discipline of the prison.

Superintendent's Report.

The interior of the prison throughout has been coloured and whitewashed.

The repairs have been properly and regularly attended to, and the buildings, exercising yards, and shrubberies are in good condition and proper order.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of this prison have, to the best of my belief, been complied with, except in cases which have been brought under the notice of the director.

The increase in the number of reports is in consequence of our having had so many more prisoners in the probation and third classes.

With much regret at losing the able and ever ready assistance of our kind considerate director, Captain O'Brien,

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
EMMA M. MARTIN,
Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above establishment between the 1st January 1864 and 31st December 1864.

On the 1st January 1864 :—			
The number of convicts in Brixton prison - - -			584
Received during the year from—			
Convict prisons—			
Millbank - - - - - -			337
			921
Disposed of during the year, by—			
Transfers to Convict prisons—			
Millbank - - - - -	22		
Parkhurst - - - - -	10		
Fulham - - - - -	65		
			97
Removals—			
Lunatic asylums - - - -	5		
Horsemonger Lane Gaol - - -	1		
			6
Discharged on licence - - - - -			172
Do. on medical grounds - - -			2
Do. sentence expired - - - -			22
Deaths - - - - - -			18
Numbers remaining 31st December 1864 - -			604
			921

Superintendent's Report.

Return of Prisoners Reported at Brixton Prison for the Year 1864.

Prisoners Reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.	Prisoners Reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.
Once -	158	158	16 „ -	1	16
Twice -	55	110	17 „ -	5	85
Thrice -	32	96	18 „ -	1	18
4 times -	38	152	19 „ -	1	19
5 „ -	14	70	20 „ -	1	20
6 „ -	7	42	25 „ -	1	25
7 „ -	5	35	27 „ -	1	27
8 „ -	3	24	38 „ -	1	38
9 „ -	8	72			
10 „ -	4	40		358	1,313
11 „ -	10	110	Not reported	563	
12 „ -	6	72			
13 „ -	3	39	Total Prisoners	921	
14 „ -	—	—			
15 „ -	3	45			

Return of Prisoners Punished at Brixton Prison for the Year 1864.

Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.	Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once -	122	122	10 times - -	2	20
Twice -	42	84	11 „ -	2	22
Thrice -	28	84			
4 times -	17	68		247	618
5 „ -	14	70	Not punished	674	
6 „ -	6	36			
7 „ -	4	28	Total Prisoners	921	
8 „ -	6	48			
9 „ -	4	36			

Return of Punishments of Female Convicts in Brixton Prison during the Year 1864.

Nature of Punishment.	Less than One Day.	Number of Days.								Total.
		1	2	3	7	10	14	21	28	
In Handcuffs - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Strait Waistcoat - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refractory cell: Full rations - -	—	18	27	33	—	—	2	—	61	141
Refractory cell: Bread and water -	—	51	29	87	—	—	—	—	—	167
Refractory cell: Do. on alternate days	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	17	23
Refractory cell: Indian meal diet -	—	—	—	—	3	3	13	4	64	87
On bread and water diet - -	—	19	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	24
Deprived of a meal or part of a meal	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176
Total - -	176	88	64	121	3	3	16	5	142	618

Superintendent's Report.

Statement of Establishment Work performed at Brixton Prison from the 1st January to the 31st December 1864.

No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.	No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.
1	Cotton shirts	4*d.*	4,983	26	Towels	1*d.*	2,307
2	Flannel shifts	3*d.*	532	27	Night caps	1*d.*	100
3	Cotton do.	3*d.*	1,147	28	Pillow cases	1*d.*	50
4	Flannel drawers	3*d.*	2,441	29	Badges	½*d.*	410
5	Aprons	1*d.*	1,135	30	Linsey petticoats	2*d.*	786
6	Liberty bonnets	6*d.*	125	31	Kit bags	1*d.*	321
7	Articles marked	1*d.*	1,971	32	Laundry frocks	4*d.*	127
8	Day caps	2*d.*	969	33	Cover for pulpit &c.	1*s.*	1
9	Serge jackets	4*d.*	728	34	Night jackets, Infirmary	2*d.*	50
10	„ skirts	2*d.*	814	35	Children's clothing	1*d.* to 4*d.*	15
11	Flannel petticoats	2*d.*	496	36	Repairing Est. clothing	—	
12	Letter bags	1*d.*	86	1	Officers' uniform dresses	1*s.* 6*d.*	61
13	Towels altered	½*d.*	482	2	do. jackets	1*s.*	67
14	Black stuff petticoats	2*d.*	224	3	do. skirts	6*d.*	61
15	Stays	8*d.*	181	4	do. bonnets	6*d.*	124
16	Handkerchiefs	½*d.*	1,930	5	do. cloaks	2*s.*	8
17	Lib. cot. dresses	1*s.*	287	6	Repairs	3*d.* to 1*s.*	4
18	Neckerchiefs	½*d.*	478		Washing for—		
19	Bed furniture	2*s.* 6*d.*	5		Establishment and Officers	6*d.* per Score.	Scores. 17,418
20	Serge shoes	4*d.*	35		Millbank		17,170
21	Sheets	2*d.*	311		Pentonville		8,498
22	Bonnets	6*d.*	137		Private parties	6*d.* per dozen.	3,213 Dozen.
23	Window blinds	1*d.*	30				
24	Flannel shirts	3*d.*	2,705				
25	Pudding bags	½*d.*	20				

Statement of Private Work performed at Brixton Prison from the 1st January to the 31st December 1864.

No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.	No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.
1	Shirts	2½*d.* to 6*d.*	26,641	26	Hose	8*d.*	16
2	Frocks	3*d.* to 6*d.*	31	27	Night caps	1*d.*	18
3	Jackets	3*d.* to 1*s.*	150	28	Handkerchiefs	½*d.* to 1*d.*	13
4	Petticoats	2*d.* to 6*d.*	60	29	Napkins	½*d.* to 1*d.*	12
5	Dresses	6*d.* to 2*s.*	118	30	Baby shoes	1*d.*	12
6	Skirts	3*d.* to 1*s.*	47	31	Chair covers	2*d.*	12
7	Drawers	3*d.*	222	32	Carpets	1*s.*	4
8	Strips of embroidery	Various	48	33	Sofa covers	1*s.*	1
9	Surplices	2*s.* 6*d.*	1	34	Mattress	2*d.*	1
10	Repairs	Various	581	35	Crochet work	3*d.*	1
11	Alterations	1*d.*	3	36	Stays, pairs of	8*d.*	2
12	Caps	2*d.*	2	37	Sleeves	1*d.*	4
13	Aprons	1*d.*	2	38	Bonnets trimmed	6*d.*	1
14	Crinolines	1*d.* to 3*d.*	12	39	Bolsters	1*d.*	125
15	Flannel vests	2*d.*	114	40	Palliasses	2*d.*	263
16	Collars and cuffs	½*d.* to 1*d.*	95	41	Dress braided	6*d.*	1
17	Night dresses	3*d.* to 6*d.*	51	42	Cravats	½*d.*	6
18	Chemises	2*d.* to 6*d.*	131	43	Child's skirt & cape	6*d.*	1
19	Duck frocks	3*d.*	804	44	Dressing gowns	2*s.*	2
20	Pillow cases	1*d.*	889	45	Sheets	2*d.*	23
21	Dress body	4*d.*	47	46	Towels	½*d.*	80
22	Waistcoats	6*d.*	2	47	Coat remade	1*s.*	1
23	Trousers	6*d.* to 1*s.*	4	48	Tablecloths	1*d.*	6
24	Petticoat bodies	3*d.*	8	49	Tray	1*d.*	3
25	Cushions re-stuffed	1*s.*	1	50	Cloak	4*d.*	2

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Brixton Convict Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1865.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,370	6	8
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	2,301	17	3
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	674	2	6
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	565	1	4
Uniforms for officers and servants	186	1	10
Victualling prisoners	3,805	5	6
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	1,434	17	9
Bedding for prisoners	195	16	10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	114	1	3
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	224	7	11
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	679	1	2
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	656	18	11
Furniture and fittings	204	3	11
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	107	12	2
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,155	15	3
Buildings and ordinary repairs	687	14	7
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	515	6	3
Brushes, brooms, and mops	19	10	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	33	16	6
Various small disbursements	526	0	7
Rent, rates, and taxes	259	14	9
Total	16,717	12	11
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts, and value of productive labour	1,093	7	9
Net expenditure	£15,624	5	2

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

Female Convict Prison, Brixton, Surrey,
December 31, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

As I believe it is still your wish that the annual report should be concise, I shall endeavour as briefly as possible to submit for your consideration such particulars as by the regulations I am required to supply.

The religious and moral condition of the prisoners has not materially varied, and the means used for their improvement have not varied either. In my department there have been no changes, and the duties have been discharged as usual. The week day and Sunday services have been regularly celebrated in the house of God. The Lord's Supper has been administered four times during the year.*

* The number of communicants has been rather less than in former years, which was to be expected, as the prisoners used to remain in Millbank until they had attained their standing in the second class, but they are now removed to Brixton to finish their probation, and frequently after they have been only a few weeks convicted. I felt it right, therefore, not to admit women to the Lord's Supper until they had time for consideration and opportunities for instruction.

Chaplain's Report.

The Bishop of Winchester paid his annual visit, and confirmed 42 prisoners in the prison chapel on the 17th of May. Catechetical instruction has been given on Saturday mornings, and frequently on Sundays in the afternoon. Those only who wish to come are present on such occasions; still the numbers who attend are very considerable. I seldom omit visiting the refractory prisoners daily. In case of my absence one of the lady scripture readers visits for me.

The schools are visited constantly. I make it a point to go through all parts of the prison every week, and to see the prisoners as much as possible individually,—in their cells, or at exercise or school. I address a few words of counsel and caution to the women on their first reception into the prison, and also on their discharge from prison.*

The lady scripture readers have greatly assisted me in my labours, and they have been most diligent, judicious, and successful in their efforts. The schoolmistresses and my clerk have been diligent and persevering in their respective duties. The anxiety of the schoolmistresses to benefit the women has been repaid by the progress which many have made in the schools. The difficulties in reference to education have increased, because the prisoners are removed to this prison so soon, instead of remaining at Millbank, as formerly, for nearly ten months. Female convicts are very ignorant, and the more ignorant people are the less do they value instruction. (See appendix A.)

The infirmary has been regularly visited daily by myself, and by the lady scripture readers; it is satisfactory to know how well the sick are cared for in every way. An addition has been made to the number of books in the library, and in the Appendix (B.) I have given a list of books for use in the schools; the new hymn book is very suitable, and it is a great advantage to have it bound up with the prayer book.†

It is with thankfulness I record, that although important changes have been made in the diet, and other matters during the year, yet everything has been quietly submitted to, and the general routine of discipline has been carried out as usual.

The best mode of dealing with refractory prisoners seems the great difficulty. It is true the number of such women is not large, and the cells are for the most part occupied by the same women repeatedly punished for fresh offences. If such women could be isolated from others, and cells so constructed that the prisoners could not hear each other speak, or know anything that is going on, and if they felt there was no hope of removal to another prison, I think the refractory class would still be reduced.

The lady visitors have kindly continued their labours, and have ever shown themselves most ready to assist those who are about to be released from prison.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society pursues its useful labours, and its secretary is always ready to attend to any request which is made to him in reference to the disposal of prisoners on their discharge from prison. In the midst of discouragements there are bright spots here and there, to relieve the gloom. Some instances have come to my knowledge during the year which clearly prove that all the labour is not lost, and that God's word will not return to him void; the fallen have been rescued, and the benevolent design of the Government has

* In my visits to the prisoners individually on their reception, I try to ascertain a few particulars respecting their educational state, and the causes of their criminal course. I still find them very ignorant, and the causes of crime are pretty much the same as those specified in former years; drunkenness, bad company, running away from home, and almost universal neglect of public worship.

† The Canterbury Hymnal, by the Rev. R. H. Baynes, M.A., perpetual curate of Holy Trinity Church, Maidstone.

been answered in the reformation of some, and in a real change in others.* Chaplain's Report.

It will be found on inquiry that in this month there were only 1,359 female convicts in England. This number is not large, considering the difficulties that discharged female convicts have to contend with, and taking into account that the population has increased two millions in ten years, and that the *female* is greatly in excess of the *male* population. If we compare this number with the number of female convicts in the three years preceding the cessation of transportation, we shall find some ground for encouragement, and a good reason to assert, that the convict system has worked far better than many are disposed to admit.

In the three years preceding 1853, when this prison was first occupied, there had been 1,443 women in the convict prison; they were disposed of as specified in the note below.†

If those women had been sentenced to penal servitude they would, with few exceptions, have been in prison in this country in December 1852. Their sentences could not have expired in three years, as the women were sent to Van Diemen's Land *very shortly after their conviction.*

Is it not remarkable that with a great increase of population, and with a larger number of women in the country than men, and no outlet for criminal women in the colonies, we have fewer female convicts in England in 1864 than there would have been in prison in 1852 (just 12 years ago) if they had not been removed from the country by transportation, nor should it be forgotten that great numbers have been released at home during that period? If the number of re-convictions has rather increased, yet if the total number of convict women has not increased we may safely conclude that the *criminal* class has not increased. I feel thankful that the women are not required to report themselves constantly to the police, although I confess I feel pained at the way in which they are obliged to do so in the first instance, nor can I forbear directing your attention to the subject. About 17 or 18 policemen assemble here on the first Wednesday in every month, to inspect the women to be released from this prison in the metropolitan district. The unhappy women who by good conduct and industry have gained a remission of a portion of their sentences are obliged to appear

* The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has obtained situations for a good many prisoners, and some have given great satisfaction to their employers. I am glad the society does not collect many discharged prisoners together, but sends only a few at a time to a respectable lodging house. The more prisoners can be separated from each other when they are set at liberty the better.

† ——	Died.	Pardoned.	Bethlehem Hospital.	Refuges.	Transported.
Number of female convicts in the prison.					
January 1st, 1850 - - - 138					
Received during 1850 - - 406	4	5	—	—	360
" " 1851 - - 459	3	10	1	1	432
" " 1852 - - 440	2	12	—	—	439
					—1,231
					Refuge - - - 1
					Bethlehem - - 1
					Pardoned - - 27
					Died - - - 9
					In confinement, 31st Dec. 1852 174
Tot - -					1,443

T

Chaplain's Report.

individually before all these men, and each woman has every peculiarity in her personal appearance noted down and commented upon. To say the least of it, it is not calculated to make a woman more modest or retiring in her conduct. I have pitied the women, observing their *distress* and *indignation* at being subjected to such an ordeal.

I cannot omit to express my regret at the retirement of Captain O'Brien from the office of director of this prison. I gratefully acknowledge the kind consideration and support which I have always received from him in my department, and at the same time I beg to thank those who have been associated with him for the assistance which I have always received in carrying out my work.

Lengthened experience has confirmed me in the conviction that the only remedy for fallen men, whether *bond* or *free*, is the Gospel of Christ, and that the law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul. Neither education nor the best system of discipline, apart from religion, can ever produce any satisfactory results. In dependance upon the Divine blessing, it is my wish to persevere in the same course which I have been permitted to pursue for nearly 18 years in this particular work, remembering the Divine command, "Sow thy seed in the morning, and "in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not whether "shall prosper either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike "good."

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HENRY MORAN, A.B.,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX (A.)

EDUCATIONAL STATE of 337 prisoners at the time of their reception during the year 1864.

Good.	Tolerable.	Very Little.	None.
65	150	65	57

Numbers improved of those who have left the prison during 1864.

Good.	Reading only.	Writing only.	Tolerable in both.	Too dull to learn.	Remained the same. Could read and write.
86	39	14	123	16	39

Numbers improved of the 236 prisoners still remaining in the prison of those received during the first 10 months of the year 1864. (A return for only 10 months is given, as it is impossible to speak of those received during the last two months of the year.) Chaplain's Report.

Good.	Reading only.	Writing only.	Tolerable in both.	Too dull to learn.	Remained the same. Could read and write.
36	18	39	65	13	65

Many of those prisoners received in 1863, and who are now in the prison, have much improved, but the numbers are not stated, as this return is confined to the year 1864.

Appendix (B.)

Books for use in the School.

Holy Bible.
School History of England.
Reading Book for the use of Female Schools.
Fifth Book of Lessons.
Fourth do. do.
Third do. do.
Second do. do.
First do. do.
Supplement to the Fourth Book of Lessons.
Seqnel No. 1 to the Second do. do.
Sequel No. 2 to do. do. do.
First Book of Arithmetic.
} Published by direction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.
Lesson Book for Adults, parts 1 & 2.
The Circle of Knowledge, gradations 1, 2, & 3.
Stewart's Modern Geography.
Wilson's Catechism of do.
Wilson's do. of History of England.
Do. do. of Modern History.
The Universal Spelling Book.
Mavor's do. do.
Sullivan's "Spelling Book Superseded."
Johnson's Dictionary.
Pinnock's History of England made easy.
Wilson's Catechism of Astronomy.
The Senior Reader
The Junior do. No. 1.
do. do. No. 2.
} Nelson's School Series.
Maps of Europe, The World, England and Wales, and Palestine.
Number of books added to the library in 1864 - 225

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, January* 10, 1865.

THE medical report on the condition of the prisoners under confinement in this prison during 1864 will on the whole be favourable. The perpetual imprisonment which female convicts *of necessity* endure is, however, obviously unfavourable to health; it is, too, a circumstance of such serious importance, that it cannot be lost sight of in the management of prisoners under sentences of penal servitude.

On the 1st of January 1864 there were 584 prisoners in the prison, 72 of whom, or 12·3 per cent., were more or less impaired in health. On the 31st of December, there were 604 prisoners in confinement. Of this number, 58, or 9·6 per cent., were in impaired health. Of these, 41 were in bad or delicate health on conviction, and 17 have lost their health in prison.

337 convicts were received during the year, 20, or 5·9 per cent., of whom were in bad health.

The daily average number of sick under medical treatment in the infirmary was 36·5, or, calculating on the daily average number of prisoners for the year, 6·1 per cent.

18 deaths occurred, being at the rate of 19·5 per 1000, of the prison population.

A reference to and a few brief remarks on some of the diseases which ended in death, will at once show what we have most to fear medically, in a prison for females. Incidentally, too, it may be shown, why it is that the management of female convicts must differ somewhat from that of men.

Consumption (phthisis) was the cause of 10 out of the 18 deaths above named. This is a very large proportion. At this rate, out of every 100 deaths, 55·5 per cent. would be from phthisis, and out of every 1,000 female prisoners under sentence of penal servitude, 10·8 would die of the same disease.

The mortality from phthisis at all ages, in England and Wales, is out of every 100 deaths from all causes 11·8, and out of every 1,000 living 2·5.

Consumption is the most fruitful source of fatal disease amongst female convicts under long sentences. There have been in this prison during the last eleven years, 1854–64, the period during which the prison has been occupied by female convicts, 123 deaths from all causes. Of these, 51, or 41·4 per cent., were from phthisis.*

It must not be inferred from the foregoing statement that the whole of those prisoners became consumptive in prison. Very many of them, probably the majority, were affected with the disease on conviction; and it is of common occurrence for women labouring under this disease on reception, to require immediate admission to the infirmary.

The prisoners who mostly become consumptive in prison are young women under long sentences, and women who have long been in the incorrigible class. The former are generally under sentence for life; sentences that have been commuted from death. Elderly women under

* I find from the published reports that during the ten years 1854–63, out of 826 deaths that happened in the whole of the government prisons for male convicts, 333, or 40·3 per cent., were from consumption.

Medical Officer's Report.

sentence for life bear imprisonment for many years without serious impairment to health. The younger women more often break down, and become permanently invalided or die.

As to the penal class women, many of the unfortunate creatures die in prison, and others die soon after the expiration of their sentences. One of these women died last year of phthisis. The greater part of her prison life had been spent in the punishment cells, and at the time of her death she was in the 36th month of her sentence. During the last eleven years, many women of this class have died here, and in every instance but one consumption has been the cause of death.

No one intimately acquainted with the prison conduct of these incorrigible young women could venture on any excuse for them, or on an attempt to screen them from punishment. Yet I feel bound to call attention to two important facts in reference to them; their liability to death from consumption, as I have just before stated, and the peculiar irritability and almost morbid excitability attendant on the menstrual periods. I am anxious to be understood on the last-named circumstance, and therefore I beg leave distinctly to state that I do not consider this the sole cause of their bad conduct, but at the same time I am desirous of stating clearly that in the treatment of prisoners for prison offences, the condition of the women at the periods I have mentioned must not be forgotten or entirely ignored. And whilst in reference to these young women especially, there are I believe other causes for their vile conduct, yet undoubtedly many of their outbreaks occur at the periods stated. These remarks are also and equally applicable to women not of the incorrigible class, but who often incur prison reports. Indeed the peculiar health of women, and the impossibility of finding continued out-door employment during any part of their sentences, are circumstances which, as I have before said, must not be lost sight of; they constitute an important reality which bears directly and constantly on health; and it was to this I referred when in a previous part of this report, I ventured to state that the management of females must differ somewhat from the management of male prisoners.

I ought not perhaps to express an opinion in this report on the disposal of women under punishment for prison offences. I would however state briefly, that it is a question whether prison offences are not positively increased by locating women under punishment in one ward. Many women go to the refractory ward because a companion has preceded her there, and many others because they prefer idleness to steady discipline and work. If as many cells as are now in the refractory ward *could be scattered through the prison*, and at the same time so situated as to break up companionships and prevent communication, I am sure the number of serious reports would be lessened, because the punishment cells would then be dreaded.

One death happened in the year from typhus fever; the only death from fever that has occurred in this prison during the last eleven years.

Two prisoners died of aneurism. This disease occurs not unfrequently amongst female prisoners, and is I believe induced by a change in the coats of the large blood-vessels which is of syphilitic origin.

I need not enter into particulars on the other diseases which ended fatally. The cause of death in each case, will be seen on the accompanying table.

Pardoned on Medical Grounds.

Two prisoners have been released on licence on medical grounds. One of the women so released was suffering from consumption. At the time of her liberation she had but two months to complete her im-

Medical Officer's Report.

prisonment, and her discharge was procured to enable her to reach her home whilst she had strength to bear the fatigue of a journey. The second case was that of a woman who received an injury to one knee whilst at work on the pump in Millbank prison. She was removed to Middlesex Hospital, where she underwent amputation of the limb.

Insane Prisoners removed.

Five prisoners were removed to a lunatic asylum.

No. 1. Removed in January; Register 455. This case occurred towards the end of 1863. The particulars were given in my report for that year, but the order for her removal did not reach the prison until the commencement of the last year.

No. 2. Removed in March; Register 3238. This prisoner was weak-minded on reception. Her mental condition became worse during imprisonment, and she was so unsettled and troublesome as to render it necessary to transfer her to an asylum.

No. 3. Removed in September; Register 708. This was a re-convicted prisoner. During her former sentence she was insane, and underwent the greater part of that sentence in, and was released from Fisherton Asylum. On her re-admission here, there were indications of unsound mind. Her insanity soon became undoubted, and her violence was fearful. She was removed after being two months in this prison. The case of this prisoner affords a good illustration of the effects of a second sentence on a woman who had been insane during a former sentence. Whatever be the condition of mind on re-conviction, it is unsafe to submit such a prisoner a second time to the ordinary routine and discipline of the prison. Careful watching is always necessary, but even with that the result generally is a second attack of insanity.

No. 4. Removed in November; Register 753. This woman was demented on reception, and only fit for an asylum.

No. 5. Removed in November; Register 699. The first indications of insanity were noticed in this woman about two months after reception, when she was self-willed, troublesome, and without cause complained frequently of her officers. Subsequently she had delusions. This prisoner had also been previously insane.

A room is badly wanted as an addition to the infirmary, where prisoners could be confined when in the early stage of insanity, or when waiting for removal to an asylum. These cases are now of necessity placed in the infirmary wards. This is often attended with risk of danger to the sick, and it is always a cause of great discomfort and anxiety.

Suicidal attempts.

No case of suicide has occurred, nor any suicidal attempt worthy of the name.

Dietary.

The dietary was altered in April for that recommended by the dietary committee. Hitherto it has seemed to answer.

The accompanying table will show the general medical statistics for the year, including the number of "casual sick" treated in the wards of the prison.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. D. Rendle, M.D.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Ages of Women received into Brixton Prison during 1864.							
Under 15 Years.	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	Total.
1	42	116	108	44	18	8	337

General Medical Statistics for the Year 1864.

Daily average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Sick admitted to the Infirmary.	Daily average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths *per Thousand* calculated on the Prison Population.	Pardoned on Medical Grounds.	Removed to a Lunatic Asylum.	Casual Sick treated in the Wards of the Prison.			
							Aggregate No. of Cases.		Daily average No. of Cases.	
							New Cases.	Renewed Applications.	New Cases.	Renewed Applications.
592·9	296	36·5	18	19·5	2	5	3,861	7,660	10·5	20·9

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Brixton for the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 921.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardoned on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1864.
1. Zymotic Diseases.							
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	1	18	18	—	—	—	1
Influena and Catarrh	—	31	31	—	—	—	—
Febricula	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Rheumatic Fever	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat.							
Ascites	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Abscess	—	19	18	—	—	—	1
Ulcer	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
3. Tubercular Diseases.							
Scrofula	2	7	7	—	—	—	2
Phthisis	7	18	9	—	1	10	5
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.							
Cephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Apoplexy	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Paraplegia	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Epilepsy	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hysteria	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dementia	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Monomania	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mania	1	5	—	4	—	—	2
Neuralgia	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	1	5	5	—	—	1	—
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation.							
Pericarditis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Palpitatio	1	7	7	—	—	—	1
Aneurism	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Varicose Veins	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs.							
Bronchitis	—	5	4	—	—	—	1
Pleuritis	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Asthma	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages	—	7	7	—	—	—	—

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Brixton—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1864.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1864.
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.							
Hæmatemesis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Obstipation	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Colic	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Icterus	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vermes	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.							
Albuminuria	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
9. Diseases of Female Organs of Generation.							
Menorrhagia	1	9	8	—	—	—	2
Leucorrhœa	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
10. Diseases of Joints and Bones.							
Muscular Rheumatism	1	10	9	—	—	—	2
Periostitis	—	3	2	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Joints	2	7	7	—	—	—	2
„ of Bursæ	—	4	3	—	—	—	1
11. Diseases of the Integumentary System.							
Lepra	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
12. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.							
Ophthalmia	—	9	8	—	—	—	1
Otorrhœa	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
13. Accidents and Injuries.							
Contusions	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sprains	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Fractures	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
14. Feigned Diseases.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ulcerated Leg	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Debility	3	39	37	—	—	—	5
Feeble from Age	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Childbirth	2	1	2	—	—	—	1
Total	34	296	270	5	2	18	35

FULHAM REFUGE.

I.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *The Refuge, Fulham, January* 1865.

IN accordance with the rules of the service, I beg to submit my report of this establishment for the year 1864, to which I was appointed in May last, Mrs. Innes having retired on medical grounds.

Conduct of Officers.

All the officers discharge their arduous duties with unwearied energy and zeal, and invariably yield their services cheerfully when circumstances occur requiring additional aid, as attendance on the sick or dying, &c., there being no infirmary matron.

I cannot speak too highly of the valuable assistance and cordial support I have received from the chief matron, Mrs. Batkin, who is indefatigable in her endeavours to maintain good discipline and all that can tend to the reformation of the women. Mr. Richardson, the steward, and Mr. Hall, who acts as clerk to myself and the steward, are also worthy of the highest commendation, not only for their attention to their own individual departments, but also for their readiness to render information and assistance in every way conducive to the welfare of the service.

Principal matron Mrs. Temple, and assistant matron Miss Spittle, resigned during the year.

Four assistant matrons have joined, and four did not complete their probation.

Matron Miss Loader, an excellent and efficient officer, was promoted to principal matron, and the senior assistant matron, Miss Vining, to that of matron.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

On 1st January 1864 :—

Number of convicts in Fulham Refuge - - -	176
Received during the year from Brixton Prison -	65
do. do. Parkhurst do. -	68
	309
Daily average during the year - - - -	165

Discharged on Licence :

January - - -	18	July - - -	8
February - -	8	August - - -	9
March - - -	9	September - -	7
April - - -	18	October - - -	12
May - - -	9	November - -	8
June - - -	13	December - -	6
Total discharged during the year -			125
Removed to Millbank for misconduct - - -			26
Died - - - - - - -			4
			30
Number remaining 31st December 1864 -			154

The number of prisoners received this year has been 133, and those disposed of 125. Superintendent's Report.

I have this year to record the death of four women, the causes of which are to be found in the medical report.

Through the agency of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society six have emigrated, with, I hope, a sincere desire to retrieve their character and do well; others have had situations in service provided for them in this country, and some who were discharged to their own homes have subsequently gone into service, or are engaged in various occupations in order to obtain an honest livelihood.

Sent to relations, &c. - - -	62	
To Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	37	
On their own account - - -	26	
		125

Employment of Prisoners.

There has been no variation in the employment of the prisoners.

They are industrious, and very soon become good washers and ironers; the laundry work continues to give general satisfaction.

The total amount of earnings for laundry and needlework in reduction of the expenses of the establishment is 1,878*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, out of which 1,669*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* is paid into the exchequer, leaving a balance of 208*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* as outstanding debts.

The needle-work has been at all times on a small scale, yet sufficient to give occupation to the women not engaged in the laundry. The withdrawal of the privilege hitherto allowed to those connected with the service of having their private work done in the prison deprives the prisoners of the greater part of the needle-work, the supply for the establishment being insufficient to give them constant employment, and it has been found impossible to obtain contract work, the number of needlewomen being so small they were unable to complete the work in the short time generally allowed by contractors.

Treatment of the Prisoners.

Up to the evening of the 17th December the conduct of the women had been satisfactory, with the exception of twelve women who were removed to Millbank previous to that date, for various acts of misconduct. On that evening, I am sorry to say, there was rather a serious disturbance caused by four of the women saying they would "stand out," and intimidating others to do the same, until three women, who were in the refractory cells under report for destroying prison property in the morning, were released. This demand of course could not be complied with; the result was a general excitement among the women of the C and D wards.

By the prompt and judicious exertions of the chief matron, Mrs. Batkin, and principal matron, Mrs. McGregor, aided by the female officers, the women were in a very short time "locked in," except the four ringleaders, who were secured by the male officers. I am thankful to say no person was hurt, and the disturbance was limited to one division. Among the other prisoners order and quiet were soon restored.

There have been 85 reports, 62 prisoners reported, 50 punished, 70 punishments.

A short time previous to my taking charge of this establishment, a change was made in the meals being served to prisoners of the wing division in their cells, instead of in association as formerly, for the

Superintendent's Report.

reasons stated in Mrs. Innes' letter of the 15th March last, to the Visiting Director. This arrangement has been found to work well, and led to the alterations of the building, as noticed under that head.

Condition of Buildings.

The greater portion of the interior and exterior of the buildings has been coloured and whitewashed.

An additional supply of gas-light has been put on in the wing division, in consequence of the prisoners now having their meals in their cells.

A passage has been made in the B and D wards in the wing connecting the corridor, so as to afford a passage all round the wards. The advantage was felt on the occasion of the disturbance, as it greatly facilitated the "locking in" of the women.

The buildings are in good repair.

Abuses, &c.

No abuses have occurred, excepting such as have been brought under the immediate notice of the Director, and dealt with at the time.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the rules have been adhered to.

Results of Discipline.

Of the results of discipline, I feel my opportunities for observation as yet have been too limited to enable me to offer an opinion. It appears to me that association to so great a degree as allowed here does not tend to good, although it may, in a measure, prepare the women to control their tempers, &c.; yet all here being of criminal characters, they do not benefit each other. The more separate prisoners can be kept from each other the greater hope there would be that the opportunities given them for instruction would assist them to rise from the state of degradation to which they have reduced themselves.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
SUSAN SEALE,
Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Superintendent's Report.

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS of FEMALE CONVICTS at FULHAM REFUGE for the Year 1864.

—	Less than a day.	Days. 1	2	3	4	Admonished or Reprimanded.	Reduced to Lower Class.
Kept in their rooms on full diet	—	7	1	1	—	15	3
Bread and water in light cell	—	28	6	1	1	—	—
Full diet in dark cell	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Special diet	—	1	7	11	—	—	—
No dinner	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	—	39	14	13	1	15	3

RETURN of PRISONERS punished at FULHAM REFUGE for the Year 1864.

Prisoners punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once	37	37
Twice	9	18
Thrice	2	6
4 times	1	4
5 „	1	5
	50	70
Not punished	259	
	309	

RETURN of PRISONERS reported at FULHAM REFUGE for the Year 1864.

Prisoners reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.
Once	46	46
Twice	12	24
Thrice	2	6
4 times	1	4
5 „	1	5
	62	85
Not reported	247	
	309	

Superintendent's Report

Routine throughout the Year 1864.

	From	To	H. M.
Prisoners rise, dress, and make beds	5 45	6 15	0 30
Labour	6 15	7 30	1 15
Breakfast	7 30	8 0	0 30
Exercise	8 0	9 0	1 0
Prayers	9 0	9 30	0 30
Labour	9 30	1 0	3 30
Dinners	1 0	2 0	1 0
Exercise	2 0	3 0	1 0
Labour	3 0	5 0	2 0
Supper	5 0	5 30	0 30
Labour	5 30	7 45	2 15
Prayers in rooms, reading, &c.	7 45	8 45	1 0
Retire to bed	—	8 45	15
Doors locked for the night	—	9 0	
Total			15 15

Summary of the above Routine.

	H. M.
Hours of labour	9 0
Prayers and lecture, and prayers in rooms	1 30
Exercise	2 0
Meals	2 0
Rising and dressing, &c., morning and evening	0 45
	15 15

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Fulham Refuge for the Year ended 31st March 1865. Superintendent's Report.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	1,193	15	0
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	447	18	7
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	237	0	0
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	144	2	4
Uniforms for officers and servants	71	2	6
Victualling prisoners	1,643	18	1
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	678	2	3
Bedding for prisoners	92	3	2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	43	17	11
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	17	8	7
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	471	11	11
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	664	0	1
Furniture and fittings	196	18	9
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	53	0	10
Fuel and light for general purposes	615	15	9
Buildings and ordinary repairs	550	7	6
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	215	13	0
Brushes, brooms, and mops	20	6	4
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	8	16	4
Various small disbursements	273	9	4
Rent, rates, and taxes	44	5	10
Total	7,683	14	1
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,347	18	10
Net expenditure	6,335	15	3

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

The Refuge, Fulham, S.W.,
January 9, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG to lay before you a report of the department with which I am connected in this refuge for the past year.

I. With regard to the *moral and religious condition* of the women, I may express the opinion that it is quite as satisfactory as could reasonably be expected. Our women have so much to unlearn during their course of moral training, that their progress in what is good is but slow under the most favourable conditions, and they meet with many hindrances to progress, associated as they are with some who are unimpressed, and disposed to cast ridicule on an open profession of religion.

The little band of communicants have from time to time to bear the trial of ridicule and mockery. And perseverance in this public act of religion is in many cases a proof that the means of grace are truly valued, and their strengthening influence really felt.

Chaplain's Report.

The women are on the whole very attentive in the chapel services, and occasionally appear to be decidedly impressed, for the time at any rate, by some particular subject brought before them, or by the manner in which the truths of the gospel are pressed on their attention.

I have often felt encouraged by evidences of an improved state of mind on moral subjects contained in letters written by the prisoners to their relatives and friends. There are many expressions, evidently sincere, of the powerful effect their imprisonment has had upon them, in convincing them of the folly and wickedness of their past lives, and in leading them to resolve on a better course for the future. And though too much dependance cannot be placed on resolutions formed under these circumstances, they nevertheless show the altered and improved state of character at the present time, and justify us in believing that the regular religious instruction that the women enjoy exerts a very considerable influence for good upon their hearts.

I last year reported some changes in the form of our chapel services that took place in the year 1863. I have now further to report that the Bible instruction given by the chaplain in the school classes was continued for about 12 months, after which time I had to report to our director that the arrangement did not work satisfactorily. His sanction was therefore given to an increase of scriptural teaching in the chapel services, and to the reading of a chapter in the Bible, without explanatory comments, as part of the usual school instruction for the Protestant prisoners, the Roman Catholics joining the classes after the Bible reading.

The Lord's Supper has been administered five times, including Easter and Christmas, to an average of 17 communicants amongst the women.

The Bishop of London held a confirmation on Sunday afternoon, June 19th, when 30 women were confirmed. I have found the preparatory services, with a view to confirmation, a most useful means of urging religious considerations upon the minds of those who offer themselves as candidates. The administration of this rite, which we have now enjoyed for four successive years, is a most valuable addition to the religious privileges that the women possess.

Four women have died in the infirmary during the last year.

II. In the *educational department* things have been going on much the same as in former years. No change has been made, as none seems to be required, in the method of instruction. Principal attention is paid to reading and writing. The women generally are not capable of much advancement in knowledge, and are, as a rule, very backward in the above-named elements of education. They, however, make progress, and receive careful individual attention from the schoolmistress, who continues to discharge her duties with the utmost regularity and zeal. Mrs. Melhuish reports as follows on the conduct of the classes for the past year:—

"The number of women who receive instruction with evident reluctance has been greater this year than before, although many of them after a time settle down and are passive, and improve in spite of their own indifference; whilst, on the other hand, those who are interested, and wish to improve themselves, acquire reading and writing with great rapidity, and often express astonishment at the progress they have made in perhaps a few months, or a year, as the case may be; but all need great encouragement to persevere in a steady course of self improvement."

Chaplain's Report.

III. The *effects of the discipline*, as administered in the prison generally, appears to be on the whole conducive to the best interests of the women, as leading them to feel that they are under close individual inspection, and as affording some test and trial of their tempers and characters in the free association that they enjoy here. It is true that this trial is too much for some of them, and leads at times to unruly behaviour, and the well-disposed are also less protected from the influence of the more vicious than is probably the case where the women are kept more in confinement and separation ; but if the objects of this refuge are kept in view, as, amongst other things, to furnish this very trial of temper and disposition before the women go out again into the world, the system here pursued seems well calculated to test them in this manner, and to try their capability of standing alone.

I may here mention that on the night of the 17th December several of the women became insubordinate and caused a disturbance, which was, however quelled, and 13 women had to be removed on the following Monday to Millbank.

IV. Respecting the *discharge and disposal* of the women, I would beg to lay before you the following statements :—

In the Refuge on Jan. 1, 1864		176
Received from Brixton	65	
„ Parkhurst	68	133
		309
Left in 1864		155
Remaining on Jan. 1, 1865		154

Of the 155 who have left the refuge, there were :—

Sent to Millbank for misbehaviour	26
Died in the Refuge	4
Discharged on licence	125
	155

The women discharged on licence were disposed of as follows :—

Sent to husbands	8
„ parents	25
„ other relatives	21
„ friends	8
To make a home for themselves	26
To the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, including two to Birmingham, one to Maidstone, and one to Cardiff	37
	125

These particulars will be found repeated below in the tabular form which I carry on from former years, and in which can be seen at a glance the mode of disposal of all the women who have been discharged from the Refuge from its commencement in 1856, amounting now to a total of 924.

Chaplain's Report.

On inquiry respecting the accounts received of the women discharged during the last year, I find they may be classified as follows, with as near an approach to accuracy as the circumstances admit of:—

Favourable reports have been received of	86
Uncertain	7
No accounts received, from the short time that elapsed since discharge, or from other causes	16
Decidedly unfavourable	16
	125

These may be more shortly stated, in a general way, thus,—assuming that *some* of those of whom we have no accounts as yet are living honestly:—

Supposed to be doing well	95
Known or believed to be doing ill	30
	125

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES INNES,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Disposal of Prisoners discharged from the Fulham Refuge.

Years.	Sent to Parents.	To other Relatives.	To Husbands.	To Friends.	Married on or shortly after Discharge.	To Elizabeth Fry and other Refuges.	To Service direct.	To Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.	To make Homes for themselves, not being eligible for disposal in any other way.	Totals.
1856 -	4	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	12
1857 -	16	19	7	8	5	2	7	4	—	68
1858 -	28	17	8	5	1	1	6	25	19	110
1859 -	29	14	12	—	1	1	6	24	20	107
1860 -	33	34	5	7	1	1	2	41	7	131
1861 -	32	26	15	5	—	—	2	41	8	129
1862 -	34	32	9	14	—	—	2	11	22	124
1863 -	25	30	5	7	—	3	—	21	27	118
1864 -	25	21	8	8	—	—	—	37	26	125
	226	197	69	55	8	8	28	204	129	924

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Fulham, January*, 1865.

IN presenting my report for the year 1864, although a very unusual number of deaths occurred in that period, the health of the women, on the whole, has been good.

There were 133 women received from other prisons. The largest number in the Refuge on any one day was 176. The smallest number, 153.

I have to record four deaths,—one from phthisis, one from anæmia and hæmorrhage from nearly all the mucous surfaces, one from collapse consequent on choleraic diarrhœa, and one occurring suddenly from rupture of a blood vessel in the lungs.

There was a very marked improvement in the quality of the meat, and but little fault could be found with any other articles of diet, with the exception of the potatoes, which on several occasions were very inferior, and were returned to the contractor as unfit for use.

I trust I may be permitted to avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep regret that serious and protracted illness compelled Mrs. Mears to resign the superintendence of this prison. My position as medical officer threw me into constant communication with this lady, and I am proud to admit that I am under deep obligations to her for the ready and valuable assistance always afforded me on all occasions when I consulted her on matters connected with my department.

The other officers of the establishment enjoyed a fair share of health, and very trifling interruptions to the regular routine occurred.

The annexed tables will show the number and nature of the cases treated in the infirmary, and also the number of cases of "complaining sick."

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
HENRY PAWLE REE.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE 1.

RETURN of Number of "Complaining Sick" in the Fulham Refuge from 1st January to 31st December 1864.

New cases - - - - -	2,398
Renewed application - - -	1,890

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE 2.

CASES treated in the INFIRMARY for the Year 1864.

No.	Name.	Register.	Disease.	Remarks.
1	M. E. J.	921	Bronchitis	Cured.
2	E. B.	1,031	Ditto	Ditto.
3	C. W.	1,040	Sore Throat	Ditto.
4	E. J.	1,038	Debility	Ditto.
5	M. E.	1,068	Small-pox	Ditto.
6	H. S.	1,026	Pneumonia	Ditto.
7	E. G.	827	Congestion of Brain	Ditto.
8	M. A. H.	1,096	Influenza	Ditto.
9	M. H.	1,084	Debility	Ditto.
10	M. W.	848	Ditto	Ditto.
11	E. B.	1,031	Injury to Leg	Ditto.
12	H. M.	914	Sore Throat	Ditto.
13	M. Y.	1,092	Pneumonia	Ditto.
14	E. B.	865	Phthisis	Died.
15	J. G.	1,090	Fever	Cured.
16	E. R.	1,097	Anæmia and hæmorrhage internally.	Died.
17	M. S.	1,005	Debility	Cured.
18	F. G.	992	Ditto	Ditto.
19	M. B.	—	Cholera	Died.
20	E. P.	1,043	Pneumonia	Cured.
21	M. O.	1,076	Indigestion	Ditto.
22	A. S.	1,017	Diarrhœa	Ditto.
23	E. H.	1,131	Ditto	Ditto.
24	J. W.	1,108	Abscess	Ditto.
25	F. B.	1,191	Diarrhœa	Ditto.
26	M. A. T.	1,176	Ditto	Ditto.
27	J. S.	—	Rupture of a blood vessel in the lung.	Died suddenly.
28	M. D.	1,055	Diarrhœa	Cured.
29	L. S. W.	1,001	Ditto	Ditto.
30	E. M.	1,053	Menorrhagia	Ditto.
31	M. T.	1,077	Anæmic Debility	Ditto.
32	T. W.	993	Abscess	Ditto.
33	S. P.	1,216	Debility	Ditto.
34	A. M.	680	Ovarian tumour	Under treatment.
35	S. W.	1,150	Pneumonia	Ditto.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

REPORT

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

MILITARY PRISONS,

1864.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL E. Y. W. HENDERSON, R.E.

Inspector General of Military Prisons, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

13316. 1865.

3567

REPORT

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE MILITARY PRISONS,

1864.

By Lieut.-Colonel E. Y. W. Henderson, R.E.,

Inspector General of Military Prisons.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

TO THE RIGHT HON. EARL DE GREY AND RIPON,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, &c.

45, Parliament Street,
My Lord, 30th June 1865.

I have the honour to submit the usual Report on the State of the Military Prisons for the year 1864.

The reports show that discipline continues to be satisfactorily maintained, and that the health of the men while under confinement continues good; and that the diet, which is restricted to an amount much less than a soldier enjoys while with his regiment, is yet sufficient to enable him to perform his duties properly when discharged.

At Bermuda the prison was broken up during the prevalence of the yellow fever, which was more fatal to the officers than the prisoners. It has been since then re-established.

The prison at Halifax being of very defective construction, and much out of repair, and the sanitary condition being far from what it should be, especially with respect to the prison buildings, and the warders' quarters, a report has been called for as to the best mode of remedying the defects, and it is hoped that they will not be allowed to exist longer than can be helped.

The defective condition of the Military Prison at Malta, on account of the unsuitability of the buildings, is also under consideration, and it is hoped that an arrangement may be made

for combining the Military Prison with the new Naval Prison; which will probably also lead to some economy in the joint staff of the establishment.

The prison at Athlone was closed in October last, and Limerick prison reopened, a most advantageous change, as the former had room for only 40 prisoners, of whom 30 were in association; while at the same time it was sometimes required to take in as many as 65 prisoners. The latter has accommodation for 74 prisoners in separate cells.

The Military Prison at Vido has been closed, owing to the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece.

The great detriment to discipline, which these prisons suffer when the prisoners are in association, is forcibly brought to notice by all the governors and chief warders whose establishments labour under that disadvantage. The associated ward at Devonport Military Prison having been, in September last, divided into separate cells, has led to an improvement in this respect, as shown by the diminished number of punishments which would show (if it had not been established before by repeated experience) that the complaints are well founded.

The matter has been specially brought under the notice of the Secretary of State for War by a letter, dated the 3d December last, in which the conditions of the prison at Aldershot, Shorncliffe, and above all of Fort Clarence, were pointed out. The completion of the additional cells at Southwark Military Prison, will, it is hoped, allow of the closing of these wards at Fort Clarence in which the prisoners are associated without any possibility of supervision, and His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief having expressed his concurrence in the proposal to establish a permanent Military Prison at Aldershot of proper construction, it is hoped that funds may be found for doing so in the next year's estimates.

The principal works done during the past year have been the continuation of the addition to Gibraltar Military Prison to enable it to accommodate 144 prisoners, and the completion of the alteration of an additional portion of the late Queen's Bench Prison at Southwark, the sub-division of the associated room at Devonport into cells, and the laying on of water to the Military Prison at Dublin, and the consequent great improvement in the latrines which were last year reported as in "exceedingly bad condition."

The principle of employing first-class prisoners on public works outside the prison has been adopted in places where it was suitable, and from Devonport and Aldershot very satisfactory reports are received of the value of the work done by them. It is undoubtedly advantageous to health, and the skill acquired is likely often to conduce to the soldier's usefulness in his profession.

It is necessary, however, to keep the description of labour as a reward for well-conducted prisoners after passing through

certain more penal stages of discipline, as it certainly must be less irksome, and therefore less deterrent than hard labour inside the prison of an uninteresting and monotonous character.

A proposal has been submitted for a re-arrangement of the employment of the offenders in the Military Prisons, with a view to make the punishment more deterrent. The arrangement proposed is as follows, and it will be observed to contain a greater amount of hard labour than that now in force; a diminution in the quantity of time which may be said to be frittered away on parades, &c., and a diminution in the excessive number of hours a prisoner is now required to pass in bed.

Summer.

A.M.			
5·30	to	6·0.	Prisoners rise, dress, and spread bed clothes to air, clean cells, &c.
6·0	to	8·0.	Hard labour.
8·0	to	9·0.	Breakfast, prayers, and make up beds.
9·0	to	12·45.	Hard labour (of which 1½ hours to be shot drill).
P.M.			
12·45	to	2·0.	Dinner.
2·0	to	6·0.	Hard labour (of which 1½ hours to be shot drill).
6·0	to	6·30.	Supper.
6·30	to	8·0.	Pick oakum, school instruction for the higher classes, and prisoners of the third class specially allowed.
8·0	to	9·30.	School instruction and reading, &c. in the cells, or other employment suitable to the time of year, the circumstances of the prison and of the men, as approved by the visitors. Lights extinguished.

Note.—The time assigned for labour to include the period occupied in mustering, &c. for the purpose.

Winter.

Prisoners to rise at 6 A.M., and lights to be extinguished at 9 P.M. Afternoon labour to cease at dusk. Other hours to remain the same.

All cleaning, emptying of slops, to be done by prisoners selected for that purpose.

It is understood that, in future, trials by general courts martial shall be resorted to only in very gross cases; the number of men, therefore, likely to be sentenced to penal servitude will in future be much smaller than hitherto; and no further steps seem necessary for establishing a special prison for this class of

offenders. It may be hoped that the increased stringency, which it is proposed to introduce into the Military Prisons will make incarceration in them a sufficient punishment for all offences committed by soldiers whom it is in any way desirable to retain in Her Majesty's service, and that all men who, by the heinousness of their offences, incur the lengthened sentences of penal servitude to which they are liable under the Penal Servitude Amendment Act of 1864 may be never again considered eligible to re-enter Her Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your obedient humble servant,
E. Y. W. HENDERSON,
Inspector General of Military Prisons.

The subjoined Return shows the greatest number of prisoners who have been confined in each prison at any one time during each month in the year, with the accommodation in each prison, both separate and associated:—

Prisons.	Southwark.	Fort Clarence.	Weedon.	Gosport.	Aldershot.	Devonport.	Total in England.	Dublin.	Cork.	Athlone.	Limerick.	Total in Ireland.	Greenlaw.	Grand Total.
Accommodation. Separation -	95	22	114	145	—	29	405	108	104	12	71	295	48	748
Association -	—	178	46	—	400	—	624	—	—	42	16	58	12	694
1864.														
January - -	68	183	102	118	242	29	742	101	60	54	—	215	33	990
February - -	73	194	106	113	179	27	692	89	61	52	—	202	40	934
March - -	70	145	93	108	165	21	602	86	65	21	—	172	35	809
April - - -	83	144	88	104	146	29	594	103	65	40	—	208	40	842
May -	87	186	113	102	176	27	691	108	92	39	—	239	42	972
June - - -	77	166	111	103	212	25	694	106	98	48	—	252	43	989
July - -	68	153	98	125	215	28	687	100	94	54	—	248	44	979
August - -	60	176	75	143	274	22	750	106	60	45	—	211	46	1007
September - -	75	190	84	143	251	21	764	104	65	41	—	210	40	1014
October - -	52	199	102	133	244	26	756	100	82	—	33	215	40	1011
November - -	47	183	101	131	259	29	750	93	77	—	37	207	43	1000
December - -	47	159	109	123	232	22	692	87	56	—	55	198	47	937

Soldiers sentenced to short periods of imprisonment by commanding officers are excluded from the numbers at Aldershot, the average of these being about 19 men.
Shorncliffe Military Prison is excluded from this Table, as no returns have been received from that establishment.

The Military Prisons in operation in 1864 were as follows:

ENGLAND ..... Aldershot, Fort Clarence (Rochester), Gosport, Weedon, Devonport, Southwark, and Shorncliff.

SCOTLAND ..... Greenlaw (near Edinburgh).

IRELAND ..... Dublin, Cork, Limerick (re-opened 1st October 1864), and Athlone (closed 30th September 1864).

ABROAD ..... Gibraltar, Quebec, Halifax (Nova Scotia), Montreal, Malta, Bermuda, Mauritius, Barbados, and Corfu (closed 23d May 1864).

Statistics of the Military Prisons.

The following are the principal statistics of the Military Prisons at home for the last ten years :—

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Total number of prisoners admitted . .	5,322	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470
Proportion per cent. of these admissions to the force . .	4·48	8·84	5·62	5·97	6·4	4·08	6·56	6·28	7·00	6·97
Daily average number of prisoners in confinement throughout the year . .	562	896	744	931	837	1,101	1,084	972	1,067	996
Proportion per cent. of the average numbers in confinement to the force . .	0·47	1·24	1·91	0·86	0·79	0·67	1·16	1·14	1·32	1·27
Average length of sentences .	77 days	53 days	49 days	53 days	48 days	60 days	57 days	66 days	68 days	66 days
Punishments inflicted by Visitors for serious offences, *viz.*—										
Corporal punishments .	5 175 lashes	14 447 lashes	5 200 lashes	14 540 lashes	7 300 lashes	21 800 lashes	20 810 lashes	15 613 lashes	12 475 lashes	8 350 lashes
Sentenced to solitary confinement .	6	27	12	62	20	30	17	23	7	19
Sentenced to separate confinement .	9	9	3	35	7	17	26	22	33	5
Sentenced to be put in irons	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	4

The following is a statement of the ages, services, country, and religion of the prisoners admitted in the years 1855—1864 inclusive :—

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
AGES.										
Under 20 years	1,577	1,436	723	1,534	1,393	1,095	844	511	568	628
From 20 to 30 .	3,185	4,286	4,339	4,464	4,470	5,074	4,706	4,160	4,363	4,001
„ 30 to 40 .	528	630	488	463	457	522	553	650	706	816
Above 40 . .	32	24	22	27	28	28	21	20	29	25
	5,322	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470
SERVICES.										
2yrs. and under	3,902	4,139	1,958	3,727	4,154	3,524	2,418	1,260	1,100	1,209
Under 7 years .	692	1,255	2,746	2,226	1,710	2,627	2,939	2,922	3,158	2,727
From 7 to 14 .	512	729	663	370	335	398	577	935	1,194	1,325
„ 14 to 21 .	196	234	194	158	137	153	173	206	196	190
Above 21 . .	28	19	11	7	12	17	17	18	18	19
	5,322	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470
COUNTRY.										
English . .	2,983	3,694	3,422	3,944	3,805	3,927	3,613	3,259	3,589	3,302
Scotch . .	557	649	438	592	516	490	512	362	395	517
Irish . .	1,742	2,033	1,712	1,952	2,027	2,302	1,999	1,720	1,682	1,651
	5,322	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470
RELIGION.										
Protestant .	3,263	3,996	3,600	3,925	3,790	3,892	3,551	3,156	3,523	3,210
Presbyterian .	344	415	338	462	390	435	448	365	365	498
Roman Catholic	1,715	1,965	1,634	2,101	2,168	2,392	2,125	1,820	1,778	1,762
	5,322	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470

The following table shows the comparative character of the prisoners for the last ten years:—

Prison Character.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Good . .	5,020	6,043	5,353	5,886	5,542	6,081	5,559	5,007	4,969	4,196
Indifferent .	182	189	124	222	310	272	225	116	344	612
Bad . .	120	144	95	380	496	366	340	218	353	662
	5,322	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470

The following is a statement of the number of punishments inflicted by Governors of Military Prisons in the United Kingdom for minor offences in the years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864:—

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		18
	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Punishments.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.
Aldershot .	..	..	1,066	122	836	148	1649	423	1,632	443	2,034	628	2,138	621	1898	330	1864	403	1,419
Fort Clarence	1,592	303	1,622	309	1,395	139	1585	155	1,463	207	1,375	169	1,243	167	1095	117	1265	92	1,224
Gosport . .	1,073	643	1,121	253	1,008	212	1079	270	1,108	401	1,156	261	1,227	130	1105	94	1052	108	898
Southwark .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	45	421
Shorncliff .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	253
Weedon . .	715	39	666	41	529	39	877	80	798	74	702	56	543	36	556	46	660	123	596
Devonport .	204	183	260	273	205	197	245	320	223	275	275	602	229	434	243	243	214	168	210
Greenlaw .	390	415	345	352	191	151	334	306	326	331	327	164	301	157	190	101	239	105	258
Dublin . .	831	325	972	433	741	222	693	370	707	265	693	170	545	170	495	98	487	75	546
Cork . . .	404	151	493	139	356	95	445	203	518	457	518	111	443	26	265	20	300	19	375
Limerick .	339	217	376	109	102	15	138	137	270	466	269	286	203	180	180	94	94	27	77
Athlone . .	262	343	359	555	209	227	203	290	312	435	292	811	250	895	208	404	306	313	191
	5,810	2,619	7,280	2,586	5,572	1,447	7,248	2,554	7,357	3,354	7,641	3,258	7,122	2,816	6,235	1,550	6,600	1,478	6,468

The foregoing details exhibit a considerable variation in the prison statistics of 1862, 1863, and 1864 as compared with those of the three previous years; the number of punishments for minor offences having diminished greatly. The average length of sentences was 99 days in 1849, and 87 in 1854, but it was reduced in 1855 to 77 days, in 1856 to 53 days, in 1857 to 49 days, in 1858 to 53 days, in 1859 and 1860 to 48 days, and in 1861 to 57 days. In 1862, however, it was 66 days, and in 1863 as much as 68 days; but in 1864 66 days.

Crimes.

The following statement shows the extent of crimes as compared with the force from which offenders have been committed in the years from 1847 to 1864:—

—	Average Force.	Desertion.		Absence without Leave.		Drunkenness.		Disgraceful Conduct.		Other Crimes.	
		Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.
1847	67,069	1,481	2·20	823	1·22	703	1·04	187	0·27	656	0·97
1848	81,456	1,431	1·75	822	1·00	851	1·04	200	0·24	705	0·86
1849	65,897	970	1·45	977	1·48	795	1·20	153	0·23	638	0·96
1850	70,345	792	1·14	1,155	1·64	935	1·32	116	0·16	567	0·80
1851	69,968	642	0·91	1,115	1·59	879	1·25	98	0·14	532	0·76
1852	72,499	745	1·02	1,010	1·39	909	1·25	136	0·18	513	0·70
1853	74,476	1,069	1·43	830	1·11	778	1·04	111	0·14	543	0·72
1854	69,162	1,384	2·00	813	1·18	459	0·66	158	0·23	460	0·66
1855	118,717	2,441	2·05	1,201	1·01	593	0·49	275	0·23	812	0·68
1856	72,107	2,434	3·38	1,706	2·26	809	1·12	379	0·52	1,048	1·45
1857	76,360	1,888	2·48	1,734	2·27	619	0·82	277	0·37	1,038	1·37
1858	100,169	3,100	3·09	1,411	1·41	529	0·53	245	0·25	1,203	1·21
1859	105,248	2,774	2·17	1,426	1·36	636	0·61	251	0·24	1,261	1·19
1860	105,157	2,799	2·66	1,566	1·49	779	0·75	206	0·19	1,369	1·31
1861	93,467	2,432	2·61	1,279	1·37	736	0·79	222	0·24	1,455	1·56
1862	85,395	1,680	1·97	1,325	1·56	894	1·47	167	0·19	1,275	1·49
1863	80,907	1,548	1·91	1,666	2·50	882	1·09	144	0·17	1,426	1·76
1864	78,396	1,418	1·80	1,450	1·84	1132	1·44	165	0·21	1,305	1·66

The above table shows that crime in the army has not materially increased during the year 1864.

Statement of Expenses,

Showing the difference of the total pay of prison officers and the maintenance and washing of prisoners, as compared with the stoppages from such soldiers while in prison, for a period of thirteen years.

Pay, &c.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
The total charge for pay and allowances of prison officers, and for the subsistence and washing of the prisoners, was	12,598	13,488	14,359	15,933	18,746	18,232	18,125	19,849	21,624	22,431	22,359	24,539	23,323
The full pay and beer money of prisoners in confinement not issued amounted to	11,390	11,925	9,999	13,868	18,722	16,008	19,577	21,959	23,225	23,359	21,200	22,141	20,976

Corporal Punishment.

The following table shows the numbers of convictions and of corporal punishments inflicted in 1845, the year previous to the establishment of Military Prisons, and during the last thirteen years:—

—	Average Effectives of the Army.	Number of Convictions.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.	Number of Corporal Punishments.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.	Numbers marked as Deserters.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.
1845 .	125,252	9,954	7·94	652	0·52	786	0·62
1852 .	117,643	8,312	7·06	282	0·23	427	0·36
1853 .	117,953	7,933	6·72	391	0·33	452	0·38
1854 .	135,884	6,651	4·82	435	0·32	396	0·29
1855 .	213,166	16,184	7·59	2,217	1·04	1,517	0·71
1856 .	158,476	8,368	5·28	224	0·14	1,283	0·81
1857 .	163,468	12,265	7·50	545	0·34	1,290	0·76
1858 .	219,739	18,433	8·4	918	0·42	2,371	1·09
1859 .	234,186	19,262	8·3	772	0·33	2,642	1·13
1860 .	228,824	17,318	7·58	651	0·29	1,870	0·82
1861 .	212,295	18,483	8·7	413	0·15	2,211	1·05
1862 .	212,718	15,445	7·3	368	0·17	1,492	0·71
1863 .	208,797	18,411	8·81	367	0·17	1,136	0·54
1864 .	204,057	17,494	8·57	466	0·22	1,438	0·704

From these statistics it appears that in 1864 there has been a decrease in the number of convictions, but an increase in the number of cases of desertion.

Re-committals.

The following is a statement of the number of prisoners committed during the years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 who had at any time previously been committed to a Military Prison, showing their ages, services, &c.:—

AGES.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Under 20 yrs.	166	210	133	164	244	222	157	96	126	130
20 to 30 yrs.	479	1,019	1,173	1,003	1,322	1,861	1,954	1,907	1,847	1,945
30 to 40 yrs.	157	250	237	206	221	284	298	329	351	490
Above 40 yrs.	6	12	5	11	19	13	16	9	19	12
	808	1,491	1,548	1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577
COUNTRY.										
English	488	839	930	819	1,118	1,388	1,381	1,381	1,513	1,544
Scotch	72	146	133	106	227	138	193	158	132	209
Irish	248	506	485	459	461	855	851	802	698	824
	808	1,491	1,548	1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577

SERVICES.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
2 yrs. and under	355	713	253	408	836	748	551	250	201	214
7 years	172	355	786	671	729	1,339	1,442	1,481	1,509	1,516
7 to 14 yrs.	207	315	309	212	167	187	320	493	544	713
14 to 21 yrs.	64	98	94	88	63	99	105	109	83	121
Above 21 years	10	10	6	5	11	7	7	8	6	13
	808	1,491	1,548	1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577
RELIGION.										
Protestant	515	904	971	831	1,125	1,409	1,368	1,324	1,435	1,440
Presbyterian	46	93	105	73	88	116	161	160	155	237
Roman Catholic	247	494	472	480	593	855	896	857	753	900
	808	1,491	1,548	1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577

Crimes of which convicted at various times by the above re-committals	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Desertion	370	580	650	625	893	1,162	1,172	1,583	1,043	1,017
Absence without Leave	572	1,106	1,264	1,055	1,320	1,836	1,977	1,994	1,889	2,271
Drunkenness	512	1,035	1,090	798	826	1,108	1,361	1,537	1,206	1,899
Disgraceful Conduct	50	111	108	70	72	143	148	118	121	126
Other Crimes	333	619	593	499	734	1,187	1,270	1,247	1,199	1,568
	1,837	3,451	3,705	3,047	3,845	5,436	5,928	6,479	5,458	6,881

State of Instruction	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Could not read	238	435	427	424	573	728	653	531	497	592
Could not write	290	517	531	326	701	879	816	641	588	688

In this statement is included every soldier who has on any previous occasion been committed to a Military Prison at home or abroad since 1845, when these establishments first came into operation.

As from the statement showing the crimes for which men have been committed during the year, so from this it appears that absence without leave, drunkenness, and desertion are the prevailing crimes leading to re-committals.

In order, however, to arrive at an accurate judgment of the increase or decrease of re-committals in each year, it is necessary to compare the number of such annual re-committals with the aggregate number of prisoners who have been committed to the Military Prisons since they were first established in 1845.

The following statement shows the number of men committed in 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, who have at any time since 1845 been previously committed to any Military Prison; also the numbers re-committed to the same Military Prisons, and the total number of admissions since 1845:—

	1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	
Aldershot	. .	. .	. .	391	28	1,066	322	44	1,905	430	96	3,425	616	142	4
Fort Clarence	235	190	9,820	316	261	11,244	301	251	12,639	284	257	14,022	339	310	15
Gosport	126	91	7,031	245	165	7,997	327	138	9,005	251	165	9,978	252	161	10
Weedon	114	13	4,489	78	34	5,036	75	31	5,565	76	25	6,327	124	58	6
Devonport	30	16	1,899	64	39	2,126	91	28	2,331	53	24	2,553	59	13	2
Greenlaw	46	16	2,307	42	25	2,592	40	18	2,783	31	22	3,073	48	34	3
Dublin	130	32	5,816	175	33	6,708	216	35	7,449	118	38	8,064	142	22	8
Cork	50	24	3,824	80	20	4,265	101	40	4,621	73	36	5,023	109	61	5
Limerick	45	9	2,470	56	9	2,776	22	1	2,878	17	6	3,010	53	19	3
Athlone	32	7	1,827	64	19	2,144	53	11	2,353	51	11	2,542	64	31	2
	808	398	39,483	1,491	633	45,954	1,548	597	51,529	1,384	680	58,017	1,806	851	64
Average of total Re-committals to number of Prisoners	per cent. 2·04	. .	. .	per cent. 3·24	. .	. .	per cent. 2·91	. .	. .	per cent. 2.39	. .	. .	per cent. 2·81	. .	.
Average of Re-committals to the same Prisons to the number of Prisoners	. .	per cent. 1·00	. .	. .	per cent. 1·37	. .	. .	per cent. 1·12	. .	. .	per cent. 1·18	. .	. .	per cent. 1·33	.
Increase compared with the previous year	. .	37	. .	683	235	. .	. .	57	. .	. .	83	. .	422	171	.
Decrease compared with the previous year	98	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	168	. .	. .	. .	. .	.

	1860.			1861.			1862			1863.			1864.		
	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	
Aldershot	888	275	6.696	969	313	8,550	899	285	10,278	661	429	11,896	635	343	1
Fort Clarence	876	318	16,531	363	302	17,588	318	229	18,516	395	295	19,595	410	334	2
Gosport	373	238	11,942	413	226	13,018	410	258	14,365	462	285	15,285	426	237	1
Shorncliff	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	171	23	
Southwark	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	44	1	119	124	25	
Weedon	127	53	7,584	135	62	8,027	189	86	8,491	217	158	9,038	218	137	
Devonport	76	27	2,984	73	73	3,202	64	29	3,422	66	41	3,611	81	34	
Greenlaw	51	36	3,613	78	51	3,863	65	38	4,018	63	23	4,222	74	41	
Dublin	209	26	9,268	147	5	9,716	160	18	10,132	166	10	10,527	210	8	1
Cork	129	89	5,912	109	58	6,276	99	57	6,502	135	73	6,765	143	70	
Limerick	66	23	3,654	57	18	3,825	51	28	3,816	32	21	3,887	33	1	
Athlone	100	40	3,060	81	30	3,303	86	24	3,479	102	20	3,740	52	8	
	2,380	1,123	71,244	2,425	1,138	77,368	2,341	1,052	83,019	2,343	1,356	88,685	2,577	1,261	9
Average of total Re-committals to number of Prisoners	per cent. 3.35	. .	. .	per cent. 3·27	. .	. .	per cent. 2·83	. .	. .	per cent. 2·64	. .	. .	per cent. 2·73	. .	.
Average of Re-committals to the same Prisons to the number of Prisoners	. .	per cent. 1.58	. .	. .	per cent. 1·47	. .	. .	per cent. 1·28	. .	. .	per cent. 1·52	. .	. .	per cent. 1·28	.
Increase compared with the previous year	574	. .	. .	45	15	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	304	. .	234	. .	.
Decrease compared with the previous year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	84	86	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	95	.

Drunkenness.

Drunkenness is, perhaps, the most fertile source of military crime. The actual number of committals for this offence has increased in the year 1864, and the per-centage has also slightly increased.

The following return will give the particulars for fifteen years ending 1864 :—

—	England.			Scotland.			Ireland.		
	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.
1850 .	44,101	346	0·78	5,307	51	0·97	20,937	438	2·57
1851 .	42,318	387	0·91	3,913	51	1·30	23,737	441	1·85
1852 .	44,068	313	0·71	4,144	85	2·05	24,287	511	2·10
1853 .	46,849	279	0·59	4,451	45	1·01	23,176	454	1·95
1854 .	46,106	195	0·42	3,312	27	0·82	19,744	237	1·20
1855 .	70,298	250	0·35	8,270	32	0·38	40,149	311	0·77
1856 .	45,076	491	1·08	3,430	6	0·17	23,601	312	1·33
1857 .	52,885	636	1·21	3,356	27	0·81	20,119	397	1·98
1858 .	70,588	352	0·49	4,653	6	0·13	24,898	171	0·69
1859 .	73,393	384	0·53	4,542	25	0·56	27,314	227	0·84
1860 .	73,734	541	0·74	4,851	16	0·34	26,572	222	0·84
1861 .	65,357	626	0·96	4,114	9	0·22	23,966	101	0·43
1862 .	60,690	759	1·24	3,638	8	0·22	21,067	127	0·61
1863 .	57,004	744	1·30	3,602	28	0·77	20,301	110	0·54
1864 .	54,783	1,006	1·83	3,493	24	0·68	20,120	102	0·50

Health.

AN ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL RETURNS of MEDICAL OFFICERS of MILITARY PRISONS at HOME.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Number of prisoners in confinement 1st Jan.	488	904	837	760	1,009	922	998	894	934	998
Number of prisoners admitted during the year	5,322	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470
	5,810	7,280	6,409	7,248	7,357	7,641	7,122	6,235	6,600	6,468
Discharged from Prison during the year	5,002	6,443	5,659	6,244	6,437	6,586	6,283	5,311	5,600	5,569
Remaining in confinement on 31st December	808	837	750	1,004	920	1,055	839	924	1,000	899

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year	5,810	7,280	6,409	7,248	7,357	7,641	7,122	6,235	6,600	6,468
Of these the following were treated for sickness:—										
Remaining under treatment on 1st January	19	23	26	19	20	20	26	12	12	14
Treated in the Sick Ward of the Prison	206	297	179	313	235	281	255	244	243	163
Treated in the Prison, but not in the Sick Ward	518	821	742	612	666	683	532	442	469	429
Treated in Garrison or Regimental Hospital	114	125	125	165	73	74	50	73	48	77
	857	1,266	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683
Of these were:—										
Discharged cured	790	1,205	1,022	1,049	942	984	821	732	737	634
Transferred to Hospital at the expiration of sentence	40	35	35	38	29	46	26	23	21	32
Died in Garrison or Regimental Hospital	4	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	2
Died in Prison	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	3	..	..
Remaining under treatment on 31st Dec.	22	25	13	20	23	25	14	13	14	15
	857	1,266	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683
The diseases were as follows:—										
Fevers	18	24	34	56	52	35	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the head and nervous system	10	23	4	6	7	17	..	..	..	..
„ heart and lungs	111	181	152	141	110	141	..	..	..	..
„ stomach and bowels	95	213	204	130	148	134	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic affections and colds	29	71	41	48	47	38	..	..	..	..
Venereal diseases	145	214	202	173	171	170	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the skin	74	97	56	128	67	57	..	..	..	..
Ulcers and abscesses	198	210	201	244	226	305	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the eyes	25	55	24	38	27	34	..	..	..	..
Wounds and accidents	51	58	47	51	63	63	..	..	..	..
Other diseases	101	120	107	97	76	64	..	..	..	..
	857	1,266	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	..	..	..	..
1. Zymotic diseases:										
Miasmatic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	194	152	195
Enthetic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	123	122	95
Dietic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	70	85	60
2. Constitutional diseases:										
Diathetic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2
Tubercular diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	7	9	11
3. Local diseases:										
Of the nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	12	17	5
„ circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	2	8
„ respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	55	62	51
„ digestive system	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	47	49	32
„ urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	3	3
„ reproductive system	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	7	11
„ locomotive system	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1
„ integumentary system	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	177	209	167
4. Developmental diseases:										
Atrophia	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Disease of Nutrition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
5. Violent deaths or diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	56	27	23
Punishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	14
	..	..	..	..	..	..	863	771	772	683
The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time was	941	1,116	1,033	1,173	1,265	1,356	1,320	1,218	1,390	1,283
The smallest number was	396	649	412	668	779	812	791	693	783	682
The daily average number was	562	896	744	931	1,039	1,101	1,084	972	1,064	996
The total number treated for sickness was	857	1,266	1,079	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683
The average daily sick was	22	26	18	27	22	25	23	15	21	18
The number of deaths was	5	1	2	2	..	3	2	3	..	2

From the above abstract of the Medical Returns of the Military Prisons at home, it appears that the health of the prisoners during the year 1864 was satisfactory. It will be

seen that the proportion of numbers treated for sickness to the total numbers in confinement in 1854 was nearly 21 per cent., whereas in 1855 it decreased to about 15 per cent.; in 1856 it was 17 per cent., in 1857 16 per cent., in 1858 15 per cent., in 1859 and 1860 it was only about 13 per cent., in 1861 and 1862 about 12 per cent., and in 1863 and 1864 about 11 per cent.

This result shows that the improved system of prison diet in operation at Aldershot since August 1858, and introduced into all Military Prisons at home in September 1861, has had a beneficial sanitary effect.

Comparison of the Health of the Prisoners with that of the Troops in Barracks.

By Returns obtained from the Army Medical Department, showing the average strength of the Troops, the number of admissions into Hospital, and the number of deaths in the several Garrisons in which the Military Prisons at home are situated, during the years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 it appears that—

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Upon an average strength of	20,689	38,853	28,946	38,085	57,305	36,788	35,569	34,354	37,370	37,433
The admissions into Hospital were	19,019	33,323	21,644	37,912	40,997	42,810	38,181	31,948	32,356	36,955
And the deaths were	223	170	172	293	269	322	289	198	234	321
This gives	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
A ratio of admissions to the average strength of	92	85	74	99	71	114	107	93	86	98
„ deaths „	1·08	0·44	·59	0·77	0·47	0·88	0·82	0·58	0·62	0·85
„ deaths to admissions of	1·17	0·51	0·79	0·78	0·66	0·76	0·76	0·62	0·72	0·86
The Statistics of the Military Prisons at home show that—										
Upon an average strength of	562	896	744	931	1,039	1,101	1,084	972	1,067	996
The numbers treated for sickness were	857	1,266	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683
And the deaths were	5	1	2	2	..	3	2	3	..	2
This gives—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
A ratio of admissions to the average strength of	152	146	144	119	95	96	79	79	72	68
„ deaths „	0·80	0·11	0·27	0·22	..	0·28	0·19	0·31	..	0·20
„ deaths to admissions of	0·58	0·08	0·19	0·19	..	0·29	0·24	0·39	..	0·29

As stated in previous Reports, there will always appear to be a large number of cases treated in the prisons in proportion to the average strength, in consequence of the continual admission and discharge of prisoners, and of their endeavours to escape a portion of their punishment by coming forward for treatment upon slight grounds.

For further comparison, the following statement shows the number of admissions into Hospital, and deaths, on an average strength of 71,800 troops in the United Kingdom for the year 1864:—

Average strength.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.
71,800	70,852	741

Giving a ratio per cent. of—

Admissions to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Admissions.
98	1·03	1·04

Thus proving that the Prisons are healthier than the stations in which they are situated, and the latter healthier than the general localities occupied by troops.

Diet in Military Prisons.

The following scale of diet for Military Prisoners is now in general use.

The diet of prisoners not engaged at hard labour is to be as follows at home stations:—

Breakfast	8 oz. of oatmeal ½ pint of milk	Daily.
Dinner	9 oz. of Indian meal ½ pint of milk	
Supper	8 oz. of bread ½ pint of milk	

And the following scale is adopted for such prisoners after fifty-six days' confinement:—

Breakfast:—Oatmeal	10 oz.
Dinner:—Indian meal	12 oz.
Supper:—Bread	8 oz.

With ½ pint of milk to each meal.

Prisoners of the first class not engaged at hard labour are allowed a meat dinner, as detailed below, on Sundays.

The diet of prisoners in the second and third classes employed at hard labour is as follows on two days of the week, viz. Tuesday and Thursday, at home stations:—

Breakfast	8 oz. of oatmeal ½ pint of milk
Dinner	8 oz. of beef, without bone, before cooking, 2 lbs. of potatoes or 8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup thickened with 1 oz. of oatmeal, and 2 oz. of vegetables per man, seasoned with pepper and salt
Supper	8 oz. of bread ½ pint of milk

On other days of the week it is the same as for prisoners not at hard labour. The first class are allowed an additional meat dinner on Sundays.

When it may be deemed necessary by the medical officer, for the health of a prisoner, to substitute occasionally bread for oatmeal or Indian meal, the following is the proportion:—

10 oz.	of bread	in lieu of	8 oz. of oatmeal.
12 oz.	„	„	9 oz. of Indian meal.
8 oz.	„	„	6 oz. ditto.

If in solitary or close confinement for a prison offence, or placed on bread and water as a punishment:—

1 lb. of bread, with such quantity of water for drinking as a prisoner may desire, for the first three days of such confinement, which may, however, be extended to seven days, at the discretion of the Visitor; and for the remaining period the same diet as for prisoners not engaged at hard labour	Daily.

A statement of the number of cases in which the extension beyond three days is awarded is included in the Medical Officer's Quarterly Report.

The bread must be of the quality of ration bread.

On foreign stations the above scales of diet are also used when deemed expedient; but if not, such diet only is used as may have received the sanction of the Secretary of State for War.

Every prisoner is allowed a meat dinner on Christmas Day.

TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners discharged who GAINED or LOST WEIGHT, from 1 to 27 lbs. each, during the years 1855 to 1864.

Lbs.	Number of Men.																			
	Gained.										Lost.									
	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
1	198	238	212	294	448	332	323	314	300	320	328	384	370	382	521	505	449	486	409	438
2	135	148	134	222	301	273	286	265	262	253	469	479	466	488	561	570	488	394	498	512
3	72	108	97	140	193	215	180	207	189	148	434	512	521	518	598	564	542	400	502	485
4	45	81	64	101	124	123	149	131	147	133	474	597	551	546	535	527	564	377	482	475
5	40	46	29	72	81	99	105	75	100	76	453	507	466	508	513	520	512	801	469	446
6	16	39	30	47	44	60	52	82	70	42	400	469	608	486	452	453	435	220	368	374
7	9	31	26	31	32	47	56	57	56	45	311	450	404	408	384	401	407	262	323	310
8	4	16	10	11	25	24	44	39	35	29	282	385	324	334	279	339	332	158	250	262
9	5	6	10	8	12	12	15	31	33	22	223	343	303	282	225	298	285	115	214	184
10	5	9	5	8	14	14	14	27	19	12	204	269	218	222	149	176	154	166	104	155
11	1	3	5	3	10	12	12	13	17	11	128	201	159	178	121	174	132	83	70	89
12	1	4	1	4	5	9	13	12	10	8	114	148	117	143	94	107	97	50	56	75
13	.	3	3	3	3	4	5	17	10	3	79	117	94	95	55	63	48	33	40	49
14	.	.	.	2	3	5	4	11	4	1	82	107	78	46	56	62	37	24	20	43
15	1	.	1	.	1	2	2	12	4	3	37	54	44	53	26	31	25	16	25	22
16	.	.	.	1	1	.	5	4	6	3	35	45	29	23	17	17	16	11	16	24
17	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	5	4	25	42	17	16	16	19	14	7	7	12
18	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	3	3	.	16	22	21	14	8	15	12	4	11	4
19	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	14	20	12	8	7	9	4	6	9	4
20	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	8	15	5	12	2	4	4	2	5	5
21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	4	6	3	3	1	1	2	2
22	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	6	.	1	2	1	.	.	2
23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	3	4	1	1	1	3	.	.
24	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	5	2	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
25	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	5	1	3	1	2	1	.	.	.
26	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	532	734	627	953	1,299	1,240	1,266	1303	1,272	1,119	4,139	5,193	4,823	4,782	4,260	4,863	4,561	3,619	3,881	3,972

TABLE showing the GAINS and LOSSES of WEIGHT of MEN discharged from MILITARY PRISONS at HOME during the Year 1864.

PRISONS.	Number Discharged	GAINED.			LOST.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed
		Number.	Lbs.	Average.	Number.	Lbs.	Average.		
	1864.	1864.	1864.	1864.	1864.	1864.	1864.	1864.	1864.
				lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.		
Fort Clarence	1,067	261	762	2 14	697	2,910	4 2	93	16
Aldershot	1,196	250	1,054	4 3	845	4,708	5 9	97	4
Gosport	783	130	387	2 15	533	3,280	5 10	50	20
Weedon	507	161	602	3 11	289	1,351	4 10	57	..
Southwark	386	35	137	3 14	333	2,145	6 7	18	..
Shorncliff	210	36	114	3 2	115	365	3 2	23	37
Greenlaw	219	23	78	3 6	190	899	4 11	5	1
Dublin	454	143	530	3 11	280	1,371	4 14	31	..
Cork	326	53	133	2 8	271	1,861	6 13	2	..
Limerick	38	4	7	1 12	32	183	5 11	2	..
Devonport	191	12	25	2 1	166	1,086	6 8	13	..
Athlone	191	11	33	3 0	171	974	5 11	8	1
Total	5,569	1,119	3,862	3 7	3,972	21,133	5 5	399	79
Numbers	..	1,119	..	..	3,972	..	..	399	79
Total Numbers					5,569.				

COMPARISON of GROSS TOTALS from 1850 to 1864.

	GAIN.			LOST.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed
	No. of Men.	Lbs.	Average.	No. of Men.	Lbs.	Average.		
			lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.		
1850	504	1,587	3 2	2,860	19,630	6 12	226	32
1851	231	614	2 10	2,994	25,444	8 8	135	39
1852	180	575	3 3	2,884	27,194	9 7	87	42
1853	156	450	2 14	3,048	28,065	9 3	112	43
1854	304	862	2 13	2,952	22,29	7 9	164	42
1855	533	1,387	2 10	4,137	25,351	6 2	270	62
1856	734	2,294	3 4	5,193	33,538	6 3	308	208
1857	631	1,955	3 6	4,610	27,773	6 0	315	104
1858	953	2,923	2 13	4,782	28,987	6 1	399	110
1859	1,300	3,779	2 14	4,637	23,057	5 4	433	67
1860	1,239	4,195	3 5	4,861	27,334	5 9	416	70
1861	1,266	4,412	3 7	4,561	25,151	5 7	398	40
1862	1,308	5,103	4 0	3,619	18,187	5 1	353	36
1863	1,272	4,961	3 9	3,881	20,198	5 3	420	27
1864	1,119	3,862	3 7	3,972	21,133	5 5	399	79

The adoption of an improved scale of diet has considerably diminished the average loss of weight, and it is satisfactory to find that the number treated for sickness during the year 1864 was proportionately less than in any year since 1851.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	18
Total number of prisoners admitted	3,313	3,331	3,207	5,322	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5
„ treated for sickness	964	801	815	857	1,216	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	
Number of sick per cent. to the number of prisoners admitted	29·0	24·0	24·6	16·1	19·07	19·3	17·9	15·7	15·8	14·1	14·5	13·6	1

APPENDIX.

ALDERSHOT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Major MILLER.

General Remarks.—The discipline of the prison has been maintained under the same disadvantages as have been so frequently pointed out, and it is to be hoped that some measures may now be taken to remedy the inconvenience complained of; the subject has been so often brought forward that I feel precluded this year from again entering into details.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good, much better than might have been expected in an establishment of this size, without the means of ensuring adequate punishment to prison offences, and conducted upon the associated system, a bad one at best, but as carried out here extremely defective.

The prison offences may at first sight appear numerous, the majority of them, however, are of a trifling nature, and 90 per cent. of them would not have occurred had there been any means of enforcing separation.

A certain number of the first class prisoners have been employed daily at useful labour in the camp, under the Royal Engineer Department, and the Commanding Royal Engineer continues to report most favourably of their labour. The value of this labour during the year under the Royal Engineer Department amounts to 425*l.* 17*s.*, being at the rate of 6*d.* per diem for each man.

CORK.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Captain BARNHAM.

General Remarks.—The statistical records of this prison for some years past exhibit an increase in the number of re-committals; a circumstance not to be wondered at, when it is borne in mind that fully three fourths of the prisoners admitted into the Cork prison are from depôt battalions which have been stationary in this district for several years past. It is the more satisfactory to find from the foregoing table that, in the past year, relatively to the total number of prisoners admitted in each of the past years, there has been a slight decrease in the total number of re-committals, and a still larger decrease in the number re-committed to this prison.

The general health of the prisoners during the year has been remarkably good, as will be seen on reference to the accompanying annual report of the medical officer of the prison.

DEVONPORT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of Chief Warder BRAID, in charge.

General Remarks.—The conduct of the prisoners in this establishment has been good. There has been much less crime in prison this year than for many years past; the reason is, that the associated ward has been converted into six cells, and the first-class prisoners are employed outside the prison, forming the parapets on the Granby Bastion, draining the drill field, and repairing roads, &c.

There were 168 prison offences during the year 1863, and 119 in 1864. There has been no corporal punishment inflicted for prison offences during the bygone year.

The health of the prisoners has been more than usually good during the year 1864, and there were none of the prisoners sent to their regimental hospital for treatment.

The associated ward has been converted into six cells. It is a great improvement, for since the alteration was made, the prisoners had not the opportunity of speaking to one another as they formerly had; consequently there are fewer prison offences, as the old hardened offenders cannot get the chance of contaminating the young and less hardened prisoners. Although these six cells are not so large as the others in the prison, yet they seem to answer well; previously the warder had to be always in or at the door of the associated ward, but now he can go to any other part of the prison when required.

The first-class prisoners have been employed during the year outside the prison six and a half hours per diem, weather permitting, in forming the parapet on the line wall, draining the drill field, and repairing the roads in the vicinity of the prison. The estimated value of the work done is 140*l.* 15*s.* sterling. The average strength of the first class is $9\frac{1}{4}$ per diem. It is good practice for men that have not been acquainted with such work previously to learn it. Many of these men have at first been of little or no use, but after two or three weeks' practice they have been able to do a good day's work. In my opinion it is better than shot carrying or stone breaking, as it makes the men useful, fit to work in the trenches, or for any other work of that kind that may be required of them in future.

DUBLIN.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Major RUTHERFURD.

General Remarks.—The health of the prisoners throughout the year was excellent, and their general conduct very good.

The prison buildings received a supply of soft water from the Dublin Water Company on the 8th of October last; and the Royal Engineer Department have made considerable progress in the improvement of the latrines in the class yards which at times were most offensive, from the impossibility of flushing the drains.

FORT CLARENCE, ROCHESTER.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Major MANNERS.

General Remarks.—The nature of prison duties when continued for a series of years, renders it extremely difficult to find special subjects for comment. Fort Clarence having been officially condemned as a Military Prison, I need not say more than that I feel sure a change to a building more suitable for carrying on the discipline will be very advantageous. Having never had charge of a cell prison, I can only speak theoretically on the subject, but it has always appeared to me extremely objectionable to keep so many bad men closely packed together by day and night, as they must be here; besides which, the distances between different parts of the building, with the frequent necessity for going up and down stairs, and the very great exposure in bad weather, cause the duties of all ranks to be very much more severe than in other establishments.

I beg to add that nothing has been omitted during the year that could conduce to the moral benefit of the soldier or the good of the service.

GOSPORT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Captain CURTIN.

General Remarks.—There has been no alteration in the diet during the year, which seems suitable and sufficient. There is still loss of weight in more cases than gain; but not to any unusual amount.

The system of classification continues to act very well, and I am satisfied that the hope of promotion to the higher classes exercises much influence on the conduct of the prisoners.

GREENLAW, NEAR EDINBURGH.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Captain EDWARDES.

General Remarks.—Since my appointment as Governor, your Lordship has been pleased to sanction the employment of some of the prisoners in raising a wall outside the prison, to protect some public property. On the completion of this work these prisoners were engaged in cleaning and partially repairing a drain inside the prison. Thus, the use of the pick, the shovel, and trowel has been explained to them, and that they did not object to be so employed, was shown by the cheerfulness with which they did their work. The knowledge which has been communicated in this way will be found, I think, of much use should these prisoners be called upon to serve with an army in the field.

SHORNCLIFF.

Extract from the Report of Chief Warder Tucker, in charge.

General Remarks.—The discipline of this establishment has been carried on in accordance with the rules, except when a large quantity of stone has been required to be broken for the military roads.

Shot drill has been dispensed with.

SOUTHWARK.

Extract from the Report of the Governor, Capt. Clerk.

General Remarks.—Among the crimes for which men were committed, desertion holds a prominent place, there having been 135 convicted and committed under this head alone ; in comparison with other offences, there were but few committals to this prison for the crime of drunkenness.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good. I have found myself empowered by the regulations adequately to punish all offences, with the exception of one, that have been committed.

The health of the prisoners has been excellent; during the summer months it was feared that the shot drill exercise would materially affect their health, but though the summer of 1864 was an unusually hot one this was not found to be the case.

Shot drill was carried on daily as usual, and with no bad result.

The prison labour has been largely available in aiding the execution of the works which have been carried on in the various buildings of the establishment during the past year.

The shot shed which in bad weather afforded little or no protection to either warders or prisoners employed in it is now in excellent serviceable order. A drain has been laid round it, the flooring has been raised some inches, and the old cell doors have been fixed to the sides of the shed in such a manner that in the worst of weathers the shot drill can be carried on, which before was quite impracticable This very useful work was done entirely by the prisoners, under the immediate directions of the chief warder. Large parties of prisoners were also employed in opening communication on the several landings between the wards previously occupied and those situated at the back; and again in preparing the ground for the foundation of the refractory cells lately constructed.

These works have been effectually done by the prisoners, and at a great saving of expense to the public. In the evenings the prisoners of the third class have been employed in picking oakum in their cells.

WEEDON.

Extract from the Report of the Governor, Captain Boyle.

General Remarks.—It is to be hoped that the practice of marking soldiers discharged with branded certificates, B.C., will be carried out. I have a man now undergoing a two years' imprisonment, who

acknowledges having been discharged with ignominy; had the law been in force, and the man branded when he was discharged, his re-enlistment could not have taken place.

The conduct of the prisoners has been far better than last year; there has been no case of corporal punishment for a prison offence, and the necessity for a visitor's interference has arisen on two occasions only. The constant presence of visitors at the station in 1864 has been of unusual benefit to the effectual carrying out of the prison system in its integrity.

BARBADOS.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of Chief Warder WELCH, in charge.

General Remarks.—Notwithstanding all the strictness of prison discipline it does not reduce crime, particularly that of drunkenness, for there were 50 cases of this crime more in the past year than in the preceding one, and 71 more than in the year 1862. The principal cause of drunkenness is the facility that men have for obtaining liquor in this garrison, and has been fully explained in former reports. There still seems to be no change for the better, for out of 398 cases admitted in the year 293 were white soldiers, this crime being of rare occurrence among the black troops; but now that the canteen is placed under the control and supervision of the officer in command of the regiment, and that several of the spirit dealers in the vicinity of the garrison have been deprived of their licenses, it is to be hoped it will have a beneficial effect.

BERMUDA.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of Chief Warder DRAPER, in charge.

General Remarks.—In consequence of prevailing epidemic (yellow fever) and the death of Chief Warder Lomer, the prison was closed on the 19th of August 1864, and the prisoners returned to their respective corps. The health of the prisoners and prison officers since the re-opening of the prison (7th November) has been very good, no cases of sickness of any kind having occurred within the prison.

MALTA.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of Chief Warder MURPHY, in charge.

General Remarks.—One hundred and forty-four men were punished for two hundred cases of prison offences of the ordinary nature, and were dealt with by me in the way recorded. The facilities for communicating are so great, and the very limited means I have of keeping it under at night in the associated rooms cause this crime to show a large figure every year.

The average daily number of the first and second classes are small, purely owing to the large number of repeated re-committals.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of Chief Warder LEPINE, in charge.

General Remarks.—The health of the prisoners has been good: seven men have been sent to the general hospital for treatment, and the number of days during the year was 133; their illness was not caused by the prison discipline.

The employment of prisoners during the year has been in the summer in procuring stone for winter employment, loading schooners with broken stone, gravel, &c. Of broken stone and gravel 2,177 tons have been supplied to the Royal Engineer department from the Government grounds at Melville Island.

ALDERSHOT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Dr. FOX.

General Remarks.—The sanitary condition of this prison continues highly satisfactory. The health of the prisoners during the past year has been good, and although the loss of weight in the aggregate was considerable the number requiring medical treatment was comparatively few.

CORK.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Dr. BAIN.

General Remarks.—I have the pleasure again to state that the medical history of this establishment continues to be highly satisfactory; for although dangerous and fatal diseases (particularly scarlatina and fever) have at different times been extensively prevalent in the city of Cork and its neighbourhood, yet no epidemic has visited the prison during the past year, nor have the diseases which attacked the prisoners been either numerous or (with very few exceptions) of a serious character.

The rations have been invariably of good quality and sufficiently nourishing to keep the prisoner in health, and in a fit state to perform all his hard labour punishment in the prison, and his usual regimental duties when discharged.

The gain and loss of weight among the prisoners discharged has been even less favourable than in 1863, during which the loss was much greater than in any former year since this prison has been established; and it is to be remarked that this has been invariably the case ever since the more liberal diet has been granted, viz., diminishing the farinaceous and increasing the animal food. Too much importance has, in my opinion, been attached to the loss of weight of the prisoners during their confinement, and I have never considered this to be any true indication of impaired health or diminished muscular power, for I must again repeat that I have not in a single instance found it necessary to recommend an increase of diet to any of the prisoners on account of debility the consequence of prison discipline; on the contrary, I have

generally found when the term of their imprisonment has expired, that (unless affected with some chronic ailment) they had improved in health during their confinement, and were perfectly fit to perform all their usual regimental duties when discharged to join their corps.

This year the greatest proportionate gain and smallest loss of weight appear to have taken place among men between 20 and 25, and 30 and 35 years of age, while, contrary to what has usually been the case, the greatest loss has fallen upon young growing lads under 20; and contrary to what has formerly been observed, men committed for habitual drunkenness have lost more than those of more regular habits.

DEVONPORT.

Extract from the Report of the Medical Officer, Surgeon Woollcombe.

General Remarks.—In respect to the animal food, I have only to repeat what I have in several previous annual reports stated, that I consider it to be quite a necessity, seeing that it is required that prisoners should be fit for immediate duty on their release. I also consider that with the above object the present allowance, viz., twice a week to ordinary prisoners, and three times to those in the first class is quite sufficient, and at the same time, in my opinion, it does not admit of reduction, keeping in mind the future of the prisoner.

There has been much employment on public works during the year; indeed almost daily until the severe weather set in, and with decided advantage to the health and strength of the men.

DUBLIN.

Extract from the Report of the Medical Officer, Surgeon Tuffnell.

General Remarks.—The health of the prisoners has been excellent; every case of illness has been treated within the prison, and no death has occurred.

Some changes in the construction of the building have been made conducive to the sanitary condition of the establishment. An increased and full supply of water has been provided, and the privies have been changed from their former cesspool state into that of waterclosets. The beneficial effect of removing the watercloset pans from the first class and sick cells has been negatively well established by the following result; namely, that several cases of febrile cold treated in these cells during the year manifested a disposition to assume fever type, and had the malaria existing previously through the presence of these pans still existed, I feel satisfied fever would have been prevalent in the prison. I form this opinion also upon the disposition to it which existed in the neighbourhood, three cases having occurred amongst the children of the warders in the buildings and houses adjoining, and from the malignant form assumed by these cases, I believe the same disease once generated in the prison itself would have been attended by mortality. With regard to the stature and development of the men admitted during the year, they have more nearly approached the

form of soldiers constituting the army before the Crimean campaign than heretofore. To establish this, I have taken the weights of one thousand men prior to the declaration of war in 1854, of a thousand admitted into prison eighteen months after hostilities had begun, and the last thousand committed. I find the result to be as shown by the accompanying abstract, viz., that prior to the Crimean war every man averaged 150 lbs. weight, that after eighteen months every soldier was half a stone inferior in weight, being only 143 lbs., and that now the man has returned to 147 lbs. upon an average, or 3 lbs. short of what was the original standard. Diminution in cavalry height may partly account for this.

FORT CLARENCE, ROCHESTER.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Dr. COWEN.

General Remarks.—The average daily sick was $3\frac{1}{3}$, total sick treated 133, fewer by 27 than the previous year, when in my annual report I observed that the number of sick was less than in any year since the opening of Fort Clarence as a Military Prison; this shows very plainly that the health of the prisoners is as good as almost can be wished for. The majority, as the returns will show, when kept here for a considerable time lose from 3 lbs. to 6 lbs. in weight, but many gain in weight, particularly the dissipated and young soldiers.

GOSPORT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the temporary Medical Officer, Dr. ANDREWS.

General Remarks.—The diet as established in 1863 has been in use, and is well calculated to sustain the health of the prisoners. In fourteen instances bread was substituted for Indian meal on account of dyspepsia. The sanitary condition of the prison was most satisfactory during the past year; indeed almost immunity from disease may be said to have existed; of those which did occur, they were all, with the exception of those under the head "General," and those removed to hospital, of a very trivial nature, requiring only a few days exemption from prison discipline.

GREENLAW, NEAR EDINBURGH.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Dr. CARR.

General Remarks.—I am happy to be enabled to say, that the general state of health of the prisoners during the period has been remarkably good. The diseases for the most part were of an ordinary and trivial description and of short duration, consisting chiefly of boils and ulcers, incidental to a complete change of diet, the handling of shot, &c., and unworthy of any special comment.

BARBADOS.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Staff Assistant Surgeon BYRNE.

General Remarks.—The prison is kept in excellent order, and is always extremely clean.

BERMUDA.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Assistant Surgeon BURLAND, R.A.

General Remarks.—Of the ten cases of yellow fever treated from the prison in the regimental hospital the first occurred on the 1st of August and the last on the 18th. On the 19th August the entire establishment was broken up.

Before this extreme measure was adopted the prisoners had been removed on the 5th August, as a sanitary precaution, to a barrack room, but without any satisfactory result. Of the ten admissions there were of Royal Artillery, four, Royal Engineers, one, Second Battalion, Second Queen's, five ; of these, two of the Queen's died.

On the 20th August the chief warder, Mr. Lorner, died, after an illness of six days. The third warder, John Kellond, also died on the 3d September, after an illness of nine days. The second warder, Francis Whiting, was also attacked on the 15th August, but recovered. Almost every person in the vicinity of the prison was attacked.

The establishment was re-opened on the 7th November, when seven prisoners, all of whom had fever, were admitted. The sanitary condition of the prison, previous to the outbreak of the epidemic, was in a most satisfactory state.

MALTA.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Staff Assistant Surgeon ADCOCK.

General Remarks.—I consider the cells at Upper St. Elmo to be in as good a state with regard to ventilation, as their original construction admits of, but their site is most objectionable; moreover, the association of the prisoners (four in each compartment), I am informed, where only imperfect supervision can be exercised, destroys in a great measure the good results which it is the object of punishment of this kind to effect in the way of reformation of character.

I consider the dietary to be sufficient for preserving the health and strength of the prisoners, though the number of men, as might be expected, who have lost weight is very large, it has not come under my observation that any man has been unfit for duty, on discharge, from this cause.

MAURITIUS.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Staff Surgeon, Major REID.

General Remarks.—On the whole the state of health of the prisoners during the year 1864 may be pronounced satisfactory. Of eighty-two who were under treatment by far the greater number was for minor ailments, injuries, and imaginary or feigned disease, employing only a few days' rest, treatment, or observation. Although the majority have lost weight during their imprisonment, still not to the injury of their health or impairment of the constitution.

QUEBEC.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Dr. ROWAND.

General Remarks.—I am glad to be able to report during the whole of the year 1864, the health of the persons confined in this prison has been satisfactory. The prison is kept extremely clean and well heated and ventilated.

EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38.,

TO VISIT THE CERTIFIED

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1865.

12373.

3527

CONTENTS.

Page

General Report - - - - - - - - 3

Appendix No. I.

(1) List of Certified Reformatory Schools, with Name of Corresponding Manager, &c. - - - - - - - 19

(2) List of Certified Industrial Schools, with Name of Corresponding Manager, &c. - - - - - - 23

Appendix No. II.

(1) Detailed Report on Certified Reformatory Schools for the Year 1864 - - - - - - - - 27

(2) Detailed Report on Certified Industrial Schools for the Year 1864 62

Appendix No. III.

Return of Number of Inmates, and of Admissions and Discharges for the Year 1864 :—

(1) Certified Reformatory Schools - - - - 86

(2) Certified Industrial Schools - - - - - 91

Appendix No. IV.

Particulars relating to Admissions and Discharges for the Year 1864 :—

(1) Certified Reformatory Schools - - - - 96

(2) Certified Industrial Schools - - - - - 101

Appendix No. V.

General Return of Admissions and Discharges up to Dec. 31 1864

(1) Certified Reformatory Schools - - - 107

(2) Certified Industrial Schools - - - - 112

Appendix No. VI.

Return of Discharges for the Years 1861, 1862, 1863, showing the Number doing well, since Convicted of Crime, &c.

(1) Certified Reformatory Schools - - - - 118

(2) Certified Industrial Schools - - - - 122

Appendix No. VII.

(*a.*) Return of Counties whence the Juvenile Offenders admitted to Reformatory Schools from 1854–1864 have been committed, and of Commitments to Prison from each County - - 118

(*b.*) Return showing Number of Children committed to Reformatories from Counties for Years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 - 130

Appendix No. VIII.

(*a.*) Return of Receipts and Expenditure, showing Cost per Head, Cost of Food and Clothing per Head, Industrial Returns, &c., for Reformatory Schools for 1864 - - - - - 131

(*b.*) Summary of ditto, ditto - - - - - 147

Appendix No. IX.

Returns from Prisons of Young Offenders reconvicted after detention in a Reformatory School, for the Year 1864, showing also the Reformatory Schools in which they were formerly detained - 150

Appendix No. X.

List of Places in which Parents are under Contribution, with the Amounts received - - - - - - - - 152

EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE CERTIFIED

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 15, Parliament Street, May 1st, 1865.

I have the honour to present my Eighth Annual Report on the Reformatory and Industrial Schools under my inspection.

The "Clarence" School Ship for Catholic boys was certified in August last, making the whole number of reformatories 66; viz. in England, for boys 37, for girls 15; in Scotland, for boys 8, for girls 6. Of these 8 are for Catholic children; viz. in England 4 for boys and 2 for girls; in Scotland 1 for boys and 1 for girls.

The whole number under detention on December 31st was 4737; viz. boys 3,752, girls 985. This included 288 boys and 39 girls on licence preparatory to discharge, 9 boys and 6 girls in prison for misconduct or desertion, and 89 boys and 20 girls absconded and not recovered; leaving the number actually in school, boys 3,366, girls 920. There were besides, 22 boys and 11 girls retained in school after the expiration of their sentence until a favourable opportunity should be found for placing them out. These children are not paid for by the Treasury but are maintained by the kindness of the managers as voluntary inmates.

The number under detention shew the slight advance of 61 on those for the previous year, in which the total was 4,676, the boys having increased by 76, while the girls decreased by 15; but the number actually in schools is less by 15, there being 64 more on licence, and 12 more

in prison or absconded and not recovered, at the close of the year.

The admissions for the year were, boys 1,057, girls 258. Total 1,315.

The total in 1863 was 1210; in 1862, 1338. The increase on the year may be in great degree attributed to the opportunity for committing Catholic boys which was afforded by the establishment of the School Ship "Clarence." For many months previous to this Catholic boys could rarely be sent to a reformatory, the Market-Weighton and Brook Green Reformatories being full, and the admissions to Mount St. Bernards suspended, or very strictly limited.

As far as can be inferred from the experience of former years, the number of admissions is not likely to vary much from an average of 1,300.

The proportion of very young children admitted to those of older age was rather greater than that remarked upon in previous reports. The number of those committed under 10 years old was 46, and of those between 10 and 12, 214, making a total of 260 under 12. Last year the corresponding total was 256.

I had hoped that the operation of the Industrial Schools Act would have considerably relieved reformatories from the necessity of taking children of such tender age, but so far the Act has had but little effect, its application being still confined to a few of our larger towns.

The discharges for the year, excluding transfers, were, boys 972, girls 269, total 1,241, against 1,152 for the previous year. Of these 55 (33 boys and 22 girls) died; 95 emigrated; 128 enlisted or went to sea; and 47 were specially discharged as diseased or incorrigible. The remainder were placed in employment either directly from the school or with the assistance of their relatives.

The general working of the schools has been quiet and successful. The Mount St. Bernard reformatory has made very satisfactory progress. Its advance was severely checked in the spring of the year by a most unexpected outbreak among the boys, who yielded to the closer discipline and more laborious training which had been introduced, with great reluctance, and hoped by a successful riot to induce the managers to give up their undertaking. The disturbance was, however, fully suppressed, and in the end exercised a favourable influence on the institution, as its occurrence, and the delay and hesitation of the Superintendent in dealing with it, led the Committee of Management to make the vital reforms in the system of the reformatory

which were required. They have since appointed a competent and active layman to the post of Superintendent, and the establishment has been brought to a state of order and efficiency in which it may fairly be compared with any other reformatory.

Previous to the riot at Mount St. Bernard the Castle Howard Reformatory had been disturbed by a similar incident. Several of the older lads, including 2 or 3 who had been transferred for misconduct and insubordination from other schools, took advantage of Mr. Fish's absence for Sunday duty at a distant church to attack the schoolmaster and one of the assistants on the farm and to abscond. The outbreak was quickly suppressed, the deserters recovered, and the school restored to its usual order.

A very painful circumstance occurred about the same time at the Calder Farm Reformatory, one of the inmates making a very violent attack on the wife and sister of Mr. Johnston, the schoolmaster. Miss Johnston was dangerously hurt, but has since recovered. The incident was wholly unconnected with the discipline or arrangements of the school, and arose from the morbid temper and peculiar disposition of the boy.

I would refer to the detailed remarks on the schools under my inspection appended to this report for the particulars of their educational and industrial condition. As a whole, I think the latter very satisfactory, and the former fairly so. There can be no doubt that work, useful and laborious work, forms the staple of our reformatory training. The amount or the quality are here and there inferior to what they should be, but this is quite the exception to the rule. The girls are usually well employed in laundry and needlework. Most of the boys work on the land or in the workshops from 6 to 8 hours daily, many of the older class for a still longer period. The effect of this is seen in the remarkably healthful and vigorous growth by which the children in reformatories (especially the English schools) are generally characterized. I have noted above that the total of deaths in the year amounted to 55 (or a little over one per cent. on the average number under detention throughout the year). This number was unusually large, being increased by the fatal epidemic which prevailed for 3 or 4 months at the Arno's Court Reformatory. Ten of the 22 deaths which occurred in girls' reformatories belong to this institution * and are chiefly attributable to this cause. The deaths among the boys were 33. Of these 22

* Vide Detailed Report, page 32.

occurred in 15 English reformatories having an average total of 2,137 inmates, being just about 1 per cent. The other 11 occurred in 3 Scotch schools; 6 in Glasgow, 4 in Parkhead, 1 in the Wellington Farm. These schools contained an average total of 508 inmates, so that the deaths in them were above 2 per cent., or double the English rate on the number of inmates. On this subject I may remark that the managers of the Glasgow and some other reformatories seldom, if ever, object to admit children of diseased constitution. There is much to be said in favour of this course as a general rule, as there is no doubt that many a scrofulous and consumptive child has been restored to health by the regular diet, better air, and active employment of the reformatory. But it requires, like all other rules, a certain amount of practical modification, many cases occurring in which the child remains an invalid, more or less helpless, and a hindrance to the regular discipline and order of the school, and has to be discharged sooner or later on the ground of ill health. The attention and the cost of maintenance spent upon such cases would have been more usefully employed on other and more healthful cases. The industrial character which, as I have already said, characterizes a good reformatory school unfits it to be a hospital or permanent infirmary.

With regard to the amount of school instruction given, reformatories vary greatly. In some, as at Glasgow, Bradwall, Market Weighton, Saltley, Warwickshire, Hants, Home in the East, Boys' Home, &c., are I find what may be fairly called a high standard aimed at. In others, especially the more purely agricultural schools, the instruction is of a lower degree. In all, however, nothing is attempted beyond the substance of a fair English education; reading, writing, arithmetic, and writing from dictation are the chief things taught; a moderate amount of geography and common history being generally, and a considerable amount of scriptural and religious knowledge being always, added. The great diversity which is found in the educational condition of the boys and girls on their admission necessarily affects both the character and the degree of their instruction; the length of time for which they are detained in the reformatory has a still greater influence on the results. As a rule I think the pains and labour which the superintendents and teachers of reformatories give to the difficult task of the school instruction of those under their care are very creditable to them.

The results of the reformatory school system, as shown by

the usual returns, 1st, from the schools, and 2nd, from the county and borough gaols, are very favourable. The returns required from the schools furnish particulars of the character and circumstances of the boys and girls discharged from each reformatory in the three years 1861, 1862, 1863, and reported on up to 31st December 1864. As in former years, I have furnished each school with the list of those about whom I ask for information, giving the name and date of discharge. These lists contain the names of 2,515 boys and 601 girls. Of these 52 boys and 18 girls have died since their discharge; 538 boys and 92 girls are returned as unknown, having been lost sight of, or, as in case of lads absent on long voyages, being temporarily beyond the reach of inquiry. Deducting these we have 1,925 boys and 491 girls now living and reported on. Of the 1,925 boys, 1,513 are doing well, 141 are of doubtful character, and 271 have been convicted. Of the 491 girls, 358 are doing well, 90 are doubtful, 43 have been convicted or are known to be living in vice. The full analysis of this return, showing the details of the numbers doing well, doubtful, &c., for England and Scotland, and for the Protestant and Catholic schools respectively, will be found in Appendix (VI.) I may remark on it here that the number of Catholic boys unknown is considerably increased by the peculiar situation of Mount St. Bernard's Reformatory, the entire change of management rendering it almost impossible for the present superintendent to give any trustworthy detail on the character and circumstances of the boys discharged in the years which the return related to; of the number thus returned as unknown from this school (242), I have no doubt that a good many would be found leading honest lives if they were carefully traced out.

On examining the figures of this return it will be seen that the proportion of those known to be doing well to the number discharged is for both boys and girls just about 60 per cent.; that of the unknown, for boys 21, for girls. 15 per cent.; that of the doubtful or re-convicted, who may fairly be classed together as cases of failure or relapse, something over 16 per cent. (16·4) for boys, and a little over 22 per cent (22·1) for girls. If, as in former reports, the discharges from Protestant and Catholic schools be taken separately (excluding the boys from Mount St. Bernard from the latter class) we find the proportions to be as follows:

Boys from Protestant schools:

Doing well, 68 per cent.; doubtful or relapsed, 16 per cent.; unknown, 12 per cent.

Girls from Protestant schools:
Doing well, 61 per cent.; doubtful or relapsed, 18 per cent.; unknown, 18 per cent.
Boys from Catholic schools:
Doing well, 51 per cent.; doubtful or relapsed, 30 per cent.; unknown, 16 per cent.
Girls from Catholic schools:
Doing well, 55 per cent.; doubtful or relapsed, 34 per cent.; unknown, 7 per cent.

These relative proportions are not discouraging when the difficulties which the managers of Catholic schools have to deal with in the almost exclusively Irish element they receive, and the class and position of the relatives and connections to whom their pupils return when discharged, are considered. Nevertheless I believe they might be made more favourable to the Catholic schools by greater exertion on the part of the managers, and more general concurrence and sympathy among the local Catholic clergy; and I fully expect more satisfactory results as the "Clarence" school ship enters into the account, and the improved system of Mount St. Bernard's is matured, and the means of disposal the character of the training enlarged and varied.

On comparing these returns with those for the previous year, it will be found that the proportions of those doing well, unknown, &c., to the whole, are just about the same. Those of the boys are about two per cent., and those of the girls about six per cent. more favourable. If, as in former estimates, I divide the "unknown" equally between the doing well on the one hand, and the doubtful or relapsed on the other, the same result comes out as I have found in preceding years, viz., that about *seventy per cent.* of those who are brought under reformatory training are permanently rescued or improved by its influence.

The returns from the prisons are, as before, very favourable. During the year ending December 31, 1864, 226 boys and 20 girls were recognized in English or Welsh gaols as having been in reformatory schools. The total numbers discharged from the English and Welsh reformatories in the 3½ years ending June 30, 1864, (exclusive of emigrants sent out to the colonies,) was just about 2,100 boys and 560 girls; figures which give a per-centage of reconviction as thus tested of nearly eleven (10·7) per cent. for boys, and over three (3·5) per cent. for girls. If these results are further analysed and distributed for Protestant and Catholic schools, we have 138 boys recognized out of 1660 discharged from Protestant schools (nearly nine per cent.), and 88 boys recognized out of 510 from Catholic

schools, or 17 per cent.; and for girls, 13 out of 400 from Protestant schools, and 7 of 160 from Catholic schools, or about three and five per cent. respectively. If, as in former estimates, we suppose that double or treble the number really relapsed that appear or are detected in prisons, the general result before arrived at, of about 70 per cent. of success and 30 per cent. of failure, will be found amply maintained.

I have not thought it worth while to trouble the governors of the smaller prisons of Scotland for similar returns from the gaols under their superintendence, but I have asked for those from Edinburgh and Glasgow, as testing the results on the population of those cities and the adjacent counties, of the reformatories in connexion with them, and which contain, collectively, nearly 700 inmates. The returns show, 36 Protestant and 30 Catholic Boys, and 20 Protestant girls, formerly in these reformatories, to have been in prison last year. The Protestant boys reported belonged to the Glasgow House of Refuge. About one-sixth of these are old offenders, who have been in prison several times since their discharge, and who left the school previous to the year 1860. Excluding these, and taking the number of boys discharged in the 3½ years ending June 30, 1864, we have thus re-convicted 30 out of 264 Protestant boys from the House of Refuge, *i.e.*, nearly 20 per cent. Similarly we have 20 out of 113 Protestant girls, or above 17 per cent., and for boys from Parkhead Catholic School, 30 out of 120, or 25 per cent. About 28 girls had been discharged from the Dalbeth Catholic Reformatory: of these, none were found in prison during the year.

The Criminal Statistics of the year show an increase on the number of young offenders committed in England and Wales during the 12 months ending September 29, 1864, the number being 8,857 (of both sexes) against 8,459 for the year previous. In Scotland, on the other hand, there was a small reduction, the number lessening from 1,075 to 1,036. The net increase for Great Britain was, therefore, about 4 per cent. This has not surprised me, as it seemed most improbable that the great increase of adult crime which marked the years 1862, 1863, should not have some effect in adding to the number of juvenile offenders also, especially as there has been but little reaction in its progress. The number of adult commitments of both sexes for 1864 was 118,149 for England and Wales as against 121,068 in 1863, and for Scotland 23,792 as against 21,377.*

* The Prison Returns for England and Wales are made up to the 29th September in each year; those for Scotland to the 30th June.

It may be useful to introduce here the table showing the comparative numbers of adults and juvenile offenders commited to gaol in England and Scotland respectively for the last six years.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS (*i.e.* under 16 years of age):—

YEARS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1859	7,582	1,331	8,913
1860	6,765	1,264	8,029
1861	7,373	1,428	8,801
1862	7,080	1,269	8,349
1863	7,208	1,251	8,459
1864	7,536	1,321	8,857

ADULT OFFENDERS (*i.e.* over 16 years of age):—

YEARS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1859	63,275	29,884	93,159
1860	63,713	28,866	92,585
1861	72,947	30,396	103,343
1862	85,031	32,096	117,126
1863	87,832	33,236	121,068
1864	85,047	33,102	118,149

For SCOTLAND (of both sexes.)

YEARS.	Adults.	Juveniles.
1859	18,383	1,230
1860	18,218	1,062
1861	17,366	1,212
1862	18,581	1,120
1863	21,377	1,075
1864	23,792	1,036

It would, however, have been more satisfactory to have found that the number of commitments of juveniles for the last year had lessened instead of increasing, and I have carefully examined the returns from the different districts, to see to what parts of England the increase is chiefly to be charged.

The number of boys and girls respectively committed in each county during the year are shown as usual in

Appendix VII.; and I have added to this a table showing the rise or fall in the number committed in each county as compared with the year previous. It will be seen from this that the increase of the juvenile crime of the year is chiefly due to Middlesex. In most of the counties, including the large county of York, the number of committals of boys varied very little from that of the year before. In Surrey there was an advance of 65; in Lincoln, of 41; in Glamorgan, of 26; in Sussex, of 22; in Stafford, of 21. On the other hand, the number was less in Cheshire, by 27; in Durham, by 17; in Herts, by 28; in Gloucestershire, by 85; in Lancashire, (including Liverpool, Manchester, &c.) by 149. But in Middlesex the number of boys committed in the year rose to 1,864, against 1,426 in 1863, an advance of 438. The number for 1863 had also advanced on that for 1862 by nearly 100. This large and apparently continuous reaction in the metropolitan districts is the more noticeable, because to the number thus reported from the gaols we have to add the boys committed to the Middlesex Industrial Schools at Feltham, who are sent there direct without undergoing any previous term of imprisonment: these amounted to 160 in 1864, to 213 in 1863, and to 193 in 1862. I believe the increase in the Middlesex committals to be in great part due to the inadequate use of reformatory schools by the metropolitan magistrates. I find that the number of boys sent to reformatories in the last three years has considerably diminished. Including the Feltham School, and adding the boys sent from London to the "Cornwall," Red Hill, Boys' Home, &c., the numbers committed were, in 1862, 286; in 1863, 256; in 1864, 224. The practical meaning of this is, that the great majority of the boys are sent time after time to gaol, till they become thoroughly hardened and infected, and are morally certain to become and remain criminals for life. I cannot but deeply regret the want of more resolute and systematic action on the part of the police magistrates on this matter. Were it a recognized principle in all the police courts that the antecedents of all young offenders charged at them with crime should be inquired into, and that in every case of the offender being ascertained to have been twice before committed, he should be sent to a reformatory for four or five years' corrective training, his parents being at the same assessed in some reasonable amount of contribution towards his maintenance, I believe the statistics of juvenile crime for Middlesex and Surrey would show a very different result. I regret to add that additional difficulties have been thrown in the way of those police magistrates who have desired to

give effect to the reformatory school system by the refusal of the Middlesex county magistracy to pay the small subscription additional to the government allowance which the managers of Red Hill, the "Cornwall," &c., are obliged to ask, except in cases sentenced at Quarter Sessions or the Central Court. Considering that the mass of juvenile crime has to be dealt at present with at the police courts, and that no young offender can be sent to the Middlesex Industrial School if above 14 years of age, it is evident that this refusal to pay for the cases sent from the police courts to reformatories is equivalent, in the majority of instances, to the exclusion of the boy from reformatory treatment altogether.

The returns of Income and Expenditure for the different Reformatories are given in Appendix VIII. The average cost per head in actual payments for maintenance and supervision, exclusive of the profit or loss of the farm, workshop, laundry, &c. attached to the school, was, for boys 19*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, for girls 19*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and inclusive of these and of the costs of disposal was, for boys, 19*l.* 3*s.*, for girls 18*l.* 11*s.* The financial position of most of the schools is satisfactory. In the case of the Wilts, Hardwick, and Glamorgan reformatories, the debts which had accumulated from bankers' advances or unpaid bills, or loss from the industrial departments, has been met by liberal subscriptions and assistance from the county rate. The amount granted by the Treasury in the year was 64,735*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; that received from subscriptions and legacies, &c. was 9,607*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* The payments from parents amounted to 2,499*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, collected from above 250 localities. Above 1,000 parents were under contributions during the year. For the greater part of these collections I have had the assistance of the police authorities of the town or district in which the parents reside, an assistance generally rendered with great readiness and judgment. Mr. John Graham has been appointed agent for proceedings in Liverpool in place of Mr. Kirkbride, deceased, on the recommendation and under the supervision of Major Gregg, the chief constable for that borough. I hope that now the Liverpool collections will resume their former considerable proportions. The contributions from parents in the metropolitan district are very satisfactory, amounting (for reformatory cases only) to 650*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* Thanks to the active supervision and interest of Mr. McManus and Captain Palin, the parents of young offenders in Hull and in Manchester are thoroughly looked after; so also in Birmingham, Brighton, and most of the larger towns; the only important exceptions being Leeds, where but little, and Plymouth,

where nothing is done. I must repeat what I have before remarked, that the good or evil of the reformatory system hinges essentially on the steady enforcement of a fair and sufficient contribution from the parents of every child under detention, able to contribute, and that this again mainly depends on the interest and attention bestowed upon the matter by the police authorities, and the support they recive from the magistracy. An authority to take proceedings and require a contribution is now regularly sent from this Office in the case of every child committed for detention, and a report obtained, quarterly or oftener, on the parents' circumstances, from the officer who has the case under his charge, and through whom the payment is made. Beyond, however, putting the necessary machinery in motion, and prompting and inquiring into the proceedings, I can do little. The amount and regularity of the payments, and so the degree of impression produced on the class of parents, depends on the firmness with which the orders are made and enforced by the local authorities.

Certified Industrial Schools.

The number of these institutions increases but slowly. Four more schools, however, have been certified during the year, making the whole number of these useful establishments in England 31, and in Scotland 19 ; total 50. Of these, five are for Catholic children only. Of the English schools, eight are for boys, and nine for girls only ; fourteen receiving children of both sexes. Of the Scotch schools, two are for boys only, three for girls, and fourteen for both boys and girls.

On the 31st December 1863 the number of children under detention in these schools was 1,453.* The admissions in 1864 amounted to 588, and the discharges to 266, making the number under detention on the 31st December 1864, 1,765 ; in addition to which there were 14 retained in the schools till an opportunity of employment should arise. Of the number under detention, 1,194 boys and 474 girls were actually in the schools at the close of the year, 82 boys and 15 girls having absconded and not having yet been recovered. The number thus reported as absconded is three times as great in proportion to the number of inmates as is

* The number last year was given inaccurately as 1,435, the inmates of the Newton Stewart Industrial Home for girls being accidentally omitted, the Returns not having been sent in.

the case with reformatory schools. Many of the schools have been still but recently established, and, as at Leeds and Kirkdale, their arrangements for the accommodation and detention of the children are still imperfect. At Dundee, the malversation of the master, and the consequent embarrassment of the school funds, threw the school into serious confusion for a considerable period. From the constitution too of schools of this class open to day scholars, and mostly situated in the midst of crowded neighbourhoods, it is impossible to maintain the same amount of restriction and vigilance over the children committed to them, as a reformatory, with its isolated buildings and distinctive populations, allows of. "Running away," will naturally be a special source of trouble in such schools, especially as the children sent to them are sent there rather on account of their desultory and vagrant habits than from any crime. Allowing, however, for these considerations, there has been more "absconding" during the year than might have been expected; and as this will always be more effectually counteracted by the moral and personal influence of the master or mistress than by the external precautions and restraints that are adopted, the natural inference is, that the staff in the schools where many desertions have occurred is more or less deficient in the qualities that attract and attach the children.

Of the 588 admissions, 17 were under 7, and 93 more under 9 years of age; 22 were illegitimate; 68 orphans; 212 had lost either father or mother; 94 had been deserted by their parents; the parents of 32 were in prison. These figures sufficiently attest the value and importance of the schools.

Of the 266 discharges, 17 died, and 35 were committed for absconding and insubordinate conduct to reformatory schools Of the remaining 214, 13 went to sea, 1 emigrated, 1 enlisted, the rest were placed in employment or under care of their friends.

It is still too early to draw accurate conclusions as to the success of the system on which these schools are carried on. Many difficulties attend their operation on that most essential point, the disposal of the children on discharge. Their relatives and home connections are of a lower rank than those of children in reformatories, a large proportion of these belonging to the vagrant and mendicant class. The children are often discharged also at a still tender age, while still unfit to work efficiently or independently for their own livelihood, in consequence of their having been

committed to the schools for very short periods.* On the whole, however, the schools appear to be struggling with the necessities of their position pretty successfully; 2,852 children (1,986 boys and 866 girls) have been sent by magistrates' order to these schools. Of these 1,073 (701 boys, 372 girls) have been discharged; a large proportion of these have wholly passed out of sight, having been discharged (principally from the Scotch schools) in the years from 1856–1862, previous to the present Industrial Schools Act coming into operation, and without regular returns being asked for, or regular inquiry being made from this office. Of those discharged at more recent dates and coming into our official returns, I find nearly 200 known to be doing well, and only 22 known to have been convicted.

The number of children attending the Certified Industrial Schools as day scholars, most receiving some portion of food, and many receiving aid in clothing, has averaged about 2,500 during the year. I look on this voluntary element in schools of this class as very valuable, not only spreading the benefits of the general and industrial training given over a much wider surface, but imparting a tone of freedom and consequent contentment and cheerfulness to the school, which assists materially in the discipline and management of the committed children.

The schools are generally managed with a remarkable degree of economy. At several of the Scotch Schools and at the Chester School the cost of dietary has not much exceeded 2*d.* per day for each child, the children being at the same time well cared for.

The amount paid by the Treasury in the year was 15,887*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Contributions from parents and parochial boards 1,188*l.* 15*s* 0*d.*

The same course is now uniformly pursued in the care of children committed to industrial schools as has before been stated as adopted in reformatories. As soon as the return is received giving particulars of the admission, an authority is taken to summon the parents with a view to their being assessed in a contribution towards the child's maintenance, and their circumstances carefully inquired into. In Scotland very little can be obtained from parents, but a not inconsiderable amount is paid by the Parochial Boards for children legally chargeable to them within three months previous to their admission to the school.

I regret that I am still unable to report any effectual

* On the Bolton School being certified, several children were committed to it for two months, as if the school had been a sort of House of Correction. This has since, however, been fully rectified.

application of the Industrial Schools Act to London. The difficulty, however, is not now any unwillingness or indifference on the part of the magistrates, but the reluctance of the managers of the Metropolitan schools and refuges into which the children should be received. With the assistance of Sir Thomas Henry I recently brought the subject before the magistrates of the different Police Courts and in the last few months a considerable number of young vagrants and beggars have been committed. But the "Boys' Home" and "Church Farm" are full. The East London Shoeblacks' Refuge can only receive a very few, and there are no other certified Schools for Protestant boys in London or nearer to it than Birmingham. I have represented the matter to two or three of the principal voluntary institutions of the same character in the metropolis, but there seems no willingness on the part of the managers of these institutions to place their schools under the Act. The views and feelings of the promoters of reformatory action in the large provincial towns, Liverpool Manchester, &c., are very different from those which we meet with in London. I find there a greater disposition to recognize the public aim and purpose of such schools, and to at once decide upon the arrangements which will make them most publicly useful and efficient in suppressing vagrancy and petty crime of neglected children. In London such institutions are usually much more private and almost individual undertakings, carried on rather as a matter of personal charity or personal employment, than with reference to the general and public object. Their managers prefer to take such children as are voluntary inmates only, so as to avoid the responsibility or trouble of their detention, and to admit cases recommended by subscribers and friends rather than such as are sent by magistrates. Unfortunately the unwilling and troublesome who need to be detained, and if they abscond brought back, and who cannot be got at all except by the magistrate's order, are just the class that the public are most interested in having placed under reformatory training, and that most needs such agency to be applied. The willing are naturally the most pleasant and least troublesome to deal with, but certainly a large majority of them scarcely need a *Reformatory* Institution. A home in which when destitute they can be sheltered and fed, and a school where they can be taught, are for the most part all that they require. There is also a certain jealousy or fear of regular and official inspection in many of the London institutions which is not found in the large provincial

towns. Two or three of the institutions of the Refuge class which were certified resigned their certificates when on the passing of the present Industrial Schools Act they found that regularity of returns as to the admission and discharge, and the subsequent conduct and circumstances of the inmates, more efficient and regular teaching of the secular branches of instruction, and annual analysis of the accounts would be required. It is not that there would be any vexatious interference on the one hand, or that there is anything to conceal on the other, and a very short experience of what the Government regulations practically impose serves to do away with the objection ; but there is to many minds something alarming in the mere term of Government Inspection, and in the apprehension of this, the substantial advantage of placing the school under the Act, both for the public and for the institution itself, is overlooked. The consequence is, that a large proportion of the disorderly and reckless boys who throng the railway stations and hang about the crossings are left at liberty to ply their trade of begging and petty pilfering till qualified to graduate as thieves and prepared for the gaol and the reformatory. The large number of juveniles committed to the London prisons is an impressive comment on the indifferent success of the Refuges and Ragged Schools of London in coping with and preventing crime; and the marked increase which I have noticed in the early part of this Report should lead the promoters of reformatory agency in the metropolis to consider the subject very much more deeply than they have heretofore done, dealing with it as a matter of public policy for the community at large, rather than as one of private benevolence.

The usual detailed reports and the returns and tables showing the admissions and discharges, particulars of age, commitment and family circumstances, receipt and expenditure, &c., are annexed to this Report.

In the preparation and correction of these, as well as on some occasions in the examination of the schools under my inspection, I have been materially helped by my chief clerk and assistant Mr. Rogers.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
SYDNEY TURNER.

APPENDIX No. I. (1.)

LIST of REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, showing their Locality, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
BEDFORD - -	*Bedford Reformatory* for Boys, Carlton, Bedford. Certified April 9, 1857. Corresponding Manager, Lieut. Col. W. B. Higgins, Picts Hill, Bedford.
CHESTER - -	*Bradwall Reformatory* for Boys, Sandbach. Certified December 27, 1855. C.M., G. W. Latham, Esq., Bradwall Hall.
CUMBERLAND -	*Cumberland Reformatory* for Boys, Stanwix near Carlisle. Certified May 1, 1855. C.M., G. H. Head, Esq., Stanwix.
DEVON - -	*Devon and Exeter Reformatory Farm School* for Boys, Brampford Wood, Exeter. Certified April 17, 1855. Hon. Sec., Dyer Knott, Esq., The Castle, Exeter.
„ - -	*Devon and Exeter Reformatory and Refuge* for Girls, Exeter. Certified June 26, 1858. Hon. Sec., W. Townsend, Esq., Friars' Walk, Exeter.
DORSET - -	*Dorset Reformatory* for Boys, Milborne near Blandford. Certified January 28, 1857. C.M., J. C. Mansel, Esq., Longthorns, Blandford.
DURHAM - -	*Sunderland Industrial and Ragged School* for Boys, Sunderland. Certified April 22, 1856. Hon. Sec., Richard Iliff, Esq., 149, High Street, Sunderland.
„ - -	*Sunderland Reformatory* for Girls, Tatham Street, Sunderland. Certified June 22, 1860. Hon. Sec., Charles Wilson, Esq., John Street, Sunderland.
ESSEX - -	*Essex Reformatory* for Boys, Harlow. Certified December 3, 1856. C.M., J. W. Perry Watlington, Esq., M.P., Moor Hall, Harlow.
„ - -	"*Cornwall*" *Thames Reformatory School Ship* for Boys off Purfleet. Certified May 2, 1859. Supt., Capt. Augustus Burton, R.N., Purfleet.
GLAMORGAN - -	*Glamorgan Reformatory* for Boys, Howdref Genol, Neath. Certified December 7, 1858. Sec., Mr. David J. Rhys, Neath.
GLOUCESTER -	*Hardwicke Reformatory* for Boys, Gloucester. Certified October 4, 1854. Manager, T. B. L. Baker, Esq., Hardwicke Court, Gloucester.
„ - -	*Kingswood Reformatory* for Boys, near Bristol. Certified October 4, 1854. Treasurer, William Sommerville, Esq., Bitton, near Bristol.
„ - -	*Arno's Court* (*Catholic*) *Reformatory* for Girls, near Bristol. Certified November 20, 1855. Manager, Miss Walker, Superior of the Convent.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Gloucester -	*Red Lodge Reformatory* for Girls, Bristol. Certified December 9, 1854. Manager, Miss Carpenter, Red Lodge House, Bristol.
Hants - -	*Hampshire Reformatory* for Boys, Eling, Southampton. Certified November 29, 1855. Hon. Sec., Chas. Castleman, Esq., Lyndhurst, Hants.
Herts - -	*Herts Reformatory* for Boys, Bengeo, Hertford. Certified November 10, 1857. Hon. Sec., Rev. C. Deedes, Bengeo.
Lancaster - -	"*Akbar*" *Hulk Reformatory School Frigate* for Boys, Liverpool. Certified January 3, 1856. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
" - -	*Liverpool Reformatory Farm School* for Boys, Newton near Warrington. Certified April 6, 1859. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
" - -	*Liverpool Reformatory* for Girls, Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool. Certified June 12, 1857. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
" - -	"*Clarence*" *Catholic Reformatory School Ship* for Boys, Liverpool. Certified August 3, 1864. Treasurer, C. J. Corbally, Esq., Liverpool.
" - -	*North Lancashire Reformatory* for Boys, Bleasdale, Garstang. Certified September 2, 1857. Manager, W. J. Garnett, Esq., Quernmore Park, Lancaster.
" - -	*Manchester and Salford Reformatory* for Boys, Blackley, Manchester. Certified October 16, 1857. Hon. Sec., Herbert Philips, Esq., 35, Church Street, Manchester.
" - -	*Toxteth Park Girls' Reformatory*, 3, Park Hill Road, Liverpool. Certified March 19, 1856. Hon. Sec., Mrs. H. P. Horner, 5, Devonshire Road, Princes Park, Liverpool.
Leicester - -	*Agricultural Colony of Mount St. Bernard's* for Catholic Boys, Whitwick, Leicester. Certified May 13, 1856. Manager, William Harper, Esq., Broad Street, Bury, Lancashire.
Middlesex - -	*Home in the East Reformatory* for Boys, Old Ford, Bow. Certified November 29, 1855. Hon. Sec., Thomas Scrutton, jun., Esq., Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street.
" - -	*Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, Brock Green, Hammersmith. Certified October 10, 1855. Treasurer, F. T. New, Esq., 31, Argyll Road, Kensington.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
MIDDLESEX - -	*Hampstead Reformatory* for Girls, 9, Church Row, Hampstead. Certified December 29, 1860. Sec., David Alison, Esq., 3, Elm Row, Hampstead, N.W.
MONMOUTH -	*Monmouthshire Reformatory* for Boys, Little Mill near Newport. Certified February 7, 1859. Hon. Sec., Rev. S. C. Baker, Usk.
NORFOLK - -	*Buxton Reformatory* for Boys, Norwich. Certified July 7, 1855. C.M., John Wright, Esq., Buxton, Norwich.
NORTHAMPTON -	*Northampton Society's Reformatory School* for Boys, Tiffield near Towcester. Certified January 21, 1856. C.M., Rev. H. J. Barton, Wicken Rectory, Stony Stratford.
NORTHUMBERLAND -	*North-eastern Reformatory* for Boys, Netherton near Morpeth. Certified June 3, 1857. Secretary, D. D. Main, Esq., Eldon Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SUFFOLK - -	*Suffolk Reformatory School* for Boys, Thorndon, Eye. Certified March 23, 1856. C.M., Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart, M.P., Brome Hall, Scole.
" - -	*Industrial Home* for Girls, Ipswich. Certified June 18, 1858. C.M., S. B. Chapman, Esq., Tower Lodge, Ipswich.
SURREY - -	*Philanthropic Society's Farm School* for Boys, Redhill, Reigate. Certified September 2, 1856. Treasurer, Wm. Gladstone, Esq. Resident Chaplain, Rev. Chas. Walters.
" - -	*The Boys' Home Reformatory* for Boys, Bridge House, Wandsworth. Certified October 18, 1858. Superintendent, Mr. John Leyland.
" - -	*Surrey Girls' Reformatory*, 6, Upper Belmont Place, Wandsworth Road. Certified February 4, 1862. Hon. Sec., R. Onslow, Esq., Wandsworth Common, S.
WARWICK - -	*Saltley Reformatory* for Boys, Birmingham. Certified August 20, 1854. Treasurer, Charles Ratcliff, Esq., Wyddrington, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
" - -	*Warwickshire Reformatory* for Boys, Weston, Leamington. Certified November 20, 1856. Secretary, G. C. Lake, Esq., Bank, Leamington.
" - -	*Allesley Farm Reformatory* for Girls, near Coventry. Certified June 27, 1856. Hon. Sec., Rev. Edmund Roy, Kenilworth.
" - -	*Birmingham Girls' Reformatory*, Smethwick, Birmingham. Certified December 20, 1854. Treasurer Sampson Hanbury, Esq., Smethwick.
WILTS - -	*Wilts Reformatory* for Boys, Warminster. Certified December 23, 1856. Rev. R. R. Hutton, Christ Church Parsonage, Warminster.
" - -	*Limpley Stoke Girls' Reformatory*, near Bath. Certified January 9, 1861. Hon. Sec., R. O. Heywood, Esq., 15, Green Park, Bath.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
WORCESTER	*Woodbury Hill Reformatory* for Boys, Shelsley, Worcester. Certified June 9, 1856. C.M., Rev. D. Melville, Great Witley, Stourport.
,,	*Stoke Farm Reformatory* for Boys, Bromsgrove. Certified December 9, 1854. C.M., Charles Sturge, Esq., Birmingham.
YORK	*Calder Farm Reformatory* for Boys, Mirfield. Certified December 15, 1855. C.M., E. B. Wheatley Balme, Esq., Mirfield, Normanton.
,,	*Castle Howard Reformatory* for Boys, Welburn, York. Certified May 2, 1856. Superintendent, Rev. Ishmael Fish, Welburn, York.
,,	*West Riding Refuge and Reformatory* for Girls, Wakefield. Certified October 18, 1856. Secretary, C. H. Binstead, Esq., Wakefield.
,,	*Leeds Reformatory* for Boys, Adel, Leeds. Certified December 2, 1857. Hon. Sec., Rev. E. Jackson, Leeds.
,,	*Yorkshire Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, near Market Weighton. Certified July 23, 1856. Director, Rev. C. Caccia.
,,	*Yorkshire Catholic Girls Reformatory*, Howard Hill, Sheffield. Certified July 26, 1861. Hon. Sec., R. J. Gainsford, Esq., Darnall Hall, Sheffield.
,,	*Doncaster Girls Reformatory*, Doncaster. Certified September 6, 1861. Hon. Sec., C. E. Palmer, Esq., Doncaster.

SCOTLAND.

Reformatories certified under 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ABERDEEN	*Old Mill Reformatory* for Boys, Aberdeen. Certified March 9, 1857. Sec., C. F. Runcy, Esq., Aberdeen.
,,	*Aberdeen Reformatory* for Girls, Mount Street, Aberdeen. Certified March 1862. Sec., C. F. Runcy, Esq., Aberdeen.
EDINBURGH	*Dalry Reformatory* for Girls, Edinburgh. Certified April 23, 1858. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Swan, 7, Hope Crescent, Edinburgh.
,,	*Wellington Farm School* for Boys, Pennycuik, Edinburgh. Certified December 24, 1859. Sec., C. P. Gibson, Esq., 54, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh.
FORFAR	*Rossie Reformatory* for Boys, Montrose. Certified May 4, 1857. C.M., James Mudie, Esq., Montrose.
INVERNESS	*Inverness Reformatory School* for Boys, Inverness. Certified December 20, 1858. Sec., James Simpson, Esq.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate and Name of Corresponding Manager.
LANARK - -	*House of Refuge* for Boys, Glasgow. Certified November 15, 1854. Superintendent, Rev. A. K. McCallum.
" -	*House of Refuge* for Girls, Glasgow. Certified November 15, 1854. Treasurer, J. D. Bryce, Esq., 65, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
" - -	*Catholic Reformatory* for Girls, Dalbeth, Glasgow. Certified June 23, 1858. Superintendent, Miss E. Lawson.
" -	*Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, Parkhead, Glasgow, Certified August 9, 1859. Director, Rev. A. Robertson.
RENFREW - -	*Kibble Reformatory* for Boys, Paisley. Certified July 2, 1859. Hon. Sec., J. M^{c}Innes, Esq., Paisley.
" - -	*Paisley Ragged School* for Girls, Paisley. Certified May 9, 1856. C.M., W. Philips, Esq.
WIGTON - -	*Stranraer Reformatory Schools* for Boys and Girls, Stranraer. Certified October 1, 1859. Hon. Sec., M. Jeffray, Esq., Stranraer.

APPENDIX No. I. (2.)

LIST of CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, showing their Locality, Name of Corresponding Manager.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
CHESHIRE - -	*Chester Industrial Ragged School.* Thomas Bowers, Esq., Hon. Sec., 101, Eastgate Street, Chester.
" -	*Birkenhead Industrial Ragged Schools*, Hamilton Street, Birkenhead. Hon. Sec., W. Jackson, jun., Esq., 30, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
DEVON - -	*Devon and Exeter Boys' Industrial School.* Rev. F. A. Savile, Barley House, Exeter.
ESSEX - -	*St. Nicholas Catholic Industrial School*, Walthamstow. Director, Rev. W. Collis.
GLAMORGAN -	"*Havannah*" *School Ship, Cardiff.* Hon. Sec., William Alexander, Esq., Cardiff.
GLOUCESTER -	*Bristol Park Row Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., W. L. Carpenter, Esq., 2, Great George Street, Bristol.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
GLOUCESTER -	*Bristol Pennywell Lane Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., R. J. Ramsden, Esq., 4, Victoria Square, Clifton.
LANCASTER - -	*Bolton Ragged Industrial School*, Commission Street, Bolton. Hon. Sec., John Hodgkinson, Esq.
" - -	*Manchester Industrial Schools*, Ardwick Green. Superintendent, Rev. J. F. Bryan, 24, Ardwick Green, Manchester.
" - -	*Liverpool Industrial Ragged Schools*, Everton Terrace. Hon. Sec., Joseph Hubback, Esq., 2, Brunswick St., Liverpool.
" - -	*Liverpool, St. George's Catholic Industrial School*, West Derby Road. Hon. Sec., Rev. John Wallwork 16, Warren Street, Liverpool.
" - -	*St. Elizabeth's Catholic Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. John Walmsley, 36, West Derby Street, Liverpool.
" -	*St. Mary's Kirkdale Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. T. Major Lester, St. Mary's, Kirkdale.
MIDDLESEX - -	*The Boys' Home*, 44, Euston Road, N.W. Secretary, G. W. Bell, Esq., 44, Euston Road, N.W.
" - -	*Church Farm Industrial School*, East Barnet, Herts. Hon. Sec., Major Gillum, The Moated House, Tottenham.
" - -	*East London Shoe Black Society's Refuge*, 4, Mansel Street, Whitechapel. Superintendent, Mr. S. Wise.
" - -	*Cripples' Home, Female Refuge*, Northumberland House, 17a Marylebone Road, N.W. Mrs. Blunt, 12, Upper Gloucester Street, Dorset Square, W.
" - -	*Chelsea, Sloane Street Home*, for Girls, 125, Sloane Street. Hon. Sec., Miss Barney, 32, Cumberland Street, Pimlico, S.W.
" - -	*Chelsea School of Discipline*, 2, Queen's Road, West Chelsea, S.W., Hon. Sec., Miss C. L. Mathias.
" - -	*The Industrial Home* for Girls, 3, Franklin's Row, Chelsea, S.W. Manager, Mrs. E. M. Farrer, 42, Lowndes Street, S.W.
" - -	*Lisson Street Training Refuge*, 1, Lisson Street, Marylebone Road, N.W. Hon. Sec., W. J. Maxwell, Esq., Cedar Grove, Richmond, S.W.
" - -	*St. Margaret's Home, Queen Square, Industrial School*, for Catholic Girls. Manager, Miss Stanley, 6, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
NORTHUMBERLAND -	*Newcastle-on-Tyne Industrial Schools.* Secretary, R. S. Watson, Esq., 10, Arcade, Newcastle.
WARWICK - - -	*Winson Industrial Home* for Girls, Birmingham. Hon. Sec., T. S. Kynnersley, Esq., The Leverets, Birmingham.
„ - -	*Penn Street Industrial School,* Deritend, Birmingham. Hon. Sec., John Gameson, Esq., Camp Hill.
„ - -	*Girls' Industrial Home,* Coventry. Treasurer, A. H. Pears, Esq., Allesley, Coventry.
YORK - -	*Broomfields Industrial School,* Bradford. Hon. Sec., J. Taylor, Esq., Piccadilly, Bradford.
„ - -	*Huddersfield Ragged and Industrial School,* Fitzwilliam Street, Huddersfield. Supt., Mr. Geo. Higginbotham.
„ - -	*Hull Industrial Ragged Schools.* Hon. Sec., J. Atkinson, Esq., Hull.
„ - -	*Leeds Industrial* and *Ragged School.* Edgar Street, York Road, Leeds. Hon. Sec., W. G. Joy, Esq., Crown Point.
„ - -	*York Industrial and Ragged Schools,* Marygate, York. Hon. Sec., Rev. W. A. Wightman, York.

SCOTLAND.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ABERDEEN	*Aberdeen Industrial Schools*, Skene Square, (Boys), and Sugar House Lane (Boys and Girls), Aberdeen. Hon. Sec., C. F. Runcy, Esq., Aberdeen.
AYR	*Ayr Ragged School*, Ayr. Hon. Sec., D. Dunlop, Esq., 20, New Bridge Street, Ayr.
"	*Kilmarnock Ragged School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. James Aitken, Kilmarnock.
BUTE	*Rothesay Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., Daniel Macbeth, Esq., County Buildings, Rothesay.
DUMFRIES	*Dumfries and Maxwelltown Ragged and Reformatory School.* Treasurer, Alex. Hannay, Esq., National Bank of Scotland.
EDINBURGH	*Original Industrial Ragged Schools*, Ramsay Lane and Marionville, Edinburgh. Hon. Sec., C. P. Gibson, Esq., 20, St. Andrew Square,, Edinburgh.
"	*United Industrial School*, South Gray's Close, High Street, Edinburgh. Superintendent, Mr. Ferguson.
"	*Burghal Reformatory School.* Poor House, Forrest Row, Edinburgh.
"	*Leith Industrial and Ragged Schools.* Hon. Sec., J. R. Cathcart, Esq., Bernard Street, Leith.
FORFAR	*Arbroath Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. W. Allan, Hill Street, Arbroath.
"	*Dundee Industrial School.* Treasurer, Jas. Henderson, jun., Esq., 65, Reform Street, Dundee.
LANARK	*Glasgow Industrial School* (Rotten Row). Secretary, Gavin Ralston, Esq., 161, Hope Street, Glasgow.
"	*Catholic Orphanage and Industrial School*, 72, Abercromby Street, Glasgow. Superintendent, Mr. John McCulloch.
"	*Govan Parochial School*, Glasgow. Govan Poor House.
PERTH	*Perth Ladies' House of Refuge* for Girls, Craigie near Perth. Hon. Sec., J. W. Jameson, Esq.
"	*Fechney Industrial School for Boys.* Sec. H. C. R. Macduff, Esq., Hill Side, Perth.
"	*Girls' School of Industry*, Perth. Hon. Sec., Miss Brenmer, Rossie House, Bridge of Earn.
RENFREW	*Greenock Industrial Schools.* Hon. Sec., C. Marshall, jun., Esq.
"	*Paisley Ragged Schools.* Hon. Sec., W. Philips, Esq.
WIGTON	*Industrial Home for Girls*, Newton Stewart. Secretary, Rev. Wm. McLean, the Manse, Newton Stewart.

APPENDIX No. II. (1.)

Detailed Reports on Certified Reformatory Schools for the Year 1864.

ENGLAND.

Bedford.

Bedford Reformatory (Boys), Carlton near Turvey.
July 1, 1864.

I was fairly satisfied with the state of this institution on my visit. The boys, (31 in number,) looked well and healthy. The premises were clean and in good order. The farm (45 acres) in good cultivation. The punishments during the previous twelve months had been few. The boys passed very fairly through the usual examination. The ciphering and writing from dictation of the 1st and 2nd classes and their answers on scripture were very creditable. The cost of maintenance for the year was very low, being about 10*l*., when the industrial profits of the farm are taken to account. So low a rate would hardly agree with lasting efficiency. At the time of my visit Mr. Roberts was the only resident officer and had to be at once superintendent and farm servant, the labourer having left. It would be a great mistake to work long on so scanty a system as this. The results at the school are so far favourable, of 32 boys who left the institution in 1861–3, 25 are doing well, 6 have been convicted, 1 is unknown.

Chester.

Bradwall Reformatory (Boys), Sandbach.
October 18, 1864.

This reformatory fully maintains its character for good management and effective instruction. The farm (89 acres) begins to repay the cost and labour of the thorough draining and trenching of previous years. At the time of my visit the stock comprised 20 cows, besides a bull and several calves and heifers, 3 horses, pigs, &c. The boys were in good health, orderly and cheerful. Their school progress was very satisfactory. Of 26 boys in the 1st class, 11 wrote from dictation correctly, and almost all answered questions in arithmetic as far as practice and compound multiplication, both in money and weights and measures. The 2nd class of 20 boys also acquitted themselves well. The reformatory had been unexpectedly

disturbed just before my visit by the desertion of 8 of the boys. The cause appeared to be dissatisfaction with the new schoolmaster and labour master, both of whom had been lately engaged. The latter has since left, not proving suitable. The general course of the school had been very satisfactory, the punishments few. The boys orderly and industrious. The cost per head, including disposal, on 62 boys was about 18*l.* The results of the school since 1861 are not so favourable as I should have expected. Of 49 boys placed out in 1861–3 23 are going on well, 9 have been convicted, 12 are unknown, 3 are dead, and 2 doubtful. The number of unknown is increased by the emigrants, who are soon lost sight of, and of whom some are probably doing well.

Cumberland.

Cumberland Reformatory (Boys), Stanwix, Carlisle. May 31, 1864.

I found 42 boys in this school, all well and making satisfactory progress. Few cases of serious misconduct or punishment had occurred since my previous visit, none of desertion. The boys passed the usual examination fairly, especially on the subjects of their religious instruction. Their industrial training consists as before of shoemaking, tailoring, and farm or garden work on Mr. Head's estate. The results of the school appear very encouraging. Of 30 boys who left in 1861-3, 22 are doing well, 2 have been convicted, 1 is doubtful, 5 are unknown. The cost of maintenance and disposal for the year, allowing for industrial loss and profit, was about 19*l.* 13*s.* on an average of 42 boys.

Dorset.

Dorset Reformatory, Milborne, Blandford, November 14, 1864.

I found a marked improvement in the school teaching and consequent progress of the boys, as compared with the previous year. Their writing on slates and in copies, and their answers on religious and general subjects were much more satisfactory. Not so their spelling and mental arithmetic. The boys continue to be employed pretty constantly by neighbouring farmers. A mast and rigging have been erected in the playground to give the boys some of the elements of nautical training. Some cases of desertion had occurred during the year, but the boys seemed generally cheerful and contented. The land attached to the school was in good cultivation, but the soil is poor, and needs more manure than can be provided without farm stock. Of 18 boys discharged in 1862–3, 13 are doing well, 1 had been convicted, 1 is doubtful, 3 are unknown. The cost of maintenance and disposal on an average of 33 boys for the year was about 14*l.* 13*s.*

Devon.

Devon and Exeter (Boys) Reformatory, Brampford, Exeter. August 11, 1864.

I found 26 boys in the school and 3 on licence. They looked well and comfortable. The Master's Report Book for the year showed a considerable number of both faults and punishments. This seemed to be partly attributable to the injudicious conduct of the industrial teacher. The land attached to the school was in good cultivation. The outbuildings had been improved by some judicious additions and alterations. The boys passed the usual examination very fairly. The 1st class, (10 boys,) did very well in reading and ciphering, and in their answers to my questions. The cost of maintenance and disposal for the year on an average of 27 boys was 20*l*. Of 24 discharged in 1861–3, 1 is dead, 18 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, 2 have been convicted, and only 2 are unknown.

Devon and Exeter (Girls) Reformatory, Exeter. August 12, 1864.

I had reason to be thoroughly satisfied with the condition of this School. The discipline and instruction appeared to me to be both judicious and effective. The change which has been brought about in the manner and general conduct of the girls under Miss Prosser's management is very remarkable. The girls did very well on the usual examination. The schoolmistress gave a very intelligent bible lesson in my presence. Of 48 girls discharged in 1861–3, 34 are doing well, 1 is dead, 7 have been committed, 2 are doubtful, and 4 are unknown. Many of these left in the first year after Miss Prosser took charge of the institution. The cost of maintenance and disposal for 1864, on an average of 49 girls, was under 16*l*. 10*s*.

Durham.

Sunderland (Boys) Reformatory and Ragged School, Silver Street. September 9, 1864.

I found 43 boys in attendance at my visit, of whom 24 were under detention. The results of my examination disappointed me. The boys were dull and heavy in manner, and showed much more order than intelligence. They generally read well and spelt very fairly, but were very backward in ciphering, dictation, and questions. They appeared however to have been more settled in conduct, and there had been no cases of desertion, and few serious faults and punishments for some months previous. The Committee have resolved to transform the institution into an Industrial and Ragged School, certified under the Industrial Schools Act. I hope to see this accomplished in the course of 1865. Of 8 boys discharged in 1861–3, 6 are doing well.

Sunderland (Girls) Reformatory, Tatham Street.
September 9, 1864.

The manner and appearance of the girls gave me satisfaction, and justified the favourable account which the Matron, (Miss Kaye) gave me of their conduct since my last visit. They passed the usual examination fairly, most of the first two classes reading correctly, and writing well in copies. Their spelling and arithmetic were deficient. Their industrial training is more limited than it would be if a good laundry were established and washing taken in from customers out of doors. But in the absence of this, Miss Kaye has introduced a useful experiment by allowing the older and more trustworthy girls to go out to neighbouring families by the day to help in cooking or in house or nursery work; this had so far answered well, and had proved very advantageous in preparing the girls for more regular service when they left the school. Of the 13 who have left in 1861–3, 6 are doing well, 5 are doubtful, and 2 are unknown. The cost of maintenance on an average of 48 girls, for 1864, was about 12*l.* 10*s.* per head.

Essex.

Essex Reformatory (Boys), Harlow.
November 21, 1864.

The number of boys in this school had slightly increased since my previous visit. I found 23 under detention, all well and healthy. Only one case of desertion had occurred in the last twelve months. The conduct of the boys had generally been very satisfactory. The land was in very good cultivation. The boys passed a fair examination, their writing, spelling, and reading being very good. Of 26 discharged in 1861–3, 18 are doing well, 3 have been convicted, 2 are doubtful, 1 is unknown. The cost of maintenance and disposal for 1864 on 22 boys was about 22*l.* 9*s.*

"Cornwall" (Boys) Reformatory School Ship, Purfleet.
September 2, 1864.

The operations of this most valuable reformatory have been attended with remarkable success. The order and good discipline of the boys while on board the ship, and their steady conduct after leaving it have been very encouraging. I was sorry to find the number of boys diminished considerably since my last visit. That so useful and effective an instrument for the rescue of young offenders should not be thoroughly employed is a matter for regret. Many boys, however, who would else have the benefit of its training are excluded from it by the refusal of the Middlesex magistrates to pay the small amount required by the managers in addition to the government allowance for the cases committed from the police courts. Unfortunately these are just the cases in which the agency of such a reformatory are

most needed, and for which, when the boy is above 14 years old the Middlesex County Schools at Feltham are not available. The boys passed the usual examination in reading, writing, ciphering, &c. with great credit, and went through their naval exercise very satisfactorily. The ship was in excellent order. The books well kept. The officers apparently interested in their duty. Capt. Burton has good reason for encouragement and confidence in the system he has pursued. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal in 1864 is higher than that in 1863 in consequence of the falling off in the number of boys. It was nearly 22*l.* The results have been very favourable. Of 121 boys discharged in 1861–3, and still alive, 92 are doing well, 7 have been convicted, and only 13 are unknown.

Glamorgan.

Glamorgan Reformatory (Boys), Howdref, Neath.
February 27, 1864.

The premises of this school have been greatly improved by the addition of a lavatory and store room, the re-arrangement and completion of the drainage, &c. A grant of 75*l.* was made at the quarter sessions for this purpose on the application and motion of Mr. Coke Fowler, who has fortunately taken a very active interest in the institution and given its operations and management much personal attention. I found the school instruction of the boys very imperfect. The master being evidently unskilful in teaching, and the limited resources of the committee preventing them from engaging a competent assistant, there had been a good deal more punishment than I should have expected upon an average of about 30 boys. The lads however looked generally well and healthy though dull and quiet. I should add that the master has lately resigned. The total cost per head for 1864, on an average of 30 boys, was 16*l.* 19*s.* The results of the school have not been very favourable so far. Of 34 boys discharged in 1861–3, 19 are doing well. 7 are unknown, 5 have been re-convicted, and 3 are doubtful.

Gloucester.

Hardwicke Reformatory (Boys), Gloucester.
July 25, 1864.

I found a marked advance in the intelligence of the boys and the degree of instruction they had received since my previous inspection. The 1st class (12 boys) wrote well from dictation, and read, spelt, and ciphered (as far as compound multiplication) very satisfactorily. The 2d and 3d class also did their work very fairly. I was glad to have also a very good report from the superintendent (Mr. Gee) of the conduct and character of most of the lads. The premises and land were in good working order. Mr. Dorrington has entered very heartily into the management as Mr. Barwick Baker's coadjutor. The cost per

head for maintenance and disposal for 1864 on an average of 43 boys was about 20*l.* 18*s.* Of 50 boys discharged in 1861–3, and still alive, 36 are doing well, 8 have been convicted, 3 are doubtful, and only 3 unknown.

Kingswood Reformatory for Boys, Bristol. March 9 and December 16, 1864.

Mr. Barker, by whose exertions this institution had been brought to the satisfactory condition which I have spoken of in previous reports, was entirely laid aside by prolonged and dangerous illness for the greater part of the year. Mr. Farrah, who had been assistant and schoolmaster at Castle Howard reformatory, was engaged in the spring to superintend the institution in his place and has continued to discharge the duty. I was glad to find on my last visit that the order and discipline of the school which had been a good deal interfered with in the earlier part of the year had been re-established under his management, and that Mr. Barker had sufficiently recovered to resume the general charge of the establishment. The boys passed the usual examination very fairly. Their industrial progress appeared to be most satisfactory. I do not know of any reformatory where more work is done and more thorough industrial training given at so little cost for teachers and overlookers. The cost per head for the year on an average of 87 boys was about 19*l.* 12*s.* Of 66 boys discharged in 1861–3, 47 are doing well, 13 have been reconvicted, 2 are doubtful, and 4 are unknown.

Red Lodge Reformatory for Girls, Bristol. December 15, 1864.

Miss Carpenter's report of the conduct of the girls in this reformatory during the year was very favourable, and was answered to very satisfactorily by the appearance and manner of the girls. No case of desertion had occurred for nearly 2 years. The staff of the institution had not undergone any important change, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Gamble discharging most satisfactorily the duties of matron and schoolmistress. The girls acquitted themselves very well in my examination, especially in ciphering, spelling, and reading. The two first classes wrote very well by dictation or from memory on their slates. The more advanced class of girls in the "cottage" also did very well. This division is under the superintendence of Mrs. Meadows and appears to work very well. A large proportion of the girls are very young. The cost per head on an average of 62 girls was only about 14*l.* Of 55 girls discharged in 1861–3, 38 are doing well, 1 has died, 2 have been convicted, 5 are doubtful, and 9 are unknown.

Arno's Court Reformatory for Catholic Girls, Bristol. March 10, August 12, and December 16, 1864.

This reformatory suffered most seriously during the early part of the year from the prevalence of typhoid fever, upwards of 50

of the girls were attacked by it. The chief source of this calamity was at last discovered to be the defective drainage of a portion of the institution and the consequent impurity of one of the wells from which the inmates were supplied with water. Every exertion was made by the ladies having charge of the reformatory to meet the evil, and I am glad to be able to report the condition of the establishment for many months past as very satisfactory. Some advantageous changes have been made in the arrangements of the school, giving the girls a larger playground, and allowing them more exercise and air. Some objections have been made to the placing a reformatory under the superintendence of ladies subjected to conventual rule. And there is no doubt that it would in several points be more desirable that such an institution should be managed by persons free to mingle with the world, and not distinguished by so peculiar a dress or bound by such restrictive regulations as the Community of the Good Shepherd. But unfortunately the Catholic body in England has not the resources of religious lay agency that our Protestant reformatories have been formed and carried on by. The ladies at Arno's Court and at Dalbeth offered themselves for the work as being more specially devoted by the rules of their society to the reclaiming of the fallen and erring, and I am bound to say that they have discharged the duty they undertook with unremitting diligence and very considerable success. The results of their work would show more favourably in the returns as compared with other schools, had they exercised the privilege of *refusing* those who by age or diseased constitution or vicious habits were unsuitable or likely to prove incorrigible, but they have uniformly admitted every case committed to them. Their success in the work must be judged of proportionably. They have been greatly in need of more assistance, both as to the obtaining situations for their inmates on discharge, and the superintending them when placed out. I am not surprised therefore to find that out of 115 girls discharged in 1861–3 and still alive, 20 have relapsed and 20 more are reported doubtful, and only 67 as doing well. On the whole I feel satisfied that Arno's Court reformatory has rendered very considerable public service, and as an institution has been managed and carried on efficiently. The cost per head including the expenses of disposal for 1864 was (on an average of 107 girls) 16*l.* 7*s.*

Hants.

Hants Reformatory for Boys, Eling, Southampton. November 14, 1864.

The improvements in the discipline and management of this reformatory, which followed Mr. Harrild's appointment, have been steadily maintained. I found the boys in very good order, healthy, cheerful, and well taught; the land in excellent cultivation, and some very useful additions made to the farm buildings, playground, &c. The boys passed the usual examination very

satisfactorily. In ciphering and English dictation, both the first and second classes (30 boys in all) acquitted themselves remarkably well, doing great credit to the instructions of Mr. Okes, their teacher. Their answers on scripture and religious subjects were also above the average. I found that in this department of their training as well as in the general discipline, the school was much indebted to the kind interest taken in it by Mr. Salusbury, the clergyman of the district. The cost per head, on an average of 49 boys, was about 21*l.* 13*s.* including disposal. Of 40 boys discharged in 1861–3, 28 are doing well, 4 are doubtful, 1 is known to have been convicted, 7 are unknown.

Herts.

Herts Reformatory for Boys, Bengeo, Hertford. November 4, 1864.

The appearance of the boys on my inspection, and the state of the premises, were very satisfactory. There had been a good deal of misconduct and disturbance in the school at the end of 1863, but the report book showed a marked improvement in the good order and behaviour of the boys for several months previous to my visit. The boys did very fairly in my examination of them, especially in their answers to my general questions. The absence of illness in the school has been remarkable. Taking into account the expenses and receipts on account of the farm, and the expenses of disposal, the cost per head for 1864, on an average of 31 boys, was about 22*l.* 6*s.* The general results of the school have been very favourable. Of 40 boys placed out in 1861–3, 34 are doing well, 2 are doubtful, 2 convicted, and only 2 unknown.

Lancashire.

"Akbar" School Ship, Liverpool. February 4, July 13, September 8, 1864.

The condition and results of this reformatory continue to be highly satisfactory, and fully justify the support and confidence which have attended it. Captain Saulez resigned the post of superintendent in July, being appointed by the Admiralty to a ship on active service. Captain Borland was selected as his successor. The vacancy of the office of chaplain has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. J. Bishop. A new schoolmaster (Mr. Ross) has also succeeded to Mr. Platt. It speaks very favourably for the soundness of the system of training and management upon which the school ship has been carried on, that such important changes in the staff have not been attended with any disturbance or difficulty amongst the boys. On the certifying of the Catholic school ship, the Clarence, 39 of the boys on board the "Akbar" were transferred to it on the application of their friends, and with their own consent. On my last examination I thought the quality of the school instruction was

considerably improved. Under a competent and active schoolmaster, and with the advantage of the supervision and assistance of the chaplain, this branch of the boys' training ought to be very effective. The cost per head for the year including disposal, on an average of 194 boys, was about 18*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

The results of the reformatory have been very successful, as is shown by the readiness with which an "Akbar" boy is engaged. The returns for 1861–3, show, that of 115 boys discharged in that interval, 72 are known to be doing well, and only 3 have been convicted, 9 being of doubtful character, and 31 unknown: many of these are at sea, and will report themselves or be heard of in due course.

"Clarence" Catholic Reformatory Ship, Liverpool.
July 13, October 28, 1864.

The difficulty of providing satisfactorily for Catholic boys, sentenced to detention, has been at length materially lessened by the establishment of this reformatory at Liverpool. The ship granted by the Admiralty for the purpose is of ample dimensions, having been built for 80 guns, and has been thoroughly well prepared and fitted by the Committee who have undertaken the general management. The expenses attendant on the moving, mooring, and fitting, have been very heavy, but some assistance was granted by the Admiralty, and a very liberal grant (1,500*l.*) was made by the Corporation of Liverpool. The ship has been arranged, and the regulations for its management framed, mainly on the pattern of the "Akbar." The school was certified on the 3rd August, and the first boy received was admitted on the 15th. The number of inmates was shortly after increased by the transfer of about 50 boys from the "Akbar," the Newton Farm, &c., and had reached 91 at the end of the year. The ship is commanded by Lieutenant Alger. The education is carried on by a regular schoolmaster, a Catholic clergyman coming on board for the Sunday to celebrate divine service, and at other times to give religious instruction. On my last visit, the school had been in operation for about two months, and appeared to be working very satisfactorily.

Liverpool Farm School for Boys, Newton, near Warrington.
October 24, 1864.

The improvement in the school instruction and general aspect of the boys which I reported last year, has been fully maintained. My inspection gave me great satisfaction. Several of the boys assist in the preparation of foreign grass for the manufacture of paper, and others are employed by different masters in the neighbourhood, Mr. Atty's manly and straight forward system of training and personal disposition having succeeded in arousing a spirit of trustworthiness and exertion among the boys, and gaining the confidence of his neighbours. The progress of the institution is much hindered by the short tenure and restrictive

conditions on which the farm is held. To work so much land advantageously, more stock, and a considerable outlay are required, but as the farm is now divided, and on the present short lease, the managers have not the use of the requisite buildings and would not be justified in spending money on permanent improvements. It is impossible, under the present circumstances, to make the cultivation of the farm profitable, and the reformatory is necessarily more expensive, and contributes less to its own support than would else be the case. In spite of all drawbacks, however, the school has been very useful, and its general results very encouraging. The cost per head including disposal for 1864, on an average of 70 boys was, without taking into account the farm expenses and receipts, just about 22*l.*, but the loss on the farm, including stock in hand, raised this to 24*l.* 13*s.* The results of the school have been very satisfactory. Of 34 discharged in 1861–3, 26 are doing well, 2 are doubtful, 4 have been convicted, and 2 are unknown.

Liverpool Girls' Reformatory, Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool. October 25, 1864.

This reformatory continues to work with every encouraging success. I found the girls looking healthful and contented, their school instruction satisfactory, and their industrial training in the laundry, &c., thoroughly effective. Miss Molleson was absent, but the report books shewed only six cases of serious fault or punishment for the twelvemonth, and the general order and appearance of the school justified her good report. Of 100 girls discharged from the school up to the date of my visit and still living, 68 had been ascertained to be doing well, 17 having married, 29 being in service, and 12 with their friends. Of the remainining 32, 14 had passed out of observation, and their present character and circumstances were therefore reported as unknown. On the usual rule of allowing half of these to be doing well and half relapsed, or of indifferent character, we should have 75 of the hundred making a satisfactory return for the efforts spent upon them, a result which very few girls' reformatories have come near, especially when drawing their inmates from such classes as at Liverpool, and receiving them up to such an age as 15 or 16 years. Miss Molleson works the reformatory with a very moderate staff, viz., an assistant, a schoolmistress, and a laundress. The premises are well cared for, and much kind attention given to the instruction and welfare of the girls by the Committee (especially Mr. Cropper), and the ladies interested in the school. The cost per head including disposal for 1864 on an average of 58 girls was 21*l.* 12*s.* reduced by the industrial receipts of the laundry, &c., to about 14*l.* 10*s.*

North Lancashire Reformatory for Boys, Bleasdale, Garstang. June 1, 1864.

I found 58 boys in this school on my visit, the staff being six in number, viz., the superintendent, Mr. Grant King, and his wife

a young teacher in training, a shoemaker, tailor, and labourer. The boys looked well and healthy. They passed the usual examination but indifferently, only a few being able to do sums in the compound rules of arithmetic correctly, or to write from dictation without numerous faults of spelling. Most of them read and answered the questions I put to them very fairly. The workshops appeared to be very efficiently conducted. More of the moss land adjoining the school has been brought under cultivation, the farmwork, chiefly of this character, being useful and well done. I regretted to find that Mr. Garnett was, in consequence of the death of his father, about to remove from Bleasdale to Quernmore, in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, and that the school would not therefore have the advantage of the close personal attention which he has till lately given to it. This change will require an increase in the staff of the school. Mr. King is both able and zealous, and does not spare exertion, but no one man can satisfactorily discharge the various duties connected with the management of nearly 60 boys, taking an active part in their school instruction and out-door employment, and at the same time devote the time and attention to their disposal, and their conduct and circumstances after discharge, which are required to make a reformatory thoroughly successful. The results of the school indeed for the three years ending December 1863, indicate some deficiency in the influence exercised, or the means adopted for maintaining communication with the lads who have left the school, no less than 10 being reported re-convicted, and 11 unknown out of 39 discharged, the "doing well" being only 16. The expenses of the school have been very moderate, too much so, I think, in respect of the staff, the cost per head for 1864 including expenses of disposal and farm profits being only 15*l.* 19*s.* on 55 boys.

Manchester and Salford Reformatory for Boys at Blackley, Manchester. October 20, 1864.

The number of boys in this school has increased considerably during the past year, and amounted to 56 at the date of my visit. I found the whole establishment in very good order, and the boys healthy and comfortable. Very few serious faults and no cell cases had occurred since my visit in the previous year. The boys were employed as before in farming, pile board making, and tailoring, and many of them had been working for the neighbouring farmers. The boys in the 1st class (19) acquitted themselves remarkably well in ciphering and writing from dictation. Those in the 2d and 3d classes were less advanced, but did very fairly. Mr. Arnold has brought the institution into a very different condition from that in which he found it, and has struggled successfully with many serious difficulties. The cost per head for the year 1864 on an average of 52 boys (including disposal and the results of the farm and workshops was about 18*l.* 15*s.* The results of the school as judged of by the circumstances and character of the boys discharged from 1861 to 1863 (inclusive) are necessarily affected by

the unfavourable condition of its discipline and management in the two first of these three years. Of 38 boys discharged in this period, nine absconded or were specially dismissed. The returns however show that 20 of the 38 are now doing well, six being doubtful, 6 unknown, and six re-convicted.

Toxteth Park Girls' Reformatory, Liverpool. February 5. July 14.

The annoyances and impediments to the good working of this reformatory, which I referred to in last year's report as arising from the altered circumstances of the neighbourhood, have led the managers to transfer the institution to a quieter situation about half a mile from its former position in the Wellington Road. The new premises are very convenient and complete. Considerable expense has been incurred in this removal and re-establishment of the school. I hope however that the managers will in time be assisted by a grant from the borough funds to which its utility may well entitle it. The number of inmates throughout the year has necessarily been kept low, the average has been 14. Great difficulties were experienced in getting a competent mistress during the summer, and the school suffered much in discipline and order, and so necessarily in its general results in consequence. I hope these drawbacks have now been overcome. Miss Grint, formerly assistant at the Field Lane Institution, has been appointed matron, and on my last visit I was glad to find the school in a fair way to resume its former course of quiet usefulness. The cost per head for 1864 has been disproportionately large, the average number of the girls being so small, and the profits derived from laundry-work being necessarily suspended for a considerable part of the summer. Of 20 girls discharged in 1861–3, 10 are known to be doing well, and one to have been convicted, five are doubtful, and four unknown.

Leicestershire.

Catholic Reformatory for Boys at Mount St. Bernard, Whitwick, Leicester. April 19, June 2, Oct. 10, 1864.

The expectations I expressed in my last report of the more successful management of this reformatory were checked for a time by a very serious outbreak of the boys at the end of May. The occurrence seemed to threaten the reformatory with extinction. It has, however, been the means of so completely reforming the system of management, that I can now hardly regret it. The riot arose from the same causes as had produced the previous disorders, a deficiency, that is, of judgment and firmness on the part of the superintendent and other officers, and the want of proper domestic arrangements and sufficient labour and industrial supervision among the boys. The managers have placed the school under an efficient lay superintendent, Mr. Carrol,

who had previously gained some valuable experience in the Agricultural Institution at Glasnevin in Ireland. A steady improvement in every department of the establishment has been gradually effected, and a very different spirit aroused among the boys. The staff is now less numerous but much more effective, and much greater care is taken on the all important point of the disposal of the boys on discharge. I see no reason now to apprehend any further hindrance or discouragement. Some time must necessarily elapse before the results of the school, as tested by the conduct of the boys discharged, will assume the favourable character which the public have a right to expect, the returns for the years 1861–3 bearing almost wholly on the lads who left the school under the old system. For the present the numbers reported as unknown or reconvicted, are, and will be large. Another year or two will I think show a different result. The committee of management have spared neither labour nor expense in their efforts, and may justly look for the hearty support of the Catholic body. The cost per head for the year including disposal on an average of 154 boys was 20*l.* 5*s.* The farm and workshops show a real profit of 161*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

Middlesex.

Home in the East Reformatory for Boys, Old Ford Bow, November 2, 1864.

I found this reformatory going on very satisfactorily, the premises in good order, the boys healthy and cheerful. There has been only one case of desertion for two years past, the offender in this instance being a boy just admitted, he was brought back next day. The boys passed my examination very creditably, the younger as well as the elder lads had evidently been carefully attended to. The school may fairly rank in the first class both in intelligence and attainment, and does great credit to both the superintendent (Mr. Spooner), and the schoolmaster (Mr. Dyer) The industrial employments of the boys are, as before, tailoring, shoemaking, and gardening. The cost per head for 1864 on an average of 53 boys, including expenses of disposal and loss on industrial work, was about 19*l.* 5*s.* Of 24 boys discharged in 1861–3, 16 are doing well, one has died, 4 have been reconvicted, 2 are doubtful, and only 1 is unknown.

Blythe House Catholic Reformatory for Boys, Brook Green, Hammersmith.

The premises of this reformatory have been considerably enlarged and improved by the addition of good workshops and a dormitory. The managers have taken a lease for 50 years at a slightly advanced rent, and have made great exertions to put the internal arrangements of the school upon a better footing. Unfortunately the situation of the establishment makes it impossible

to obtain more land, and the industrial training of the boys is therefore almost wholly confined to in-door trades, shoemaking, tailoring, and bread-making ; in these, however, a large business is carried on, and the employment of the older classes of boys fairly provided for ; work for the younger boys is still much wanted. The good order of the school had suffered much interruption during the alterations, 17 cases of desertion had occurred during the spring and summer ; almost all the deserters had been recovered, and the discipline and general state of the institution had much improved at the date of my inspection. The boys passed the usual examination very creditably ; the first class (26) doing very well in ciphering, writing from dictation, and general questions. The cost per head for 1864, including disposal and industrial profit, on an average of 98 boys, was about 22*l.* The results have not been very favourable ; of 91 boys discharged in 1861–3, two have died ; out of the remaining 89, 52 are doing well, 17 have been reconvicted, 5 are doubtful, and 15 unknown.

Hampstead Girls Reformatory, Church Row, Hampstead.

This school has been carried on very successfully during the year. The average number of inmates has been 90. The cost per head 15*l.* 15*s.* Miss Nicoll exerts herself very earnestly in keeping up her knowledge of the circumstances and character of the girls who leave the school. Of 38 who were discharged in 1861–2–3, she is able to report favourably of 24, 9 having relapsed, and 5 having been lost sight of.

Monmouth.

Monmouth Reformatory for Boys, Little Mill, Pontypool.
July 28, 1864.

I found only nine boys in this institution, the staff consisting of Mr. Arnold, as superintendent, his wife, and a labourer, a schoolmaster attending daily from a neighbouring parish for the instruction of the boys. The school premises were very clean and comfortable, and the boys looked well and healthy ; there had been serious illness among them in the spring. I found them busy in draining some of the rough copse-land near the school. The land in cultivation (14 acres) is well managed by Mr. Arnold. The cost per head for the year on the small average number maintained (7 boys) was necessarily very high, amounting to about 23*l.* 4*s.*, when the proceeds of the farm have been allowed for. I feel very strongly what I expressed in my report last year that to carry on so small an establishment as this at so considerable a rate of expense is hardly desirable, and that it would be much better if it were united with the reformatory of the neighbouring county Glamorgan, the same or larger effects could be accomplished at a much cheaper rate. The results of the school have been fully up to the average. Of 12 boys discharged in 1861–3, 9 are known to be doing well, 2 being doubtful, and 1 re-convicted.

Norfolk.

Buxton Reformatory for Boys, Norwich. August 25, 1864.

The number of boys in the school at the time of my visit was 30. I found the farm in excellent cultivation, the premises in good order, the boys healthy, and their educational condition very much advanced. They passed a pretty close examination very satisfactorily. There had been but few serious offences, a few punishments during the twelve months past. The quiet order of the school had however been a good deal interfered with by several cases of absconding. The kindly spirit of the management, and the care bestowed on the comfort and welfare of the boys leave no excuse for this, and I think there would have been fewer cases, had the first two or three offenders been more severely punished; a short term of confinement in the cell and loss of privileges had been in general the penalty. I advised that the next boy who deserted should be well whipped. Absconding from such a school as this is an act of mere wilful restlessness, and should be checked decidedly at once. The cost per head for the year including disposal on an average of 30 boys, was 21*l.* 8*s.*, reduced by yield of farm to about 20*l.* 2*s.*

Result.—Mr. Babington's reports and inquiries showed that of 33 boys discharged in 1863-3, 21 are doing well, 2 are doubtful, 6 unknown, 4 have been convicted.

Northampton.

Tiffield Reformatory for Boys, Towcester. July 12, 1864.

I have reason to be well satisfied with the condition and progress of this reformatory. With an average of 30 boys, it is managed with a very moderate staff. The master (Mr. Goode,) discharges the duties of schoolmaster and superintendent, and is assisted by his wife as matron, and by a labourer on the farm. A tailor comes occasionally to repair the clothes. The land (26 acres,) is well cultivated, the boys look healthy and cheerful, their good order and cleanly appearance are very satisfactory. As a natural consequence of good management, I found that serious faults and punishments had been very few during the year. A washing shed had been added to the buildings, and the lavatory adjoining the school room had been more comfortably fitted, each boy having a box marked with his number, and containing his comb, knife, &c. It was encouraging to find that there had been very little of the petty pilfering from one another, or from the school stores which is often found. The boys passed my examination very fairly. The 1st and 2nd classes read, and spelt, and wrote on slates from dictation or from copies. Their ciphering was but indifferent. The cost per head for the year including disposal on an average number of 29, was 19*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, decreased by profits of industrial department

to about 16*l.* 8*s.* The unsettled state of the school and the changes of master during the years 1861–3, have acted unfavourably on its results for those years. Of 22 boys discharged during that interval, 13 are returned unknown, 8 are doing well, and 1 is doubtful.

Northumberland.

Netherton Reformatory for Boys, Morpeth.
September 13, 1864.

I found 144 boys in this school, a number very considerably above what it is at present calculated to accommodate. It had been necessary for some time past for many of the boys to sleep in the day rooms. An addition to the buildings had been resolved on, and some progress made towards carrying it out. I found it necessary however to request that this might not be proceeded with till I had had an opportunity of inspecting and advising on the plans. These have not as yet been sent me. I advised that the large workshop in the rear of the main buildings, should be temporarily fitted as a dormitory, and called the attention of the Committee of Management to the number of very young and comparatively innocent boys that had been recently committed, most of whom would have been more suitable subjects for the Industrial School at Newcastle. The proposed transformation of the Sunderland Reformatory into an Industrial School, has caused a good deal of extra pressure for admission into the Netherton Reformatory. When this change has been effected some of the present difficulties will be removed, but I doubt whether the one establishment at Netherton, can be made to suffice for the young criminals of both Durham and Northumberland, unless it were considerably extended. And I should be glad to see another Reformatory established for the two counties, especially if possible, a school ship at the mouth of the Tyne or the Wear, to which some of the boys from Yorkshire, and perhaps also from Scotland, might be sent. The health of the boys at Netherton appeared to be generally good, but there were several suffering from sore eyes. The boys in the senior division passed my examination very satisfactorily, especially in ciphering and spelling, and in scriptural and religious knowledge. The junior division had also made great progress since my visit in the previous year, and did their teacher credit. I thought the domestic arrangements of the institution also very much improved. The number of entries in the punishment book seemed large, but all faults and penalties however small are strictly recorded, and I think that Mr. Anderson's system of discipline is both in spirit and practice kindly and judicious. The farm now contains 230 acres ; Mr. Burdon Sanderson, the honorary manager, takes great interest in this, and the crops and the improved condition of the land show that it is skilfully cultivated. The cost per head for the year including disposal and industrial profit on an average of 137 boys, was 15*l.* 14*s.* No assistance is given from

the county rates of either Durham or Northumberland, the school being maintained entirely by the Government grant and voluntary contributions. Of 88 boys discharged during the years 1861–1863, 3 have died ; 59 are doing well ; 17 are relapsed or doubtful ; and 6 are unknown.

Suffolk.

Suffolk Reformatory for Boys, Thorndon, Eye.
August 24, 1864.

The number of boys maintained in this school has been considerably increased this year. I found 49 under detention in it, the staff of management, and the extent of the land under cultivation remaining the same. I think it will be necessary to give the master more assistance, and to enlarge the land, or introduce some other means of employment if the school is continued on its present larger footing. Mr. Gill is helped in the school instruction by his son, who appears likely to make an intelligent and efficient teacher, but who is as yet too young to share the responsibility of superintendence. At the period of my inspection, Sir E. Kerrison was in Scotland, and Mr. Gill was absent for a day or two's holiday. I was very glad to find both the premises and the boys in the same good order as usual, and everything about the school wearing the same cleanly and comfortable appearance as has struck me on former visits. The boys passed my examination satisfactorily. The first class (of eleven boys,) did very well in dictation and spelling, and very fairly in ciphering, mental calculation, and writing. The second and third classes were more backward in arithmetic. A fourth class of six boys were only beginning to read. From the number lately admitted, the proportion of ignorant and untaught boys was necessarily considerable.

The cost per head for the year on an average of 47 boys including disposal and industrial profit was 12*l.* 3*s.* Of 36 boys discharged during the years 1861–1863, 29 are known to be doing well ; 5 are doubtful or reconvicted ; and only two have been lost sight of.

Industrial Home for Girls, Ipswich. August 22, 1864.

Including some voluntary inmates, the numbers of girls at my visit was 31. They were all in good health, and the order and comfortable appearance of the institution very satisfactory. I found the superintendent, Miss Strangways, in sole charge, the assistant having left at short notice, and no suitable person having yet been found to succeed her. The premises have been much enlarged and improved by taking in some adjacent cottages, and converting them into a laundry and drying room, &c., the room formerly used for a laundry being converted into a lavatory, the dining room and staircase enlarged, and more space obtained for exercise. The girls did very well in the usual examination.

They are trusted, under proper regulations and precautions, to take out and fetch the linen for the laundry, but do not go out on Sunday, Mr. Chapman having service for them in the room used as a chapel, twice on that day.

The cost per head, on an average of 31 girls, was 15*l.* 1*s.* This included an industrial profit on the laundry work of 150*l.* Of 16 girls discharged in 1861–1863 2 have died, 8 are doing well, 4 have relapsed or are doubtful, and 2 are unknown.

Surrey.

Philanthropic Farm School for Boys, Red Hill. November 10 and 30, 1864.

On my first visit I examined the first classes of each of the five divisions (or houses), containing about 80 boys ; on my second, the second and third classes, containing about 150, omitting 16 who had been but six months in the school. I was, on the whole, very well satisfied with the results. The first class throughout the school did remarkably well in ciphering, and mostly wrote very correctly from dictation. They had not been properly exercised in mental calculation, and their reading and oral spelling disappointed me, as also their answers to my general questions. The same remarks apply to the lower classes, the arithmetic being often much above the average, and the spelling below it. The writing, whether on slates or in copy-books, was generally good or very fair.

I was glad to find that Mr. Walters, the resident chaplain, could report a marked improvement in the general health of the boys, and a steady decrease in the number of abscondings. There had been only 5 desertions in the 10 months preceding my visit. The number of boys reported for misconduct seemed large: some serious cases of dishonesty and lying had occurred; but the greater number of the faults and punishments appeared to be connected with the daily discipline, in which, much depends on the temper and judgment of the master who has immediate charge of the boy. The cultivation of the farm and the brickmaking have been very productive this year, reducing the cost per head, for maintenance and disposal on an average of 250 boys, to 21*l.* 14*s.* About 500*l.* was expended on the emigration of boys.

Of 239 boys discharged in 1861–3, 5 have died, 170 are known to be doing well, 49 have been reconvicted or are doubtful, only 15 are unknown. The small proportion of this last class does credit to the care and vigilance with which the operations of the school are carried on.

Boys' Home, Wandsworth. July 7, 1864.

I found 24 free or voluntary inmates in this school, in addition to 120 under detention. The school had gone on very quietly since my previous visit. The punishments had been few, and mostly for lying or dishonesty. The general health of the boys

had been remarkably good, but they have less of the bright active look which one naturally expects to find among lads of their age, than I could desire. I think this arises partly from the situation of the school, and partly from the prevailing employment of firewood cutting, and rag sorting and cutting, both of which species of labour keeps the worker standing for several hours in a dusty atmosphere, and exercising almost exclusively the hands and arms. The boys passed the usual examination remarkably well. I was much surprised at the readiness and correctness with which they acquitted themselves in the ciphering and dictation, the lower classes doing as well in proportion as the higher. The schoolmaster, Mr. Newland, had evidently taken great pains with their instruction. The first class are quite on a level with those of the same class at Bradwall and the Home-in-the-East, &c. Mr. Leyland has established a very effective supervision of the boys placed out on licence from the school, having a certificate or report of each boy, not only from the employer he is with, but from the minister of the church or chapel, and from the superintendent of the Sunday school which he attends.

The cost per head, for maintenance and disposal on an average of 138 boys, was 20*l.* 9*s.* Mr. Leyland states, that the expense of clothing has been a good deal increased by the renewal of the boys' suits. Making fair allowance for this, however, the cost per head is higher than the staff and general system of the school and the industrial profits would lead me to expect. A careful correspondence is kept up with the boys who leave, and their employers. I read many very satisfactory letters. Of 56 boys discharged in 1861–1863, 41 are known to be doing well, 7 have relapsed or are doubtful, 7 are unknown.

Surrey Girls' Reformatory, Vauxhall. December 5, 1864.

This school went on very quietly through the first eight or nine months of the year, but has been very much disturbed, and its progress greatly hindered during the autumn and winter months. Circumstances came to the knowledge of the managing committee which made it necessary to effect an entire change in the staff of the institution, and the introduction of stricter and more suitable management was followed by an amount of insubordination and misconduct among the girls, which it required much patience and judgment to subdue. I am glad to report that the efforts of Miss Stockley, the present matron, to introduce a better spirit into the school, have been very successful, and that on a recent visit I found the reformatory going on very satisfactorily. The average number of girls during the year has been 23. The cost per head, 25*l.*

The school has been too recently established to allow of any report on its results, only one girl having left since it was opened.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Saltley Reformatory for Boys, Birmingham. October 7, 1864.

My inspection of this reformatory gave me great satisfaction. The boys passed the usual examination remarkably well. Each of the three classes into which the sixty boys are divided, were considerably above the average in their arithmetic and dictation. It was very creditable to the teachers, that while the boys at the head of the school could do sums in simple interest and proportion, there were only two boys in the lowest class who could not do something in addition and subtraction, and that every boy could read and write a little. The industrial training appears to be equally well attended to, the land being well cultivated and the workshops (tailors and shoemakers) carefully superintended. There were several desertions and attempts to abscond in the earlier part of the year, and some disturbance was threatened after the riot at Mount St. Bernard and Castle Howard. The attempts at insubordination were, however, quickly checked, and the school suffered no serious interruption of its usual quiet order and regularity. The vicinity of the school to Birmingham must always entail some difficulties and trials of this kind. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal on an average of 72 boys, was 15*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. Humphrey's reports upon the boys who have left the school show that out of 47 discharged in 1861–3, 29 are doing well, 9 being doubtful or relapsed, 8 unknown, and 1 dead.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Warwickshire Reformatory for Boys, Weston, Leamington. October 9, 1864.

I found the same number of boys in this school as at Saltley, but divided for school purposes into four classes, and the lads in the 1st and 2d classes generally older. These latter acquitted themselves in arithmetic, English dictation, and reading remarkably well, and answered my questions on religious and general subjects very satisfactorily. In oral spelling they were rather uncertain. The 3d and 4th classes did not do quite so well, but I found every boy able to read and cipher a little, and all but two able to write in copybooks. The farm and workshops (tailors, shoemakers, and carpenters) did Mr. Shaddock's supervision equal credit. I found a great improvement in the tone and manner of the boys. Being on the average older than the lads in most Protestant reformatories, their management presents more difficulties, but Mr. Shaddock appears to have succeeded in combining obedience and order with the self-reliance and independence which are essential conditions of the boys' further success. It is a fixed rule with Lord Leigh and the other managers never to get rid of a lad because he is troublesome, or allow him to escape or go on without interference even when placed out on

licence if he is not going on well. The rule often entails considerable expense and some difficulties as to discipline, but its results are certainly very advantageous. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal for the year on an average of 66 boys was 20*l.* 11*s.* Of 31 boys discharged in 1861–3, 2 have died, 21 are doing well, 3 have relapsed and 5 are unknown.

Allesley Reformatory for Girls, Tile Hill, Coventry. October 8 and 11, 1864.

So many girls had been placed out during the year, that I found only 11 in the school. The rapid decrease in the number of applications for admission from Warwickshire have made the managers doubtful as to the continuance of the school. I should be very sorry to see it closed, as I do not know of any reformatory that has been better managed or more successful in its results. It has been decided to wait another year before taking any steps for discontinuing the institution, so as to allow of a sufficient time to prove whether it can be safely dispensed with. The girls were fully employed in the laundry work, and were all well and healthy. They passed the usual examination in reading, writing, and ciphering very fairly. The letters from those who have left, and the accounts received of them are very satisfactory. Of 22 discharged during the years 1861–3, 20 are doing well, 1 has been convicted, 1 is unknown. The cost per head upon so few has been necessarily high, amounting to 25*l.* 5*s.*

Birmingham Girls' Reformatory, Smethwick, Birmingham. October 6, 1864.

I found 35 girls in this institution, their appearance and manner were very satisfactory. There had been three cases of desertion during the year, two of the three had not been recovered. The girls passed my examination very creditably, especially in ciphering and dictation. I found a marked improvement in their general intelligence and reading. All but one can read, and the girls in the lowest class were very fairly acquainted with their tables. The industrial training in needlework and laundrywork is well attended to. There had been but few instances of serious misconduct and very few punishments. Miss Whitby is assisted by her niece in the school teaching. The cost per head upon an average of 33 girls was 20*l.* 9*s.* Of 26 girls discharged in 1861–3, 17 are doing well, 7 are doubtful or relapsed, 1 is unknown and 1 has died.

Wilts.

Wilts Reformatory for Boys, Warminster. August 19, 1864.

This school has made good progress through the year, and will I trust successfully surmount all the difficulties with which its financial position threatened it. I was well satisfied with the

appearance and manner of the boys on my visit, and with the order and general arrangements of the school. Mr. Handley appeared to have fulfilled his duties as superintendent very efficiently. Some serious cases of misconduct had occurred among the boys, but they seem to have been judiciously dealt with, and the list of faults and punishments for the year was light. The managing committee have met regularly, and given much attention to the school. I am glad to find that it is proposed to ask for some fixed assistance from the county rate. The boys passed my examination very fairly. I thought them on the whole improved both as to acquirements and intelligence. Excluding arrears, the cost per head for maintenance and disposal, on an average of 28 boys was 25*l.* 5*s.* Mr. Hutton has taken pains to obtain an accurate report on the character and circumstances of the boys discharged. The result of the inquiry is that of 34 boys discharged in the years 1861–3, 22 are doing well, 5 are doubtful or relapsed, and 7 unknown.

Limpley Stoke Reformatory for Girls. March 11.

Some very valuable additions and improvements have been carried out in the premises of this institution. Mrs. Sheppard continues her close personal supervision, and has certainly spared neither thought nor labour to make the reformatory work successfully. So far as the discipline and employment of the girls are concerned, I think she has good reason to be satisfied with the results she has obtained, but the difficulty of finding or retaining efficient officers which I referred to last year as always accompanying superintendence of this class has continued and will hardly I fear be surmounted. Several changes have taken place in the staff during the year. The girls passed a very fair examination on my visit in March, in reading, spelling, and dictation. They were backward and dull in ciphering. The time given to the school instruction of the older class of girls seemed to me insufficient. The cost per head on an average of 46 girls was 16*l.* 13*s.* Mrs. Sheppard's report of the character and circumstances of the girls who have left the school is that of the 13 girls discharged in the years 1861–1863, 8 are doing well, 3 are doubtful, and 2 unknown.

Worcestershire.

Woodbury Hill Reformatory for Boys, Sheldley, Worcester. October 14, 1864.

I found 24 boys in this school on my visit. They looked bright and healthy, and in good order, and acquitted themselves very fairly in my examination of them. I found a considerable improvement, intelligence, and amount of instruction (as compared with last year) in the 1st and 2d classes. The 3d and 4th classes were very dull and backward, three of the six boys in the 3d class had been nearly three years in the school. The

premises, extent of land, &c., remain the same as before. The little farm (about 20 acres) does not afford as much either of labour or industrial instruction as I could desire for a school so wholly agricultural, but the land is well cared for, and I think the most is made of it. Mr. Flintoff was absent at the time of my visit. The cost per head, including disposal, on an average of 26 boys, was 22*l.* 4*s.* Of 31 boys discharged in 1861–3, only 12 are known to be doing well, 5 being doubtful or relapsed, and 13 unknown. The number lost sight of suggests that some of the cases of disappointment may have arisen from a want of more active supervision after the boy has left the school. Something may also be attributed to the difficulty of inducing a town-bred boy to follow farm work as a livelihood. A large proportion of the lads admitted to Woodbury Hill are from Birmingham, Dudley, &c. Some of these might perhaps do better if employed in connection with the coal mines. Many boys have turned out remarkably well in this line of industry.

Stoke Farm Reformatory for Boys, Bromsgrove.
October 13, 1864.

I found a considerable improvement in the manner and appearance of the boys in this school. They were much more orderly and quiet, and the necessary discipline of such an institution seemed to have been much more steadily enforced. The arrangements of the staff are still I think imperfect, there being no regular resident schoolmaster. The boys are taught in small separate classes during the day by Mr. Manning, and the parochial schoolmaster from Stoke assists in their instruction collectively in the evening. The industrial training (farming and shoemaking) is very efficiently carried on, Mr. Hancock continuing to be the general superintendent and partially residing on the premises. There had been some cases of desertion during the year, and some of disorder and impertinence, but no offences of serious importance. The farm crops had not turned out so well as usual, owing to the dry weather. The cost per head for the year, including disposal, on an average of 58 boys, was 20*l.* 5*s.* Of 35 boys discharged in the years 1861–2–3, only 13 are known to be doing well, 5 are doubtful or relapsed, and 17 are reported unknown as having been lost sight of. This sufficiently indicates the want of a Superintendent adequately qualified for the work.

Yorkshire.

Castle Howard Reformatory for Boys, Welburn, York
April 21 and June 20, 1864.

The order and progress of this reformatory were very unexpectedly interrupted in the early part of the year by an outbreak among the boys, several of whom, in the absence of Mr. Fish, combined together to attack the schoolmaster and assistant labourmaster and then absconded. The affair was

quickly put an end to on Mr. Fish's return. the deserters were apprehended and punished by the magistrates with varying terms of imprisonment, and in a day or two the school was restored to its usual quiet working order. I investigated the source of the disturbance and traced it to three causes, the agency of two very depraved and dangerous lads who had been committed to prison for mutiny and great misconduct at the Leeds reformatory and had been taken as transfers from thence; the youth and inexperience of the schoolmaster, who had only very recently entered on his duties on Mr. Farrah's leaving for Kingswood, and who was at a loss how to act under the emergency; and the encouragement given by one of the officers, who was at once most properly dismissed. The larger portion of the boys had nothing to do with the disturbance, several indeed interfered to protect or help the schoolmaster, and neither Mrs. Fish nor the female servants of the school experienced any rudeness or annoyance. The remarkable success which has attended the Castle Howard reformatory has not been affected by this incident. I found everything going on satisfactorily on my visit in June. The friends of the school have sustained a great loss in the death of Lord Carlisle, to whom its first establishment was so greatly owing, and by whom it was uniformly supported and encouraged. The reformatory is threatened with a still more serious discouragement in the intended retirement of Mr. Fish from the post of superintendent; useful as Mr. Fish would no doubt be as a parish minister, his natural energy and manliness and his practical acquaintance with men and things so peculiarly fit him to influence and restrain lads of the class he has now to deal with, that for the work's sake I should deeply regret to see him leave the reformatory ranks.

The cost per head for the year, including disposal, on an average of 62 boys, was 21*l.* 9*s.* Of the 41 boys discharged in 1861–2–3, and almost all placed out in service in Yorkshire, Mr. Fish is able to give particulars of the present conduct and circumstances of 40, and of these 36 have maintained an honest character and are doing well, 1 has since died, 3 are doubtful or have been re-convicted.

REFORM CLUB PALL MALL

Calder Farm Reformatory for Boys, Mirfield.
June 24, 1864.

The boys in this school passed my examination very satisfactorily. The ciphering and writing from dictation of the 1st class were much above the average. The reading good. The oral spelling and mental calculation were but indifferent. In the other classes the reading and ciphering were generally good. All the boys could read and write a little. I thought the manner and appearance of the boys spoke favourably for the general tone of the discipline and for the attention and interest in the school of Mr. Hepple and the assistant masters. The farm and garden appeared to be well cultivated, and the aspect of the

institution very encouraging. The cost per head, including disposal, on an average of 96 boys was 19*l.* 17*s* Of 33 boys placed out during the years 1861–3, 23 are reported to be doing well, 1 has died, 9 are doubtful or relapsed, *none* are unknown.

I was glad to find that the school had not suffered from the painful occurrence of the attack on the schoolmaster's wife and sister by one of the lads at the end of March. None of the other boys were in any way concerned in it or aware of it till after it had happened, and they shewed a most creditable spirit of regret and indignation at it. The boy who perpetrated it, though no doubt sufficiently sane to be held responsible, was of a morbid and peculiar disposition. It was perhaps hardly safe to place him in the position of houseboy, but such lads often do better when trusted and employed apart from their companions, and all the circumstances of the case shewed that the crime was one of those sudden isolated acts that can hardly be guarded against.

Leeds Reformatory for Boys, Adel, Leeds.
June 22, 1864.

I found only 29 boys in this reformatory, the managers having judiciously kept down the number of inmates till satisfied that the spirit of mutiny and disorder which worked so mischievously last year had been completely suppressed. The boys appeared well and healthy, and in tolerably good order. They passed a very fair examination. I could not feel much confidence in the superintendent, he seemed to want the resolution and energy which are so essential for the management of such an institution. I am glad to find that he has since left, and that Mr. Twigg, who has been for some years assistant and schoolmaster at Newton Farm school has succeeded him. With an efficient staff the school will soon recover its former position and do its work satisfactorily. Including disposal, the cost per head for the year, on an average of 46 boys, was 25*l.* 8*s*.

The operations of the school have necessarily been affected by the difficulties it has passed through. Of the 31 boys discharged in 1861–63, the inquiries of the managers show that 10 are doing well, 9 have relapsed or are of doubtful character, 12 are unknown.

Doncaster Reformatory for Girls. June 25 and 27, 1864.

The premises of this reformatory have been considerably improved by the addition of an infirmary and another dormitory. I found a marked advance in the good order and general condition of the establishment. The school instruction had been more carefully attended to, but less progress had been made in this department than would otherwise have been accomplished from the difficulty of finding a really efficient teacher. Miss Winter appeared to be discharging her duties as superintendent very satisfactorily, and to be successful in the essential point of gaining

the respect and confidence of the girls. The vicinity of such a town as Doncaster entails at times some peculiar difficulties in the management of a girls' reformatory. The manner and conduct of the girls were modest and quiet, and their appearance healthful. Including disposal, the cost per head for the year, on an average of 40 girls, was 19*l.* 3*s.* The results of the school can hardly be fairly criticised at present, the institution having been so lately founded, and the larger part of the first inmates having been transferred from the Wakefield reformatory. The managers, however, are able to report that of the 6 discharged in 1861–2–3, 3 are doing well; of the rest 1 is doubtful, and two are unknown.

West Riding Girls' Reformatory, Wakefield. June 25 and 28, 1864.

I found this school in a less satisfactory state than on my visit last year; 3 girls had just absconded and been committed to prison for the offence, and the health and spirits of Miss Tyas had suffered a good deal from her exertions and anxieties. She spoke very strongly of the difficulty of managing in the same institution the women admitted as voluntary inmates into the refuge and the girls under sentence of detention in the reformatory. The girls then in the school (17 in number) appeared, however, to be going on very fairly, and the chief deficiency seemed to be the want of more competent officers for their instruction and industrial supervision. They passed a fair examination on the usual school subjects. The 1st class read, spelt, and wrote tolerably well; very few could cipher correctly, even in the simple rules, but most showed a good deal of readiness in mental calculation. The second class were very backward. It is not easy to teach girls of such an age as most of them have reached when they enter the school so thoroughly ignorant. Of the 22 girls who have been placed out in three years, 1861–3, very little appears to be known, a circumstance which I think shows a want of active interest in the school on the part of its officers that may partly account for the discouragement they have met with.

The managing committee have lately informed me that they propose discontinuing the reformatory branch of the institution, considering that the Doncaster reformatory can accommodate all the cases that have to be provided for from the West Riding and that it is a needless waste of their resources to maintain a second establishment of the same kind.

Yorkshire Catholic Boys' Reformatory, Market Weighton. June 29, 1864.

I found all well and in good order at this reformatory, and was very well satisfied with the progress which both the farm and the school had made since my previous visit. The high standard of instruction which I have noticed in former reports had been

fully maintained. The first and second classes are considerably more advanced in arithmetic, writing from dictation, and general knowledge, than in any other reformatory. Of the 18 lads in the first class 6 wrote a difficult exercise from dictation without any, and 6 others with only one, mistake, and almost all did sums in proportion, practice, and simple interest correctly, Of the 17 boys in the second 6 wrote from dictation without any mistakes, and 4 others with only one, and almost all ciphered correctly in the compound rules and practice. The junior classes did also very well. I thought the boys' manner improved. There was less of that dissatisfied resisting look which had before struck me among the elder lads ; I did not see quite so many grown up youths, I might almost call them young men, among them. The results of the school will be more favourable, I believe, and answer more fully to the ability and earnestness of Mr. Caccia and his assistants in the work, as these older and unsuitable inmates become fewer and the age of discharge and time of detention are lessened. The industrial training continues to be very efficiently conducted. The punishments recorded in the journal were moderate both in number and character. There had been a good many desertions and attempts to desert during the twelvemonth. The cost per head, including disposal, on an average of 209 lads, was 15*l.* 4*s.* The returns of the manager shows the number discharged in the three years 1861-2-3 to have been 116 ; of these 39 are known to be doing well, 27 to have been convicted or to have relapsed, 22 to be going on doubtful, 25 to be unknown. I hope that more active co-operation on the part of the Catholic clergy in the towns from whence the boys are received, and to which they are generally likely to return on leaving the school, will diminish the number of those returned unknown and relapsed very materially.

Yorkshire Catholic Girls' Reformatory, Sheffield.
June 17, 1864.

I found the additional buildings which were begun last year nearly completed. When these are finished the institution will be large enough to accommodate 100 inmates. This is a larger number than I should generally think it advisable to have in a girls' reformatory, on account especially of the difficulties in successfully providing situations on discharge. But I fear it is not possible to have the small reformatories for Catholic children which we have been so fortunate as to secure for Protestant ones. The appearance of the girls was very healthy and satisfactory, the premises very clean and comfortable. Only one case of desertion had occurred since my last visit ; the faults and punishments had been few. The laundry and needlework furnish a full amount of employment. The school instruction is as yet insufficient, about two-thirds of the first division could subtract and multiply by one figure correctly (in the simple rules) and about half could do compound addition ; their reading, spelling, and writing were all below the average. As the school becomes

more organized I expect to find more progress made in this department. Miss Crawford keeps the accounts, journal, &c., of the school with great care and clearness, and her energy and zeal in the work leave little to be desired. The cost per head for the year on 51 girls was 15*l.* 5*s.* There is little to be said as yet as to the results of the school; it has not been long enough in operation to allow of any regular amount of discharge.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.

Old Mill Reformatory for Boys, Aberdeen. September 24, 1864.

I found 95 boys in the school, the farm, garden, and workshops well attended to, and the whole establishment in a more orderly and satisfactory state than on any previous visit. I think both the appearance and manner of the boys, and the general aspect and condition of the institution, fully justify the selection of Mr. Donald as superintendent. There had been some cases of desertion since my last visit, but they had become much less frequent. Some of the offenders had been whipped, others punished only by a disgrace dress and loss of privileges. The boys passed my examination very creditably. In the first class, out of 14 boys, five wrote from dictation without any mistakes, and six with only one, and more than half ciphered correctly up to practice and proportion. They were very ready also in mental calculation. The 18 boys in the second class did also very fairly. The lower classes had been also well attended to. The reading and oral spelling throughout the school were very good. Considering the number of boys to be instructed, and the amount of general supervision which Mr. Donald had to exercise, I thought he needed more assistance in the school teaching, his only assistant at present being a youth in training as a pupil teacher. The cost per head for the year on 95 boys, was 19*l.* 11*s.*

The results of the school have been very encouraging. Of 45 boys discharged in the years 1861–3, only 3 are unknown, and 2 relapsed, 40 being known to be doing well.

Aberdeen Girls' Reformatory. September 23, 1864.

The number of girls in this school gradually increased during the year. There were 18 inmates under detention at my visit. Their appearance and quiet orderly manner were very satisfactory. The school has quite the domestic tone and aspect which such an institution should have. The girls passed my examination fairly, doing well in reading and spelling, and tolerably in arithmetic and dictation. The staff consists of the matron (Miss Meldrum) and an assistant (Miss Jolly). The girls work in the kitchen and laundry under Miss Meldrum's super-

vision. The cost per head for the year, on an average of 16 girls, was 16*l.* 7*s.* The school has been too recently opened to allow of any analysis of results, but Miss Meldrum's kind and judicious management promises to make it a very successful institution.

Edinburgh.

Dalry (formerly Boromuirhead) Girls' Reformatory, Edinburgh. September 15, 1864.

I found 52 girls in this establishment, of whom six were voluntary inmates, and three girls whose sentence of detention had expired, but who were retained in the school till favourable situations could be found for them. It speaks well, both for the spirit in which the reformatory is conducted, and for the effect on the girls' minds of the training they have received in the school, that they should be thus kept gratuitously in the school, and should be willing to stay in it. The cleanliness and order of the institution, and the bright, healthful appearance of the girls, gave me great satisfaction. Very few serious faults, and scarcely any punishments, had occurred for some months past. The cells were used as store rooms. I thought the Sunday dress of the girls, especially the bonnets, a little too smart, but Miss Whiteford excused this on the ground that the ribbons, &c. were mostly presents from the ladies who visit and superintend the institution, and formed no part of the school uniform. The girls acquitted themselves very well in the examination, and seemed to me to be very well taught. The feeling between them and their teacher, Miss Whiteford's sister, appeared to be very kindly. The reading and writing of the girls in the first class were above the average, and the ciphering, dictation, and oral spelling very good. The cost per head, on an average of 49 girls, was 11*l.* 8*s.*

The results of the school are becoming more favourable under the present management, but it will be another year or two before the Returns will show this, as they bear, at present, chiefly on the girls discharged before Miss Whiteford was appointed.

Wellington Farm School for Boys, Penicuik, Edinburgh. September 17, 1864.

The buildings of this institution have been still further added to, and are now as complete and well arranged as could be desired, forming three sides of a square, with the schoolroom, dormitories, and lavatory on one side, and the work and day rooms, office, dairy, &c. on the other, the superintendent's house, and the boys' dining room, &c., occupying the centre. The farm buildings and yard have been completed, a threshing machine, &c. put up, and a full supply of water provided by a very well arranged plan of drainage. The ventilation of the dormitories has been much improved. Cottages have also been built by Mr. Cowan (who takes a very active part in the management of the institution) at the outskirts of the school farm. In these the

schoolmaster and one or two of the workmen employed in the industrial departments reside, and accommodation is provided for between 30 and 40 boys. I found 18 sleeping there at my visit. These lads formed the most advanced class in the school, and are selected for their good conduct and progress. The lodging in these cottages, with more freedom and less formal discipline, forms an excellent probation and preparation for them, previous to their discharge into the world. The chief part of the work on the school buildings and these cottages had been done by the boys and the industrial masters who teach them, under the superintendence of Mr. Craster himself, who is well acquainted with practical mechanics. In spite of the many opportunities presented by the building operations and the new system of lodging at the cottages, only one lad had absconded during the year, and he deserted immediately after his admission. The boys looked remarkably well and healthy. They passed my examination very satisfactorily, the first class of 17 boys being much above the average in reading, spelling, and general questions, and doing well in ciphering and dictation, while the second class of 44, ciphered and wrote on slates from dictation very correctly, and read and spelt very fairly. The third class ciphered fairly in the simple rules. The fourth answered well in their tables ; all could read more or less. Their general intelligence and attention gave me great satisfaction, and did Mr. Craster and the schoolmaster much credit. The cost per head for 1864, including disposal, was 16*l.* 8*s.*, on an average of 89 boys. Of the 19 boys discharged up to December 31, 1863, 16 are doing well, 3 are unknown.

Forfar.

Rossie Reformatory for Boys, near Montrose. September 27, 1864.

I found 42 boys under detention in this school. The premises were in good order, the land well cultivated, and the general aspect of the place very satisfactory. I thought the appearance and manner of the boys much improved. They are still, however, too dull and sluggish in their school work, and do not do themselves justice under examination. There seemed to me to be a want of both life and good method in the teaching, the boys being allowed to learn too independently of each other. The first and second classes, however, ciphered very well, both in the simple and compound rules, their spelling was good, writing from dictation fair. The third and fourth classes gave me less satisfaction. There had been much fewer cases of desertion during the last year, and the conduct of the boys had generally been very good. The cost per head, on an average of 41 boys, was 15*l.* 11*s.* Of the 20 boys discharged in 1861–3, 1 has died, 12 are doing well, 3 have relapsed or are doubtful, 4 are unknown.

Invernesss.

Inverness Ragged and Reformatory Schools, Inverness. September 22, 1864.

The girls under detention have been transferred to the Aberdeen girls' reformatory. A day school is still kept up for those girls who are of the ragged or industrial school class. The entrance to this is separate, and the whole department kept distinct from that of the boys. I found 32 boys under detention, eight or nine more attending as voluntary day scholars. They were in good health, and seemed well taught and cared for. Mr. McCulloch who was appointed schoolmaster in March 1863, gave them a very intelligent and well directed scripture lesson. The first class (12 boys) read very well, and wrote and ciphered very fairly. Their oral spelling was uncertain, their mental arithmetic good. The second class (12 boys) read and ciphered well, but spelt indifferently. The third class (12 boys) were making fair progress. Several of these boys came from remote highland districts and knew no English when admitted. Two from Skye had never been in church or heard a minister. The cost per head for 1864, on an average of 26 boys, was 17*l.* 2*s.* Mr. Grant carries on the industrial training and general superintendence very efficiently. Of 21 boys discharged in 1861–3, 1 is dead, 15 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, and 4 are unknown.

Lanark.

House of Refuge for Boys, Duke Street and Riddrie Farm, Glasgow. May 20, 1864.

The working and progress of this large institution have been very successful and satisfactory. The appearance and manner of the boys give a very favourable impression of the tone and spirit of the school. Mr. McCallum appears to have fully succeeded in overcoming the discontented and rebellious feeling which at one time caused so much disturbance, and in arousing in the great majority of the boys a more lively interest in their own improvement and welfare. The amount and quality of the instruction given are I think superior to what is met with in any other reformatory, and reflect great credit on Mr. Rae and his assistants in the school. The boys in the senior classes have remarkably improved in their tone and style of reading, and acquitted themselves most satisfactorily in arithmetic, spelling, dictation, and writing. The junior classes are making proportionate progress. The only deficiency I noticed was in mental calculation, in which more practice would be desirable. My questions on the meanings of words, and the subjects of the reading lesson, &c., were readily and correctly answered. The industrial training given in the workshops continues to be both varied and effective. The farm was in good cultivation, but I was sorry to find this department made so little use of, about 20

boys only being employed upon it. I hope to see the farm class made much larger, and the buildings on the farm gradually enlarged so as to relieve the Duke Street institution of a greater number of boys. To make the farm school really effective, at least 50 boys should be appropriated to it. There is room on the premises as they stand for above 30. Some valuable additions have been made to the buildings in Duke Street, a new lavatory, a day room with workshops above have been erected. Mr. Mc Callum has introduced a very judicious plan for stimulating the boys to exert themselves more, both in the schoolroom and the workshops. Each boy is now examined at certain intervals, and when able to pass a fair standard of acquirement, is excused from regular attendance in the school, receiving a certain amount of further instruction during the week in a separate class. He is thus enabled to devote himself more thoroughly to the trade he is following. In this again he can gain after a while a certificate of efficiency, qualifying him to be placed out at an earlier date. If this system is thoroughly worked out, and the boys discharged as soon as they are really fitted in character and proficiency to enter on the world for themselves, the effect on their progress and good conduct must be very valuable. The cost per head for 1864, including expenses of disposal, and taking into account the balance of profit and loss on the industrial departments, was 20*l.* 9*s.* The directors report very favourably, and with great minuteness of detail, on the results of the school as tested by the character and conduct of the boys discharged. Many of the lads who left the institution when its internal condition was less favourable, are reported as relapsed, and make their appearance in gaol, but a large proportion (209 out of 260) of those discharged in the years 1861–3 appear to be doing well. Of the rest 8 have died, 5 are unknown, 28 have been re-convicted or are doubtful.

House of Refuge for Girls, Parliamentary Road, Glasgow.
May 21, 22, 1864.

The girls in this institution passed my examination remarkably well. Of the 31 in the first class, 17 wrote a difficult piece of dictation without a mistake, and 8 more with only one error. In ciphering about 40 were familiar with the compound rules, 18 of whom could do bills of parcels, sums in weights and measures &c. They were very quick also in mental arithmetic. The writing in copies and reading were also remarkably good. Their intelligence and progress spoke very highly for the ability and attention of Miss Mary Sliman and her assistant. The general state of the establishment was very satisfactory. Miss Sliman's management leaves indeed only one thing to desire, viz., as I have before pointed out, the introduction of more real and varied labour in the industrial training. The girls have a laundry, but they only wash their own clothes and the school linen. I cannot but think that the want of more laborious employment must

unfit the girls for the hard work of life. Of 83 girls discharged in 1861–3, 1 has died, and 23 are unknown. Of the rest, 49 are doing well, 9 having relapsed or being doubtful.

Catholic Reformatory for Boys, Parkhead, Glasgow.
May 17 and 21, and September 29, 1864.

I found the arrangements of this institution considerably improved, and the staff of a more efficient character. The boys also appeared cleaner and more orderly. The attempts to abscond, and the number of serious faults, had considerably diminished. The boys passed my examination but indifferently. The school instruction seemed to me deficient in both quality and organization. The new buildings and the alterations of the premises are however now pretty well completed, and Mr. Robertson will be able to pay the requisite attention both to the improvement of the instructions and to the enforcing of more order and cleanliness throughout the establishment. His two great difficulties have been want of money and want of efficient men, both enhanced by the too rapid increase of the number of inmates, and by the extended nature of his plans for the enlargement and adaptation of the premises. He would have done better, and I believe would have found it more economical, had he built the school ab initio, instead of endeavouring to alter the old buildings to his purpose, and it would certainly have been more for the permanent interest of the school had the admissions been more restricted. Considering the pressure on the institution from the number of young Catholic offenders to be provided for, such restrictions would have been difficult. The opening of the Catholic industrial schools in Glasgow have materially met this difficulty, and I think there is no reason to doubt that the reformatory will gradually be placed on a satisfactory and effective footing. The cost per head for maintenance and disposal, on an average number of 157 boys, was 16*l.* 11*s.* Of the 72 boys placed out in 1861–3, 7 have died, 52 are doing well, 13 have relapsed or are doubtful, 4 are unknown.

Catholic Reformatory for Girls, Dalbeth, Glasgow.
May 17, and September 29, 1864.

I found about 90 girls in the institution. Their look and manner were very much more satisfactory than on my last visit, and fully supported the favourable report which the lady superintendent gave me of their conduct and progress. They passed my examination very fairly. The reading and spelling of the 1st and 2nd classes were about the average; the ciphering, writing, and mental calculation rather above it. The premises and the school were in excellent order. Miss Lawson, previously chief assistant in the Arno's Court reformatory, has succeeded Miss Trumpler as superintendent here. The cost per head, on an average of 91 girls, was 15*l.* 11*s.* for the year. Of 23 girls placed

out in the years 1863–3, 11 are doing well, 1 is dead, 2 unknown, and 9 doubtful.

Renfrew.

Kibble Reformatory for Boys, Paisley. May 24, 1864.

The boys acquitted themselves very well in my examination. The 1st class read from Collier's History with great facility and correctness, and answered my questions on the words and subject of the lesson extremely well. They spelt well orally, but did not do so well in dictation. The 2nd class read from McCulloch's series very creditably. Their spelling and answers were but indifferent. In ciphering both classes showed a good deal of knowledge, but were too hasty and careless. The 3rd and 4th classes did very fairly, and had been well attended to. The copy writing was generally good, but there was a want of neatness and tidiness in the books. The boys generally answered well on scripture and religious subjects. I thought their manner rather too rough and noisy, but they looked well and healthy, and Mr. Allan had not experienced any difficulty in regard to discipline and order. There had been several attempts at desertion. A joiner's shop was being built which will add to the means of industrial employment. These are certainly inadequate. The garden was in good cultivation. The tailors' and shoemakers' workshops in good order. The cost per head, on an average of 55 boys, was 18*l.* 4*s.* Of 26 boys discharged in 1861–3, 18 are doing well, 3 are doubtful or have relapsed, 5 are unknown.

Wigton.

Stranraer Reformatory for Boys and Girls. May 28, 1864.

Boys School.—Mr. Ross was absent at the time of my visit. I was glad to find that this did not affect the order of the school. The boys appeared to be under good discipline, and quiet and improving. They did not satisfy me in my examination. Many read, wrote, and spelt very fairly, but there was an amount of haste and carelessness which indicated defective method and system in the teaching. The ciphering of the 1st class was generally satisfactory, the boys mostly doing sums in the compound rules pretty correctly. The 2d and 3d classes were more backward. The school premises were not in very good order. The boys are often employed by the neighbouring farmers, and with this and the cultivation of the ground attached to the school, and the tailors' and shoemakers' workshop, the industrial training is kept upon an effective footing. The report book had not been properly kept up, no entries having been made in it throughout the year.

Girls' School.—I found 16 girls in this department, and was well satisfied with their appearance and manner and school progress. Miss McKay instructs them very intelligently, and dis-

charges her duties to them very satisfactorily. I could wish her a more extended field for her exertions. She has allowed a few of the older girls to go out for a part of the day to assist in domestic or nursery work. The others are well employed in laundry and house work, as well as needle work for the institution. Of 30 boys and 14 girls discharged in 1861–63, 23 boys and 10 girls are doing well, 4 boys and 3 girls are doubtful or have relapsed, 2 boys and 1 girl are unknown. The cost per head of the whole institution, on an average of 48 inmates, was 14*l.* 11*s.*

Renfrew.

Paisley Ragged and Industrial Schools. May 22, 1864.

I found 12 girls of the reformatory class in this school, in addition to 7 girls and 13 boys of the industrial class. All these are lodged and boarded in the school. The whole number of children in daily attendance is nearly 100. The appearance and manner of the children were very bright and lively, and I found a marked improvement in the general condition of the school. Mr. Thompson has entire charge of the instruction, and teaches the majority of the children himself, an assistant helping among the younger classes. He gave a very appropriate scripture lesson in a simple conversational form. About 60 of the children were able to read from the Bible. The rest are in elementary books, many hardly as yet knowing more than simple syllables. The older scholars (about 40) read and answered questions very well, and wrote on slates from memory or easy dictation. In ciphering 11 could do compound multiplication, 27 others were in the simple rules. Many of them reckoned readily in their heads. The institution was in very good order, the premises clean and comfortable, and the food well cooked and wholesome. The cost per head for the reformatory class alone cannot be given, as the food, &c. given to the day scholars cannot be discriminated. The whole establishment is however very economically managed.

APPENDIX No. II. (2).

Detailed Reports on Certified Industrial Schools, for the Year 1864.

ENGLAND.

Cheshire.

Chester Industrial Ragged Schools. February 4, October 29, 1864.

This school has made very satisfactory progress during the year. The additions to the building have made the premises very convenient. The children passed my examination on both occasions very fairly. The average number in attendance is about 70. The number under detention is comparatively small, (on December 31 it was boys 12, girls 5). I regret that the magistracy of the town have not made more use of so useful an instrument.

Birkenhead Ragged and Industrial Schools. February 5, 1864.

These schools were certified December 22. The present arrangements are only temporary, the premises now occupied being certified until the institution for the establishment of which Mr. Jackson (M.P. for Newcastle) has given a site and 5,000*l.*, is completed. A school of this kind is urgently wanted in Birkenhead.

Devonshire.

Devon and Exeter Industrial School for Boys, Exeter. August 11, 1864.

This school had made considerable progress since my previous visit, and appeared to be going on very successfully. 20 boys were boarded. They looked healthful, and seemed to be well cared for. The 1st class (of 10 boys) did very fairly in my examination. The 2d and 3d classes had not as yet advanced very far. The industrial instruction is carefully attended to. Tailoring, shoe-making, wood-chopping, and wire-work are the chief employments. Considerable additions had been made during the year to the premises by taking in a cottage, &c. at the back of the school, and adapting it for workshops, lavatory, &c. The school had worked very quietly, and the boys appeared contented and orderly.

ESSEX.

St. Nicholas Catholic Industrial School, Walthamstow.
May 12, 1864.

This school has been very materially improved during the year, and the instruction and discipline of the boys placed on a much better footing by the present manager, the Revd. — Collis. Some useful additions and alterations have been carried out in the premises. The boys' refectory has been enlarged, the stable and coach house altered to a kitchen and laundry, a lavatory, and a workshop and additional dormitory built. A new master, Mr. Delaney, formerly a serjeant and quarter master in the 97th Regiment, had been engaged at the time of my visit, his wife acting as matron. A tailor and a shoemaker are engaged for the industrial training of the boys, Mr. O'Grady conducting the school instruction. The number of boys has averaged 58. The aspect and condition of the institution gave me good reason to hope that the difficulties and drawbacks with which it had to struggle last year will not recur. The school however has to regret the loss of a most efficient and active patron and supporter in Cardinal Wiseman, by whom it was originally established.

GLAMORGAN.

"Havannah" Industrial School Ship, Cardiff.
July 26, 1864.

Mr. West, who was master of this school, left in the spring, having been appointed superintendent of the industrial schools at York. He was succeeded by Mr. Chevins, formerly schoolmaster in the Warwickshire reformatory. I found the school in a very satisfactory condition. About 40 were attending the day school, there were 17 under detention. They looked well, and I was very well pleased with their good order and general appearance. They are exercised in nautical training by the boatswain, being employed also in cutting wood and making rope and mats. There had been few serious faults, the list of punishments was very small. Most of the children attending the school are very young, and their instruction necessarily very elementary. The 1st and 2d classes however were pretty well advanced, and read, write, and cipher very fairly. Mr. Chevins seemed to me to be likely to succeed in his work, and to take an active interest in it. Two or three of the older boys make themselves very useful as monitors.

GLOUCESTER.

Park Row Industrial School, Bristol.
December 15, 1864.

There were 65 boys in this school at the time of my visit, many of them very young. They were employed in wood cutting

and gardening, tailoring and shoemaking. They passed my examination very fairly, the 1st class (16 boys) doing remarkably well in dictation and ciphering, and being very quick and correct at mental calculation. Their reading and copy writing were also very satisfactory. The 2d class (of 19 boys) were much less advanced in proportion, but they ciphered and wrote very fairly. The 3d class (of 16 boys, mostly very young) also ciphered in the first three simple rules and wrote easy sentences from a book on slates very creditably. Miss Carpenter takes as before a very active interest in the school, and is materially assisted by her nephew, Mr. W. L. Carpenter, who had been giving some very useful lessons on practical mechanics, geography, &c. The boys answered the questions he put to them on the subjects of his lessons very intelligently.

Both this and the school in Pennywell Lane have more of the character of reformatory schools, there being no day scholars in attendance, and all the boys being lodged and boarded within the institution.

Pennywell Lane Industrial Schools, Bristol.
December 14, 1864.

I found 60 boys in this school, looking well and healthy and apparently going on very satisfactorily. Mr. Hibbins had but few faults of any importance and very few punishments to report. The premises are confined in situation and not very convenient in arrangement, but they are probably more practically serviceable and more economical and unpretending as now carried on than would be the case if the situation were more out of Bristol and the buildings handsomer and more extensive. The past working of the school has been very satisfactory. Of 50 boys sent under magistrate's order and discharged from the school in the last 3 or 4 years, all but 4 or 5 appear to be doing well, only one is known to have been convicted. Two are in union workhouses as imbecile. The boys passed my examination very creditably. The dictation of the 1st class (14 boys) was very fair both as to spelling and writing, their ciphering and mental calculation very good. The 2d class (of 14 boys) also did very well. The lower classes are making fair progress, the 3d class (16 boys) writing easy sentences and ciphering in the simple rules. It would be advantageous if more industrial training could be introduced. There is a large piece of garden ground for out-door work, tailoring and shoemaking however form the staple employment.

Lancashire.

Bolton Industrial and Ragged Schools, Commission Street.
October 22, 1864.

I was not favourably impressed by my inspection of this school. The premises were in but indifferent order, and the

children were both dull and backward. There were 22 boys and 5 girls in the school. About half could read and spell with tolerable facility, and could cipher in the three first rules of arithmetic. The remainder were less advanced, 5 or 6 were as yet only in syllables and beginning their tables. They had been about a year in the school. The master seemed to me to want more life and energy. The school has laboured under several difficulties. One of the most serious of these arose from a misconception of the Act by the magistrates, who sent 6 or 7 children to the school for a period of detention of only one month. This has been since remedied, and there were 7 children under detention for the more usual terms, at the end of the year. I hope to find the school in a more satisfactory state of progress on my next visit.

St. Elizabeth's Catholic Industrial School for Girls, Brookfield Road, Liverpool.

This school has gone on very quietly throughout the year. I found it in good order, and the girls appearing well and comfortable. There were 16 girls under detention at the end of the year, the voluntary inmates being about 20.

Liverpool Industrial Schools, Everton Terrace. October 26 and 27, 1864.

The new premises in Everton Terrace in which these schools will now be carried on were nearly completed at the time of my visit, and have since been certified (December 6, 1864). They consist of a large family house to which a schoolroom, workroom, diningroom, and dormitory have been added on one side, and a laundry, bathroom, and girls' schoolroom added on the other. The arrangements might in some points I think have been improved, especially as respects the girls' department, but by an oversight the works were considerably advanced before I saw the plans, and I was unwilling to involve the committee in the expense of further alterations at present. I have their promise to make them if found necessary. I examined both divisions at the time of my visit. The schools were still carried on in Soho Street, and was very well satisfied. The boys' school is now taught by Mr. J. Taylor. The ciphering, reading, and general answers of the 1st class (18 boys) were considerably above the average. The dictation and writing were also good. The 2d class (18 boys) also did very well in reading, spelling, and writing on slates, and ciphering in the two first compound rules. The other classes are in a more elementary stage. I found an improvement in the girls' school also. The 1st class ciphered up to compound multiplication, but the spelling was uncertain,

and the 2d and lower classes were backward. The industrial training is well attended to. The schools are well attended. The average, including day scholars, had been, boys 98, girls 55, there being under detention on the 31st December, boys 55, girls 13.

St. George's Catholic Industrial Schools, West Derby Road, Liverpool. July 14, 1864.

The girls' department of these schools gave me, as before, great satisfaction. The school instruction is very well given, and the appearance and manner of the girls clean and orderly. Many of the older ones showed much intelligence. The boys' department is defective in many points, needing evidently more regular superintendence. The system of divided responsibility never answers. I have represented the necessity of some important changes in the plan now pursued, and hope to find the school in a more efficient state, both as to the domestic management and the industrial training, when I next visit. The number of children in the schools is large, there being 108 boys and 48 girls under detention, besides voluntary inmates, on December 31, and the institution may easily be made thoroughly efficient.

St. Mary's Industrial Schools, Kirkdale. October 26, 1864.

There were nearly 350 children in attendance in these schools on the day of my visit. Of these, 16 boys and 3 girls were under detention, about 120 were fed. None are lodged on the premises, the children under detention being boarded out. All the teachers in the school (seven in number) are female, a shoemaker and tailor having charge of the industrial training of the older boys. Nearly half the children are of the infant class ; these are taught in separate class rooms. The school instruction is carried on very efficiently, and I was well satisfied, on the whole, with the progress which the children were making. The classes are, however, very large, and require more sub-division, and either more teachers and well trained monitors to superintend them effectually. As usual, in such schools, the reading and spelling were much in advance of the ciphering, a large proportion of the children wrote on slates, and a considerable number in copy-books. From the want of a regular dormitory, &c., it has been difficult to maintain the necessary control over the more refractory and troublesome boys under detention, several having absconded. The schools need more constant and active supervision from a Committee or an acting manager. Mr. Lester is endeavouring to ensure this, but has had many difficulties to contend with.

Manchester Industrial Ragged School, Ardwick Green.
October 20, 1864.

I found about 170 children (boys and girls) in this school, the majority lodged and boarded. Mr. Bryan had succeeded in making some very useful additions and improvements to the buildings, at an expense of about 300*l.*, which I was glad to find the good results of the school had enabled him to raise by voluntary subscriptions very readily. By these he has obtained a comfortable infirmary, has raised and new roofed the girls' dormitory, and divided the boys' dormitory so as to place it under better supervision. The children were in good health and orderly, and very attentive and cheerful at their work and school instruction. I examined the different classes successively. The first class (46 in number, distributed in three divisions) did very well in reading and ciphering, and very fairly in dictation and spelling. Their writing in copies was generally good. The second class (of 25) ciphered fairly in the plain rules, and read well. Their writing was indifferent and too careless. The third class (of 33) did some very tolerable dictation, and read well, and ciphered fairly. The fourth class (of 20) were able to write sentences on their slates, and ciphered pretty correctly in the two first rules. The fifth class were in spelling and tables. The boys are instructed in tailoring, shoemaking, printing, bag making, and carpentering. The workshops are well attended to. The girls are taught needlework, &c., the elder ones assisting in the housework and laundry. The institution was, throughout, in excellent order, and quite maintains the place it has hitherto taken, as among the best managed and most effective of our industrial schools.

MIDDLESEX.

Boys' Home Industrial School, Euston Road.
November 22, 1864.

My inspection of this school gave me a very favourable impression. Of the 50 boys in it, 20 were under magistrates' order, and all seemed well and carefully attended to. The premises were in very good order. The shoemaking and wood cutting departments are carried on with great activity and success. In tailoring, the boys only make and mend the school clothing. There is also a class for carpentry and brush making. The boys passed my examination remarkably well in arithmetic, and very well in reading and spelling. The writing from dictation and in copy-books were less satisfactory. There were 25 boys in the first, and 20 in the second class. The reports of the conduct and character of the boys who have been discharged, are mostly very favourable. The managers are desirous of enlarging the school, but are hindered from making any change at present, by the probability of the premises being taken for railway purposes.

Church Farm Industrial School, East Barnet.
November 11, 1864.

The farm now contains 51 acres, and the number of boys had increased at the time of my visit to 29. The school seemed to be going on successfully, but the recent change of masters had somewhat interfered with its progress. I thought the discipline and order defective. The boys were looking well, and seemed to be well employed on the farmwork, care of stock, &c. They did not acquit themselves so well as I expected in my examination of them. The school work did not appear to have been as much attended to lately as would be desirable. The premises had been improved by the addition of a lavatory. The crops on the farm had been very good. The stock consisted of 15 cows and heifers, a horse, pigs, &c. The school has all the elements of usefulness and success, and will, I expect, be a very valuable institution.

Cripples' Home Industrial School for Girls, Marylebone Road.
November 29, 1864.

I found 70 inmates in this very useful institution, mostly girls, who have suffered some material injury from disease or accident. Only one of the girls had been received under a magistrate's order. The school premises had been undergoing a good deal of alteration, and there had been lately a change in the superintendent, Miss Collins having been in charge only about a month. The school instruction is chiefly conducted by ladies of the Committee. I examined three classes of the girls ; they acquitted themselves very fairly. Their reading, spelling, and writing from dictation were considerably in advance of their ciphering. The writing in copy-books was wanting in care and neatness. The chief industrial employments are straw plaiting and straw hat making, and needlework. The girls generally looked well and cheerful. I could wish this institution were more used for magistrates' cases.

Sloane Street Industrial Home for Girls. November, 24, 1864.

There were 51 girls in this school at my visit, but only three under magistrates' order. The premises were in excellent order, and the girls looked bright and healthy. They passed the usual examination very creditably, except in arithmetic. Their reading and their answers to my questions on religious and general subjects were very good. It would be an advantage if the laundry work could be extended. At present, the school clothes only are washed. Girls of such a class and age as most of these are, seem to me to require as much laborious employment as possible, to fit them thoroughly for the plain domestic service and hard places they have to look forward to. The managers speak very favourably of the results of the institution.

East London Shoe-blacks' Society and Industrial Schools, Mansell Street.

This very useful institution continues to work very successfully as a refuge, providing a home and employment for destitute boys of the voluntary class. It has not all the facilities that are desirable for a certified school, having no space for exercise or play-ground, and being unable therefore to enforce the detention of unwilling or refractory inmates. The cases sent by magistrates have been but few ; such as have been received have been well cared for, and Mr. Wise's system of management and training appear to me to be very judicious and successful. The boys receive school instruction in the evening, and are kept busy to work through the day. Those I found in the institution looked well and were clean and orderly ; the larger part of them go out as shoeblacks, the others work at brush-making, blacking making, turning &c.

Industrial Home for Girls, Franklin's Row, Chelsea.

The managers of this useful and unpretending school have recently placed it under the Industrial Schools Act. From my inspection of it previously to its being certified I formed a very favourable opinion of its management, and expect that it will prove a very serviceable addition to the number of certified institutions. The managers propose to enlarge the building ; at present the amount of accommodation is very limited. I found the premises very clean and comfortable, and the matron and her assistant appeared to understand their business. The school was certified December 22nd, 1864.

School of Discipline for Girls, Queen's Road, Chelsea. November 17, 1864.

I found this school in a very satisfactory condition. The girls (41 in number) were in good health and very intelligent, and yet modest in their look and manner. The matron, Miss Cadham, was able to give me a very favourable report of their conduct. No case of desertion had occurred for above two years, and the faults and punishments of sufficient importance to be recorded were very few. The girls are well taught in arithmetic, writing, and English dictation. The first class, of 15 girls, were above the average ; the second class, of 13 girls, did very fairly in reading and spelling, and ciphered as far as simple multiplication ; the third class, of 11, were learning to read and write and did fairly in their tables. The industrial training in laundry and needlework is well attended to. The committee have arranged for a renewal of their lease of the premises, but I regret to say at an advanced rent and at the cost of part of the garden. The school has worked so well and the present situation appears so well adapted that I should be sorry to find its operations interfered with. 12 of the girls were under magistrates' order.

St. Margaret's Home Catholic Industrial Schools, Queen Square.
May 11, December 6, 1864.

On my first visit I found nearly 60 girls in this school, on my second the number had diminished to 41. Great improvement has taken place in the domestic management and discipline of the institution, shewing itself in the better health and the more cheerful and orderly appearance of the children. The matron, Miss Hoyland, appears to me to understand her work and take an interest in it. A regular schoolmistress had been engaged before my second inspection, and the instruction of the girls seemed to be on a very satisfactory footing. Several of the children are very young, but the girls in the first three classes read and spelt, and either ciphered in the simple rules or answered in their tables very fairly. Miss Stanley's exertions have secured a very full amount of needlework for the girls' employment. The elder ones are also practised in house and laundry work.

Lisson Street Training Refuge for Girls, Paddington.
December 2, 1864.

I found 25 girls in this institution all boarded and lodged, 6 of them only were under order of detention. The premises are convenient but confined; they were clean and in good order throughout. The girls looked well and healthful; they passed my examination in the usual schoolwork very well; the reading, spelling, and ciphering in the 1st and 2d classes gave me satisfaction; the dictation of the 1st class was very fair. The staff consists of a matron Miss Hargrave, a schoolmistress, and a general servant.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Newcastle Industrial Schools, September 10, 12, 1864.

These schools are attended by above 200 children, one half of the number being girls; at the date of my visit 41 boys and 28 girls were under detention. The schools are well managed, and both the general and industrial instruction carefully attended to. In the boys' department the employment is provided in sack-making, tailoring, mat-making, hair teasing, and printing. The girls have as usual house work and needlework, the older of them being employed in the kitchen and laundry. The boys passed my examination, the first class being above the average in ciphering, and quite up to it in dictation, reading, spelling, and writing. The 2nd class (31) did very fairly. The lower classes were still in the elements of the "Easy Lessons" and tables. The school was in good order and the boys attentive. Mr. Morgan himself takes a principal part in the instruction; he is assisted by a schoolmaster and monitors from among the boys. The girls' school is now superintended by Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Sutherland, its good order and arrangement gave me great satisfaction. The 1st class (of 26) did fairly in ciphering and dictation and

read very well in the 3rd Irish book. The 2nd class also acquitted themselves very fairly. The 3rd and 4th classes were learning from reading cards ; several of the girls act as monitors and seemed very useful and intelligent. The premises were in excellent order and the whole institution may fairly claim a place in the first rank of schools of this class.

Warwickshire.

Birmingham Industrial Schools, Penn Street. October 6, 1864.

The number of day scholars attending these schools for instruction had been somewhat lessened for some time previous to my visit by the prevalence of small pox in the neighbourhood. I found, however, above 100 children in the school, of whom about 20 formed an infant class. These, and also the girls (about 30), have separate class rooms; the boys being taught in the large school room above. The children looked well and seemed orderly and intelligent. The girls were in three classes, the 1st read from the Fourth Irish book, not very fluently ; the 2nd from the Second of the same series ; the 3rd were learning their letters or reading, and writing easy words and syllables. The 1st class did tolerably well in writing from dictation and easy ciphering. The other two classes were learning their tables. I was not very favourably impressed either by the method of the teacher or the progress of the girls.

The boys' school gave me more satisfaction. Mr. Nightingale understands his work, and the order and intelligence of the boys showed that he gave himself heartily to it. The 1st class (20 boys) read the Third Irish book and answered very readily and correctly to my questions on the subject and the meaning of the words of the lesson ; about half wrote very fairly from dictation and ciphered in the common rules. The 2nd class (15) read the scriptures, wrote sentences on their slates, and ciphered in the two first rules. The 3rd class was in the more elementary stage of instruction. The boys under detention (24) were employed in wire work, shoemaking, &c. A house adjoining the school has been taken by the Committee to enable them to extend the number of the inmates, it will give two small dormitories and accommodation for an assistant officer. I expect that another industrial school will be ere long required for Birmingham, the situation of the Penn Street institution not allowing of its being enlarged sufficiently to meet the wants of so large a town.

Industrial School for Girls, Winson Green, Birmingham. October 5, 1865.

I found a considerable improvement in the order and discipline of this school. Miss Weale had been for some time resident, and the management and training of the girls had become more systematic. There was however no regular schoolmistress, and the girls, with four or five exceptions in which they had received a

fair amount of instruction before they were admitted, were very ignorant. The 1st class read fairly, some few of them could add and subtract correctly, and several wrote well. Miss Weale relies chiefly on moral and industrial training, and appeals to the success of her efforts as seen in the good conduct and character of the majority of the girls who have been discharged from the school as a proof that her system may be trusted. I think however that a fair amount of regular teaching is of importance if only as an instrument of moral discipline, and I believe that every school of this character aiming at the suppression of bad habits and wilful unruly tempers should have an efficient teacher, and should make regular instruction in the usual elementary subjects a fixed part of its routine. There is a laundry for the employment of the older girls who also do the housework. The younger girls are taught needlework. The girls looked well and healthy. Their manner was more modest and subdued than on my previous visit. Six of the 26 inmates were under an order of detention.

Coventry Industrial Home for Girls. October 11, 1864.

I found 29 girls in the school, only 5 of these however were under magistrates' orders, the others being received on payment from friends or as free cases. They were all in good health, and were mostly busily at work in the laundry. The premises have been much improved, the room formerly used as a laundry having been made into a day room for meals, work, &c, the laundry built out, and the work room made into a dormitory. The girls passed my examination very fairly, but the standard of the school instruction is not very high; the ladies who manage the school considering that for girls of such a class, and so old as most of them are (15 and upwards) a thorough training to house and laundry work, fitting them far domestic service, is of more importance than progress in writing and arithmetic. They read and spelt (orally) very fairly, and were pretty well acquainted with their tables. The school has worked so well, however, that I can only wish that the number of girls under detention were greater, as the Government allowance would then enable the managers to add to their staff, and the reformatory influence of the institution would be extended to many of those that most urgently need it.

YORKSHIRE.

Bromfields Industrial School, Bradford. June 23, 1864.

I found this school in a state of suspension, the children, who are all day scholars, enjoying a "vacation," Mr. Taylor and his wife being about to leave, Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs, lately at York, having been appointed master and mistress instead. I was not able to visit it again during the year, but from the returns and report of the managers it appears to be approaching a more satisfactory

condition, and I find that the magistrates have at length made use of it, two children having been recently committed to it under the Industrial Schools Act. The number of children in attendance fell off very much in the early part of the year.

Hull Industrial and Ragged Schools. June 30, 1864.

My inspection of these schools gave me great satisfaction. The attendance in the girls' division was about 70, of whom 7 were under detention. The 1st class (14) read and wrote from dictation very well, and ciphered as far as addition of money. The 2nd (16) and 3rd (16) did also very fairly, ciphering in the two first rules and answering well in their tables; the 4th class were learning to read. Their look and manner gave a very favourable impression of Miss Jones' management. They are instructed in housework and needlework.

In the boys' division I found about 80 in attendance, of whom 29 were under detention. Of the 1st class (24) about half wrote from dictation, and ciphered in the compound rules very correctly. They all read and spelt well, and answered easy questions in mental calculation. The 2nd class, of 15, read, spelt, and wrote well, but was more backward in ciphering. The lower classes were learning to read, &c. Many of them answered very readily in their tables. Many of the copy books of the older boys contained some very good writing. The industrial training of bag and sack making, woodcutting, &c., is well attended to, but needs more extension. The boys looked well, and were orderly and attentive. The master, Mr. Winter, appears to understand his work well and to have a very kindly influence. The premises were very clean and in good order.

Leeds Industrial and Ragged School, Edgar Street. June 22, 1864.

The managers have had several plans before them for the improvement of the premises of this institution, and especially for providing a good exercise and play ground, but nothing as yet has been done. The arrrangements and accommodation are at present very inadequate and imperfect, the buildings being well fitted for a day school, but ill adapted for the purposes of a boarding school. I found about 130 children in attendance, mostly very young and undoubtedly quite of the ragged school class. 21 of the boys were under detention. The girls under magistrates' order are at present lodged in the refuge at some little distance. The instruction was given by Mr. Hambro and his two daughters assisted by some of the more advanced boys as monitors. The lessons seemed to me to be well given, but the attendance of the children is too irregular, and their ages generally too young, to allow of much marked steady progress. The senior class did very fairly. The others were all in very elemen-

tary stages ; about 30 formed an infant class on the gallery. Several things are wanting to make the schools more thoroughly efficient, the separation of the infant class, an enlosed play ground, another dormitory, separate workshops, and more exactness and method in the management. I found the admissions and discharge register very imperfect. All these necessary improvements will, I expect, be gradually effected. In the meantime the school is undoubtedly doing much good service.

York Industrial Ragged Schools, Marygate. June 21, 1864.

Mr. West, previously master of the "Havannah" industrial school at Cardiff, had been in charge of these schools for about 3 months at the time of my inspection. The circumstances connected with the change of masters gave him many difficulties to contend with, but I found the whole institution much improved, the instruction more organized and regular, and the appearance and manner of the children more clean and orderly.

There were 32 boys and 17 girls boarded on the premises. The number of day scholars attending for instruction was not quite so many. The girls' department had been more effectually separated from that of the boys.

A resident schoolmistress is still wanting. Mrs. Roberts, who has been for some time employed as school and work teacher leaving at 4 o'clock, Mr. West's sister was taking charge of them for the evening at the time of my inspection, but I can see no reason why an efficient and regular mistress should not be engaged. The results of my examinations were much the same as last year. In the boys' school the two senior classes did very well in ciphering, dictation, &c., and the lower classes gave me satisfaction. The boys generally were very attentive and orderly. In the girls' school the two first classes read fairly, but their tables, ciphering, and spelling were very indifferent. The lower classes were learning to read. The industrial training is well attended to throughout the school.

Huddersfield Ragged and Industrial Schools. June 18 and September 7, 1864.

My visits to this school were made for the purpose of ascertaining its fitness to be certified under the Industrial Schools Act. I found the school attended by about 60 children, above two-thirds of them boys, and most of them very young. They were taught the usual routine of reading, writing, ciphering, &c., by the master, Mr. Higginbotham, who also superintended the industrial instruction of the boys in the making of mats, paper and canvas bags, &c. His wife acted as matron and taught the girls needlework and knitting. The same room served for school and meals. There were two dormitories in the upper story, one for girls, the other for boys, each holding 7 beds, and superintended by the female servant who sleeps in the girls' room. The premises

are capable of extension, as the number of children to be lodged may increase. The school appeared to me to be well taught by Mr. Higginbotham, who was previously master of the ragged school in St. James' Back, Bristol, and has been well trained for his work. An industrial school under the Act appeared to me to be much wanted for this district, and I had no difficulty in recommending that a certificate should be granted. The school was certified on October 11, 1864.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.

Juvenile Schools of Industry, Skene Square and Sugar House Lane. September 23 and 26, 1864.

SUGAR HOUSE LANE.—The number in attendance in both the girls' and the boys' departments of this school had fallen off since my last visit, the boys to 40, the girls to about 50. I found the general and industrial instruction going on very satisfactorily, and the children in good health and looking well and comfortable. Miss Reid continues her superintendence of the girls' department, and leaves me very little to wish for, either as to the domestic management or the school instruction. The situation and state of the premises entail many difficulties. I should be very glad to find the directors in a position to incur the expenses of the requisite alterations, or, if these could not be satisfactorily effected, of removal to another site. The girls of the first and second classes are much beyond the average of similar schools in ciphering, reading, and dictation. Those in the lower classes are making very good proportionate progress. The boys under Mr. Gilbert gave me a more favourable impression, many of them doing very fairly in arithmetic and dictation and reading from a pretty difficult book very well.

SKENE SQUARE.—The larger number of the boys under detention are lodged and instructed in this school. I found a marked improvement since my last visit in both the order and the amount of instruction given. The 8 boys in the 1st class and the 8 boys in the 2d class did extremely well in dictation and arithmetic, and read in a superior manner clearly and without tone. The lower classes containing 26 boys also acquitted themselves very well. Mr. Martin is assisted by the janitor, Mr. Murray, as under teacher. The institution appeared to be in good order and well managed.

AYRSHIRE.

Ayr Ragged and Industrial Schools. May 27, 1864.

The number of children attending these schools at the time of my visit was about 90, the majority being boys. They had a very clean and cheerful look, and seemed well taught and cared for. The school has remarkably improved during the last two years. The premises are now very convenient and complete. The boys who are lodged and boarded are allowed to be in the schoolroom during the evening, instead of as formerly being confined to their dormitory. The new dormitory built for them is of good size and well ventilated, and adjoins the room of Mr. Gow the master, who is now resident in the institution. I was very well satisfied with the progress made in each of the school classes. A large proportion of the children are very young, and their instruction necessarily very elementary, almost all however could read and spell a little, and about 50 of them wrote in copy books, and read and answered well in and from the Scriptures. The 1st class (consisting of 17 boys and 5 girls) did remarkably well in dictation and ciphering, and especially in mental calculation. The 2d class (of 9 boys and 6 girls) acquitted themselves also very satisfactorily, most of them being able to cipher as far as compound addition. Mr. Gow has taken great pains with the teaching and organization of the school, and the result does him great credit. The number under detention as sent by order of magistrates was boys 35, girls 26, at the end of the year.

Kilmarnock Ragged and Industrial School, Kilmarnock House, May 26, 1864.

I was well satisfied with the order and progress which I found in these schools. The children are of all ages, and divided into a number of classes (some very small) which are partly taught by monitors. I was much struck with the skill and attention which several of these young teachers displayed. The girls are in the first instance separately instructed by Miss Weir in the class rooms above, passing into the more advanced division which the schoolmaster Mr. Cuthbertson and his assistant teach, as they become able to read and spell and know something of the catechism. Both boys and girls looked well and seemed quick and intelligent in their schoolwork. Their attention to the lesson is kept up by a strict adherence to the system of "taking down." About 50 of them write in copybooks. Their writing was I think above the average. The writing lesson was given to a large number at once, and with great care on the part of the instructor. The 1st class, consisting of about 20, answered very well on the subject of their Scripture lesson, and did very fairly in dictation and ciphering. Their reading was intelligent and free from the tone which is so often to be complained of. The children under detention and a few others, 23 in all, are lodged in the attics. Better ventilated and more convenient

dormitories would be an advantage. The children need more superintendence at night. They are however very young. Since my visit the children attending the poor school have been entirely separated from those of the class detained under the Act, a measure which I regret and which at one time threatened to extinguish the industrial school entirely. This result has however been averted by the active exertions of Mr. Aitken (the manager) and the school will be continued, though upon a smaller scale, and will be more efficient perhaps than before in respect of the industrial training which was necessarily limited before to a small proportion out of the large numbers attending for instruction.

Bute.

Rothesay Ragged and Industrial Schools. May 19, 1864.

I visited this school for the purpose of reporting on its fitness to be certified under the Act. I found about 60 children (boys and girls) in attendance, of whom 17 were lodged and about 20 others partly fed, the rest of the day scholars pay a weekly fee of 3*d.* each for instruction. The premises are not very large, but convenient and capable of extension as it may be required. They were clean and in very good order. I had no difficulty in recommending the school for a certificate. Rothesay attracts a large number of vagrants, and many children are left to idle and beg about the streets. The instruction seemed to be very fairly given and the children to be well cared for. The school was subsequently certified, June 24.

Dumfries.

Dumfries and Maxweltown Ragged and Industrial School. May 30, 1864.

Mr. Malcolm, the present master, only entered on his duties in December 1863, so that it was too early at the time of my visit to judge as to the results of his management, but I found the school improved both as to organization and instruction. The average attendance had been about 100, of whom more than half were boys. About 25 children read from the New Testament very fairly, and answered my questions very well. 9 of these composed the 1st class, and read the history of the British empire from Chambers' course, spelt and ciphered in the simple rules very correctly. The 2d class of 17 read from the Irish third book, and did very fairly in ciphering. The remainder of the children are generally very young, but seemed to be well attended to; above 40 of them could read a little and were mastering their tables. Mr. Malcolm was endeavouring to introduce more industrial training for the boys. The garden has been hitherto the chief source of employment for them. The girls were well superintended by a sewing mistress, and Mrs. Malcolm seemed to fulfil the duties of matron very satisfactorily.

On the whole the school seemed to me to be in a more hopeful state, and if more largely used and supported by the magistrates it would be a very valuable institution for the south-western counties of Scotland. The number of children under magistrates' order at the end of the year was, boys 18, girls 9. The school is carried on very economically.

Edinburgh.

Original Ragged and Industrial Schools, Ramsay Lane and Marionville, Edinburgh. September 16 and 19, 1864.

Ramsay Lane.—The numbers of children in attendance at Ramsay Lane were rather under the usual average at the time of my visit, the directors having limited their admissions for sometime previously in consequence of a want of funds. There were 25 boys and 3 girls under magistrates' order. The number lodged on the premises were boys 70, girls 35. The boys are employed in tailoring, shoemaking, and paper box-making. One half attend school in the morning, the other half in the afternoon. The school instruction is very efficiently given, and the boys have made good progress. I examined the 1st, 3d, 5th, and 7th classes in ciphering and dictation; the 1st class were considerably above the average in readiness and correctness, though mostly comparatively young, all the classes were well advanced in reading and spelling. The girls' school appeared to me much improved. They were engaged in a Scripture lesson before I began my examination, their knowledge of Scripture was very satisfactory. All read more or less, the first class with good accent and intelligence. In ciphering the first class had gone as far as compound multiplication, the others were in the simple rules or the tables. The infants' school was attended by about 50 very young children. The same mistress continues in charge and does her work full justice. The appearance of all the children, and especially of the girls, was very bright and healthful.

Marionville.—I found 40 boys in this the country colony so to speak of the Ramsay Lane institution. Of these, 16 were under a magistrate's order. There had been lately a change in the superintendence, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald having left, and Mr. Montgomery from Rothesay having been appointed to succeed him. The boys all did very fairly in the examination. The reading and ciphering of the 6 boys in the 1st class were very superior. I was not favourably impressed with Mr. Montgomery's manner, but he had not been long enough in the school to allow of my judging accurately of his ability or fitness for the work. The directors speak very confidently of the success of their school, and I think there can be no doubt that a large proportion of those received into them are saved from criminal and vicious courses, and made permanently honest and industrious.

United Industrial Schools, South Gray's Close, Canongate, Edinburgh. Sept. 16, 1864.

The completion of the new building begun in 1863, has added two good dormitories and sufficient workshops to the institution. The only important drawback to the school is the want of more space for play and airing ground which its position in so poor and crowded a neighbourhood entails, but this deficiency is considerably counterbalanced by the ready access which the present situation of the school gives to the children of the classes for which it is designed, and everything has been done to make the premises as airy and healthful as possible, and to enforce and encourage cleanliness and order among the children. I found nearly the same staff of teachers, Mr. Ferguson being still superintendent, and carrying on the school with the same energy and good judgment as I have before remarked upon. Miss Wilson is still chief teacher of the junior division, Mr. Niven had been engaged as chief of the Catholic teachers. Of the 176 children in attendance 101 were Catholics. The mixed system on which these schools are carried on, combining together for general and industrial instruction both Protestants and Catholics, and providing for their separate religious training, appears to go on with remarkable success, and I can only wish that the same system were carried out in all similar schools. The school teaching is efficient and intelligent ; a large proportion of the children are very young and very ignorant, having in most cases learned little more than their letters before entering the school. The industrial training comprises woodcutting, tailoring, shoemaking, turning, and carpentry. The results of the school are very carefully investigated by Mr. Ferguson and the directors, and give its supporters a full measure of encouragement.

Burghal Industrial Schools, Poor House, Forest Row, Edinburgh.

There are no children under magistrates' orders in this establishment ; such as are sent to it as chargeable to the Parochial Board are boarded out with respectable persons in the county.

Leith Ragged and Industrial Schools, King Street, Leith. September 15, 1864.

The numbers of the children in attendance at this school has steadily increased. I found 49 boys and 20 girls, of whom 37 boys and 15 girls were lodged. The sleeping rooms were too much crowded, and the premises are in many points deficient in the accommodation and space that are desirable. The directors have several alterations in view, and propose to add another dormitory. They have considerably improved the arrangements of the washing room, play-ground, &c. The school gave me satisfaction as to the instruction of the children, the industrial training is as yet imperfectly developed. The boys and girls learn in

class together ; most of the children read more or less, the two first classes very fairly ; the 1st class ciphered very correctly up to compound multiplication, the 2nd through the simple rules, the 3rd and 4th are in their tables. The 1st class wrote fairly from dictation. The children looked remarkably well and were quick and ready. Mr. McGregor makes, I think, a very successful and intelligent teacher, and superintends the school very efficiently. So far as it has gone the school appears to work with very satisfactory results.

FORFAR.

Dundee Ragged and Industrial Schools. September 28, 1864.

The defalcations discovered in the late master's accounts and the consequent embarrassment of the school had obliged the directors to make a great reduction in the number of scholars, and to restrict their expenditure as much as possible. The changes that had been made in the staff, and other circumstances connected with them, for some time greatly disorganized and unsettled the school, causing a number of desertions, and compelling the directors to apply to the magistrates for the committal of four of the boys to reformatory schools. At the time of my visit the school was recovering its former quiet and orderly condition. About 50 boys and 30 girls were in attendance, but of these only 7 boys and 3 girls were under an order of detention. The new master, Mr. Smith, appeared to me to be very efficient and intelligent, and capable of maintaining the order and imparting the instruction required to make the school really useful. The boys and girls learn together but form separate divisions in classes. About 30 wrote in copies, some very well; about 35 ciphered, and most of them in the simple rules. The reading of the different classes was very fair, and Mr. Smith's method of analysing the lesson and teaching, spelling, and reading with the help of the black board gave me great satisfaction, and appeared to interest the attention of the children; every child was in turn called up and had something to do. The school was in good order and clean. The industrial training is still but imperfectly carried out. The food, bedding, &c., were good and sufficient, but plain and cheap. I expect to find the schools have made considerable progress at my next visit.

Dale Cottage Industrial School, Arbroath.
September 27, 1864.

I found about 30 children in attendance. Of these, 5 boys and 3 girls are lodged, 4 of the boys and 2 of the girls being under a magistrate's order. About half of the children (9 in the first class and 8 in the second) appeared to be under instruction, and to be learning something, the rest were all very young, and seemed to do nothing and to be taught nothing. The first class

read the New Testament fairly, but could answer very few even of the simplest questions. In ciphering, 2 of the boys could do multiplication by one figure, 5 others could add and subtract pretty fairly. The garden outside seemed well cultivated. There was a well stocked greenhouse which, I should fear, occupied more of Mr. Irvine's (the master's) attention than the children. Mrs. Irvine makes an excellent matron and house manager. The girls are taught knitting and needlework by her. Considering how very few children are sent to the school under the Act, and how little is done in it in the way of active teaching and training, I could not help suggesting to the directors, that the certificate was of very little use, and that it might as well be resigned. They appear to think that the school has been very useful in checking vagrancy and pilfering among the children of the town, and are reluctant to make any change in its arrangement. I have though it better to wait another year before taking any further steps, but I cannot but think that, if carried on, the school should be put upon a more efficient and satisfactory footing as to the instruction of the children.

Lanark.

Govan Industrial Schools, Eglington Street, Glasgow.

This school is part of the Govan Poorhouse. The Parochial Board retain the certificate to enable them to claim the custody of children committed under the Industrial Schools Act, and belonging to the parish. They receive no allowance from the Treasury.

Glasgow Industrial and Ragged School, Rotten Row. May 18, 1864.

I found 114 boys and 65 girls in attendance on the day of my visit, of whom 100 boys and 62 girls were lodged in the school. The children generally, and especially the girls, looked healthy and clean. The premises were clean and in good order. In examining the boys' school, I found the first class very fairly proficient in arithmetic, as far as compound multiplication, and above the average in oral spelling and knowledge of the sound and meaning of words. The tone and manner of reading, and the spelling by dictation, were very indifferent. The second class read fairly and ciphered very well in the simple rules. Some of the boys in the first class wrote fairly from copies; the greater part were only in strokes and single letters. The junior division seemed to be making fair progress; most could read a little, and were more or less familiar with their tables. The majority of the boys are very young, and most of them enter the school very ignorant. I found the girls' school in a much more satisfactory state than last year, the teaching more efficient, and the girls more ready and attentive. The first class (16) read from the Third Irish book, and spelt well; most of them could do the

simple rules of arithmetic, and wrote fairly in copy-books. The lower classes, and especially the junior division in which the children are very young, are, of course, much less advanced; but the present schoolmistress appears likely to do her work well, and I expect to find considerable progress at my next visit. The older girls are pretty fully employed in the house and laundry work of the establishment. Miss Todd, the present matron, appears to discharge her duties very satisfactorily.

Catholic Orphanage and Industrial Schools, Abercromby Street, Glasgow. May 24 and 25, and September 29, 1864.

There were 79 boys and 27 girls under magistrates' orders in these schools at the end of the year. They are in both departments mixed with the "orphans" or destitute children, who are maintained by voluntary contributions; the boys attend for instruction in the large day school attached to the institution, which is superintended by two young men of a religious order. I found the premises throughout in good order, clean, and comfortable, both Mrs. McCulloch and the religious ladies who superintend the Girls' Orphanage taking good care of the children under their charge. The increasing number of the boys committed under the Industrial Schools Act renders some considerable change necessary in the arrangements of their department. They have not sufficient accommodation, nor enough of either the industrial or the general instruction they require, and their supervision and management is not sufficiently concentrated. I have represented this to the bishop, Dr. Murdoch, who has promised to take the necessary measures for placing the establishment on a better footing. The girls' department is extremely well managed by the "sisters" who have charge of it. I examined several classes in the boys' day school; they appeared to be making good progress, but the number is too large, and the instruction necessarily entrusted too much to monitors to allow of the ignorant class of children who are sent for detention, being as efficiently taught as they should be. The girls' school gave me fair satisfaction. About 30 of the whole number composed an infant class; the rest were divided into four sections, all of whom could read and count a little, and of which the two first classes read, spelt, ciphered, and wrote easy dictation very fairly. The copy writing was in most cases too careless.

Perth.

Fechney School of Industry for Boys, Perth. September 20, 1864.

This institution, which I stated in my last year's Report to be in course of erection, was completed and opened, and the boys in the old School of Industry in Perth transferred to it in the beginning of the year. I found 58 boys in it, of whom 38 were

under magistrates' order. The establishment was in a good deal of confusion, and neither as clean nor as orderly as I had hoped to find it. The superintendent, Mr. Kinnoch, has been in the army, and has interested himself much in the home mission, and with more experience will probably prove a very efficient agent in the work he has undertaken. Neither he nor the matron, Mrs. Reid, had been long in charge of the institution at the time of my visit. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, who had had charge of the old school, having in the first instance been engaged for the new establishment, an arrangement which Mr. Macduff, the honorary secretary, told me it was found necessary to alter. A schoolmaster attended three hours per diem for the instrucion of the boys. Some of the children were so young as to be almost suited for an infant school. The first two classes comprised about 30 boys, and read, wrote, and ciphered very fairly. The spelling was very correct, and several of the boys in the first class wrote well from dictation. The general aspect and manner of the boys impressed me favourably. The industrial training was imperfect, being confined so far to the cultivation of the garden (about three acres in extent). At the time of my visit the gardener had left, and no other had been as yet engaged. The boys' conduct and behaviour had been generally satisfactory.

Girls' House of Industry. September 20, 1864.

I was very well satisfied with the progress which the girls had made in this school since my last visit. The mistress, Miss McLagan, seemed to me to understand her duties, and to be both active and efficient. She had been engaged about a twelvemonth. The first class (five girls) read remarkably well, the second (ten girls) and the third (nine girls) very fairly, and in each of these classes I found more life and intelligence than on former visits. The oral spelling was very good, the writing from dictation moderate, the ciphering and mental arithmetic indifferent. In the junior class, of 14 girls, all could read a little and repeat a part of the multiplication table. The industrial training is carefully attended to. The good results of the school have been proved in a very satisfactory manner by the number of young women, many now married, that have been traced as formerly scholars in the school.

Craigie School of Industry for Girls, Perth. September 21, 1864.

A new dining room, with sick room and dormitory over it, was being built at the time of my visit; when this is finished the old dining room will be thrown into the school room and the institution made much more convenient; the inmates are now too closely packed. The health of the girls had been generally good since my previous visit, and the course and progress of the institution were satisfactory. I found 49 girls in the school of whom more than half were under an order of detention, they passed my exa-

mination very fairly ; 41 of the girls read in the first four classes from Nelson's series Nos. III., IV., V., VI., the more advanced ones extremely well ; all these girls wrote in copy books. In ciphering about 20 could add and subtract, and about 12 multiply and divide in the simple rules ; only 3 could do the compound rules, 9 could write from dictation tolerably well. The industrial training in needlework, housework, and washing is carefully attended to. The general appearance and manner of the girls gave me great satisfaction. The results of the institution continue to be most encouraging.

Renfrew.

Greenock Ragged and Industrial School.
May 19 and 23, 1864.

My visit on the 19th May was made without notice, and I was much pleased at the increased order and comfort of the institution. A laundry had been added for the use of the girls, and the boys' workroom transferred to the basement story, the room formerly used for this purpose being made into a second dormitory. The children were in good health, and looked bright and cheerful. I examined the girls' school on my first visit and the boys on my second. I found a marked improvement in each division, both as to intelligence and to the amount of instruction. The 1st class of the girls' school (15) read from McCulloch's collection, spelt and answered questions on the meaning of the words and the subject of the lesson very well. They had advanced also in ciphering. The 2d class (10) did also very fairly. The rest read imperfectly or were still learning their letters. The needlework and knitting were being carefully attended to. Miss Taylor appears to discharge her duties very satisfactorily. In the boys' school Mr. Thompson has the help of a young assistant. There were 61 boys in attendance on the day of my visit, of whom 40 were lodged, a few of the boys under a magistrate's order are allowed to sleep at their homes. All the boys in the lower classes could read a little, and could add, subtract, and multiply a little. The three upper classes were more advanced, the 1st reading McCulloch's series, the 2d the Irish third book, the 3d the easy lessons. The 1st and 2d classes had advanced to the simple and compound rules of arithmetic and acquitted themselves very fairly. I was much pleased with their answers to the religious and general questions I put to them. They were all quite of the class for which such schools are adapted, but though many of them were ragged enough as to clothing, they were all clean and orderly. Mr. Thompson's management and discipline seemed to me to be kindly and judicious. The industrial employments were tailoring, shoemaking, and woodcutting.

WIGTONSHIRE.

Newton Stewart Industrial Home for Girls. May 28, 1864.

The premises of this school have been improved during the year by the addition of a dormitory and schoolroom, and the enlargement of the laundry. The girls, 32 in number, looked remarkably well and neat, and, though my visit was early and unexpected, I found everything about the institution orderly and clean. The school instruction seemed to be given very satisfactorily ; 25 of the girls read from the Bible ; most of them shewed much intelligence in their answers to my questions ; they spelt also very correctly. Most of them could cipher more or less, the 1st class having advanced to addition of money, and the 2d being able to multiply and divide in the simple rules very fairly. The institution does credit to the management of the matron, Miss Paterson.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

RETURN of NUMBER of INMATES, ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. from

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS; ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	ENGLAND. Boys.																
	Bedford.	Brudwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorganshire.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence" Ship, Catholic.	North Lancashire.
Under Detention, December 31, 1863:																	
In School	28	62	37	30	30	23	22	166	29	46	98	50	34	189	74	.	60
On Licence	.	3	1	.	2	1	2	5	2	10	3	1	.	22	10	.	8
In Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	4	.	.	.	3	.	3	2	2	.	2	2	7	1	.	.
Sentence expired, still in School	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	31	69	38	30	33	27	24	175	33	58	101	53	36	218	85	.	68
Admitted in 1864	9	18	13	6	15	.	7	49	22	15	13	16	8	67	20	40	16
Admitted by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	.
Total	9	18	13	6	15	.	7	50	22	15	13	16	8	67	20	92	16
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1864	7	17	5	9	8	10	6	52	18	21	28	16	13	62	42	1	13
Under Detention, December 31, 1864:																	
In School	30	62	43	27	33	12	22	139	35	38	82	49	30	175	58	91	56
On Licence	1	3	1	.	7	3	3	31	.	12	3	1	1	41	3	.	14
In Prison	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	2	4	1	.	.	1	.	3	1	2	1	1	.	7	.	.	1
Sentence expired, still in School	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.
Total	33	70	46	27	40	17	25	173	37	52	86	53	31	223	63	91	71
Average Number of Inmates in 1864	36	62	42	27	33	16	22	158	30	42	87	49	31	194	70	.	55

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS for the Year ending December 31, 1864.

ENGLAND.

Boys.

Manchester and Salford.	Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouthshire.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	
83	148	61	100	8	29	31	128	43	247	127	76	68	32	24	54	96	Under Detention, December 31, 1863:
7	9	17	1	1	3	5	16	.	7	6	6	8	.	.	7	22	In School.
2	. .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
2	. .	. .	1	.	.	2	2	.	4	.	3	.	1	.	3	1	In Prison.
.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
																	Sentence expired, still in School.
99	157	78	105	9	32	38	147	43	259	135	86	76	33	25	64	119	Total.
35	37	14	41	3	11	4	44	20	93	11	22	20	7	13	21	33	Admitted in 1864.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Admitted by Transfer.
35	38	14	41	3	11	4	44	21	93	11	22	20	7	13	21	34	Total.
35	20	29	40	3	6	14	37	18	97	31	21	26	13	3	13	29	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1864.
83	150	50	92	6	34	28	137	46	246	107	74	65	26	28	63	100	Under Detention, December 31, 1864:
28	22	10	6	1	2	.	15	.	6	7	11	5	1	6	5	23	In School.
2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
2	2	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	2	1	In Prison.
.	1	3	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
																	Sentence expired, still in School.
99	175	63	103	9	37	28	154	46	255	115	87	70	27	35	72	124	Total.
92	154	53	98	7	30	29	137	47	250	138	72	66	28	26	58	96	Average Number of Inmates in 1864.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

Return of Number of Inmates, Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Reformat

Reformatory Schools; arranged according to Counties.	ENGLAND—*continued.*																
	Girls.																
	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Market Weighton, Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.	
Under Detention, December 31, 1863:																	
In School	57	50	204	51	48	123	66	61	20	97	20	20	19	31	43	22	4
On Licence	18	14	10	1	.	10	1	4	3	6	.	.	.	3	1	2	
In Prison	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	3	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	
Sentence expired, still in School	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Total	76	69	221	52	48	135	67	65	25	103	21	20	19	36	44	24	5
Admitted in 1864	20	5	62	8	15	33	19	21	6	20	8	6	4	8	15	5	1
Admitted by Transfer	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Total	21	5	62	8	15	33	19	21	6	21	9	6	4	8	15	5	1
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1864	16	18	65	13	18	63	25	19	14	36	6	.	7	7	7	3	
Under Detention, December 31, 1864:																	
In School	60	43	209	42	44	98	59	61	12	85	24	23	14	32	43	19	5
On Licence	20	6	6	3	1	6	2	5	2	1	.	.	1	1	9	5	
In Prison	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	5	3	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1
Sentence expired, still in School	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total	81	56	218	47	45	105	61	67	17	88	24	26	16	37	52	26	6
Average Number of Inmates in 1864	62	46	209	49	48	107	62	58	14	90	31	23	15	33	46	19	51

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1863—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.

Boys.									Girls.							
Doncaster.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	
42	91	85	42	23	259	166	55	25	13	31	3	70	91	11	15	Under Detention, December 31, 1863: In School.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Prison.
1	4	1	10	.	2	11	1	1	4	2	.	.	.	2	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	Sentence expired, still in School.
50	95	86	52	23	264	177	56	26	17	35	3	72	91	13	15	Total.
11	27	24	7	20	68	51	14	16	4	21	.	15	21	1	4	Admitted in 1864.
.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	Admitted by Transfer.
11	27	24	7	21	69	53	14	17	7	21	.	15	22	1	4	Total.
16	19	14	5	7	64	74	17	2	1	5	3	12	11	1	3	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1864.
39	95	95	43	36	261	143	53	41	19	46	.	74	100	11	16	Under Detention, December 31, 1864: In School.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Prison.
.	8	1	10	.	5	12	.	.	4	3	.	1	.	2	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
2	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	Sentence expired still in School.
45	103	96	54	37	269	156	53	41	23	51	.	75	102	13	16	Total.
40	95	89	41	26	262	157	55	32	16	49	.	74	91	12	16	Average Number of Inmates in 1864.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.—Abstract.

Total Number of Inmates, Admissions, and Discharges from Reformatory Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1864.

—	England.				Scotland.				Total.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31, 1863:										
In School	2,157	452	540	172	580	166	143	91	3,355	946
On Licence	207	20	26	10	.	.	.	.	227	36
In Prison	7	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	7	4
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	49	8	3	3	19	11	8	.	87	14
Sentence expired, but still in School	7	3	2	1	3	.	4	.	13	7
Total under Detention, December 31, 1863	2,427	483	574	187	602	177	155	91	3,689	1,007
Admitted in 1864	650	180	146	46	175	52	45	21	1,057	258
Admitted by Transfer	4	53	2	.	4	1	3	1	62	6
Total admitted	654	233	148	46	179	53	48	22	1,119	264
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1864	706	126	171	68	128	74	25	11	1,034	275
Under Detention, December 31, 1864:										
In School	2,057	542	497	157	621	143	166	100	3,366	920
On Licence	254	34	33	6	.	.	.	.	288	39
In Prison	6	2	6	.	1	.	.	.	9	6
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	44	9	9	1	24	12	10	.	89	20
Sentence expired, but still in School	14	3	6	1	4	1	2	2	22	11
Total under Detention, December 31, 1864	2,375	590	551	165	653	156	178	102	3,774	996

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

RETURN of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. from INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS for the Year ending December 31, 1864.

ENGLAND.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	Chester.		Devon and Exeter.		St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, Catholic.		"Havannah," Cardiff.		Park Row, Bristol.		Pennywell Lane, Bristol.		Bolton.		Manchester.		Liverpool.		St. George's, Liverpool, Catholic.		St. Elizabeth's, Liverpool, Catholic.	St. Mary's, Kirkdale, Liverpool.	
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys	Girls.	Boys.		Boys.		Boys.		Boys.		Boys.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
In School, December 31, 1863	4	1	8		55		16		46		63		.	.	72		17		46		11	83	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	.	.		2		.		.		.		.	.	10		.		.		.	7	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.		.		.		.		.		.	.	1		.		.		.	.	
Total	4	1	8		57		16		46		63		.	.	83		17		46		11	90	
Admitted in 1864	9	4	19		7		12		27		13		14	.	10		1		15		3	25	
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.		.		.		.		.		.	.	.		.		.		.	.	
Total admitted	9	4	19		7		12		27		13		14	.	10		1		15		3	25	
Discharged, died, or transferred in 1864	1	.	1		9		9		12		16		8	.	17		5		6		1	7	
Under Detention, December 31, 1864: In School	12	5	26		54		19		61		60		6	.	66		13		54		13	96	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	.	.		1		.		.		.		.	.	9		.		.		.	12	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.		.		.		.		.		.	.	1		.		1		.	.	
Total	12	5	26		55		19		61		60		6	.	76		13		55		13	108	
Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Inmates	67*	.	18		58		59		65		61		24*	.	124		40		98		55	120	
Average Number fed	44*	.	18		58		19		65		61		24*	.	124		40		98		55	120	
Do. clothed	20*	.	18		58		19		65		61		24*	.	82		26		60		20	120	

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	St. Mary's, Kirkdale, Liverpool.																						
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Girls.																						
In School, December 31, 1863	3																						
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.																						
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.																						
Total	3																						
Admitted in 1864	.																						
Do., by Transfer	.																						
Total admitted	.																						
Discharged, died, or transferred in 1864	.																						
Under Detention, December 31, 1864: In School	3																						
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.																						
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.																						
Total	3																						
Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Inmates	140																						
Average Number fed	80																						
Do. clothed	25																						

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industria

ENGLAND—*cont.*

Certified Industrial Schools arranged according to Counties.	Boys' Home, Euston Road.		North-west London.		Church Farm, East Barnet.		East London, Mansell Street.		Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street.	School of Discipline, Chelsea.		Lisson Street.	St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.		Newcastle.		Winson Green, Birmingham.		Penn Street, Birmingham.		Coventry.		Hull.		Leeds.
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys.		Boys.		Boys.		Boys.		Girls.	Girls.	Girls.		Girls.	Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Boys.
In School, December 31, 1863	19		2		.		5		2	2	10		5	44		37		23		6		20		4		25		5		16
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1		.		.		1		.	.	.		1	1		1		1		.		1		.		1		.		2
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.		.		.		.		.	.	1		.	.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.
Total	20		2		.		6		2	2	11		6	45		38		24		6		21		4		26		5		18
Admitted in 1864	10		.		.		1		.	2	3		3	8		13		8		2		4		1		18		4		19
Do., by Transfer	2		.		3		.		.	.	.		.	.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.
Total admitted	12		.		3		1		.	2	3		3	8		13		8		2		4		1		18		4		19
Discharged, died, or transferred in 1864	4		2		.		1		1	.	,		1	12		6		3		2		1		.		5		.		5
Under Detention, December 31, 1864: In School	24		.		3		5		1	4	13		7	41		42		27		6		22		5		39		9		30
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	2		.		.		1		.	.	.		1	.		2		1		.		2		.		.		.		2
Retained in School, Sentence expired	2		.		.		.		.	.	1		.	.		1		1		.		.		.		.		.		.
Total	28		.		3		6		1	4	14		8	41		45		29		6		24		5		39		9		32
Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Inmates	51		.		24		95		70	50	41		30	57		111*		.		29		60		20		120		105		81
Average Number fed	51		.		24		60		70	50	41		30	57		75*		.		29		.		.		80		65		81
Do. clothed	51		.		24		95		70	50	41		30	57		43*		.		29		.		.		39		9		35

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

ıools for the Year ending December 31, 1864—*continued.*

York		SCOTLAND.																
		Aberdeen.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Bute.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Edinburgh (Original), Marionville.	Edinburgh United.		—	
Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.		
8		28	20	28	18	9	1	.	.	8	8	16	4	17	63	16	In School, December 31, 1863.	
.		1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.	
8		29	20	29	18	9	2	.	.	12	8	16	4	17	64	16	Total.	
7		6	1	8	8	11	10	7	.	10	3	16	.	.	38	2	Admitted in 1864.	
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	Do., by Transfer.	
7		6	1	8	8	11	10	7	.	10	3	16	.	5	38	2	Total admitted.	
2		7	3	2	.	4	.	1	.	4	2	6	2	3	15	.	Discharged, died, or transferred in 1864.	
13		25	18	35	26	16	11	5	.	16	9	26	2	19	85	18	Under Detention, December 31, 1864: In School.	
.		3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.	
13		28	18	35	26	16	12	6	.	18	9	26	2	19	87	18	Total.	
25		.	.	52	37	190*	.	36	26	63	32	113	76	42	125	43	Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Inmates.	
25		.	.	52	37	31	.	23	19	63	32	113	76	42	125	43	Average Number fed.	
16		27	19	37	25	.	.	23	19	41	22	113	76	42	122	36	Do. clothed.	

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1864—*cont.*

SCOTLAND—*cont.*

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		Glasgow.		Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth Ladies, Craigie.	Perth, Feohney.		Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Yoakal Stewart
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
In School, December 31, 1863	34	4	5	2	17	2	77	31	26	14	25	27	7	41	17	12	5	12	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	.	.	.	14	2	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	1	.		
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		
Total	34	4	5	2	31	4	88	34	26	14	25	27	7	48	20	13	5	12	
Admitted in 1864	10	3	2	.	.	1	18	9	43	13	7	22	7	14	6	6	3		
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total admitted	10	3	2	.	.	1	18	9	48	15	7	22	7	14	6	6	3		
Discharged, died, or transferred in 1864	8	.	2	.	10	.	17	7	4	2	3	7	1	12	5	2	.		
Under Detention, December 31, 1864: In School	34	7	3	2	7	3	78	32	70	27	28	42	13	40	19	15	8	2	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	.	2	.	14	2	11	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	2	.		
Retained in School, Sentence expired	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.		
Total	36	7	5	2	21	5	89	36	70	27	29	42	13	50	21	17	8	2	
Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Inmates	61	17	21	19	55	28	122	70	148*	.	51	60	46	73	83	97*	.	3	
Average Number fed	61	17	21	19	55	28	122	70	148*	.	51	60	46	73	83	23*	.	3	
Do. clothed	61	17	21	19	55	28	122	70	148*	.	51	60	46	45	45	23*	.	3	

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Total Number of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industrial Schools, for the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Totals.	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				GRAND TOTAL.	
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys, Protestant.	Girls, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Girls, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
In School, December 31, 1863	422	102	138	99	382	183	26	14	968	398
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	24	3	9	5	40	8	.	.	73	16
Retained in School, Sentence expired	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	3
Total	447	106	147	105	422	192	26	14	1,042	417
Admitted in 1864	208	40	32	20	168	63	43	13	451	136
Do., by Transfer	5	.	.	.	5	.	5	2	15	2
Total admitted	213	40	32	20	173	63	48	15	466	138
Discharged, died, or transferred in 1864	103	15	16	19	100	25	4	2	223	61
Under Detention, December 31, 1864: In School	528	126	150	101	446	220	70	27	1,194	474
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	24	3	13	4	45	8	.	.	82	15
Retained in School, Sentence expired	5	2	.	1	4	2	.	.	9	5
	557	131	163	106	495	230	70	27	1,285	494

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS

The Return of Admissions exclude

NAME OF SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	ENGLAND.																
	BOYS.																
	Bedford.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence" Ship, Oathole.	
AGE AT ADMISSION.																	
Under 10	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	
From 10 to 12	1	6	5	.	1	.	4	3	7	1	5	2	2	3	4	3	
From 12 to 14	3	7	3	3	3	.	3	13	3	6	3	6	3	16	13	11	
From 14 to 16	4	5	3	3	10	.	.	33	10	8	5	7	2	48	3	26	
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.																	
Not before convicted	3	4	10	2	9	.	2	23	15	8	12	2	7	25	4	10	
Once	5	11	3	3	6	.	2	18	7	5	1	6	1	26	13	20	
Twice	.	2	.	1	.	.	2	5	.	1	.	6	.	7	2	6	
Three times	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	5	1	3	
Four times	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	1	
Five times and upwards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																	
To employment or service	2	6	2	4	1	5	.	1	4	2	4	2	1	.	19	.	
Returned to friends	3	8	1	4	2	4	3	3	9	13	22	12	8	.	6	.	
Emigrated	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	
To sea	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	39	2	3	1	1	.	18	2	.	
Enlisted	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	
Discharged on account of disease	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Transferred	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	39	12	.	
Died	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	
Absconded, sentence expired	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	2	.	1	
Total	7	17	5	9	8	10	6	52	18	21	28	16	13	62	42	1	

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

and DISCHARGES for the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Re-admissions and Transfers.

ENGLAND.

Boys.

North Lancashire.	Manchester and Salford.	Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North-eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	
																	AGE AT ADMISSION.
1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	Under 10.
5	1	3	.	4	.	1	.	15	3	17	3	4	2	1	2	1	From 10 to 12.
6	8	19	6	16	2	4	3	10	8	29	.	9	9	5	8	7	From 12 to 14.
4	6	15	8	18	1	6	1	16	9	47	8	8	9	.	2	13	From 14 to 16.
																	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.
5	5	8	7	12	3	3	2	22	8	41	4	15	14	4	9	10	Not before convicted.
8	6	12	2	15	.	6	.	17	7	34	3	5	5	2	1	3	Once.
3	3	15	1	7	.	2	1	4	2	12	3	2	1	.	2	7	Twice.
.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	.	.	1	1	1	Three times.
.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	Four times.
.	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Five times and upwards.
																	MODE OF DISCHARGE.
.	.	1	11	5	1	1	3	14	2	24	20	3	4	2	1	2	To employment or service.
8	2	8	10	20	2	2	8	17	12	26	.	13	5	9	1	9	Returned to friends.
4	.	1	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	29	6	3	14	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	7	5	.	.	1	3	2	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	To sea.
1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged on account of disease.
.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	1	Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Transferred.
.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	Died.
.	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	Absconded, sentence expired.
13	5	20	29	40	3	6	14	37	18	97	31	21	26	13	3	13	Total.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

Return of Particulars of Admissions and Discharges from Reformatory

Name of Schools arranged according to Counties.	ENGLAND—*continued.*																
	Boys—*continued.*				Girls.												
	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arne's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.
Age at Admission.																	
Under 10	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
From 10 to 12	2	4	1	12	3	5	2	3	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.
From 12 to 14	13	7	2	22	3	8	15	7	9	3	5	2	1	1	5	3	.
From 14 to 16	18	9	2	26	2	2	16	9	9	2	13	6	5	2	.	12	5
Previous Convictions.																	
Not before convicted	13	8	5	18	7	18	22	16	12	6	13	2	5	4	6	11	4
Once	15	6	.	32	.	2	10	3	7	.	4	6	1	.	2	2	1
Twice	4	6	.	9	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.
Three times	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Four times	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Five times and upwards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mode of Discharge.																	
To employment or service	12	11	12	21	5	12	28	12	16	4	25	4	.	6	4	4	2
Returned to friends	14	.	.	29	8	6	22	13	2	6	8	2	.	1	3	1	1
Emigrated	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
To sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged on account of disease	.	.	.	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Transferred	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Died	.	.	1	2	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Absconded, sentence expired	1	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	29	16	18	65	13	1	63	25	19	14	36	6	.	7	7	7	3

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

hools for the Year ending December 31, 1864—*continued.*

		SCOTLAND.														
		Boys.								Girls.						
Yorkshire, Catholic.	Doncaster.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.
																Age at Admission.
.	1	2	.	.	2	5	4	3	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	Under 10.
3	2	6	4	3	6	20	8	3	3	.	3	.	2	2	1	2	From 10 to 12.
5	5	10	12	4	10	20	16	5	9	2	7	.	8	9	.	1	From 12 to 14.
5	3	9	8	.	2	23	23	3	3	2	11	.	3	9	.	1	From 14 to 16.
																	Previous Convictions.
11	9	14	7	6	13	23	32	10	8	4	21	.	14	18	.	4	Not before convicted.
1	2	13	11	1	7	37	11	3	8	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	Once.
1	.	.	5	.	.	8	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Twice.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Three times.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Four times.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Five times and upwards.
																	Mode of Discharge.
.	5	10	5	3	6	30	63	.	2	.	2	.	6	1	.	2	To employment or service.
.	7	8	.	1	.	6	.	11	.	.	.	.	5	6	1	1	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	7	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	1	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged on account of disease.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.
.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	Transferred.
4	1	.	1	.	.	6	4	.	.	1	1	.	1	3	.	.	Died.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded, sentence expired.
5	16	19	14	5	7	64	74	17	2	1	5	3	12	11	1	3	Total.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.—Abstract.

Particulars of Admissions and Discharges from Reformatory Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Totals.	England.				Scotland.				Total.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Age at Admission.										
Under 10	15	5	6	.	13	4	2	1	37	9
From 10 to 12	106	22	18	5	44	9	8	2	181	33
From 12 to 14	221	68	52	20	70	16	18	9	375	99
From 14 to 16	308	85	70	21	48	23	17	9	464	117
Total	650	180	146	46	175	52	45	21	1,057	258
Previous Convictions.										
Not before convicted	304	48	108	33	80	33	43	18	465	202
Once	227	79	30	11	80	11	2	1	397	44
Twice	79	37	6	2	14	5	.	1	135	9
Three times	24	9	1	.	.	2	.	.	35	1
Four times	13	4	1	.	1	.	.	1	18	2
Five times and upwards	3	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	.
Total	650	180	146	46	175	52	45	21	1,057	258
Mode of Discharge.										
To employment or service	176	27	99	28	56	63	10	1	322	138
Returned to friends	241	57	53	22	26	.	7	6	324	93
Emigrated	70	5	.	1	17	1	.	1	93	2
To sea	90	5	.	.	11	.	.	.	106	.
Enlisted	17	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	22	.
Discharged on account of disease	7	10	1	1	1	6	.	.	24	2
Discharged as incorrigible, or to penal servitude	12	4	4	1	.	.	.	.	16	5
Transferred	*56	1	3	.	5	.	3	.	62	6
Died	18	4	2	14	7	4	3	3	33	22
Absconded, sentence expired	19	12	4	1	1	.	2	.	32	7
Total	706	126	171	68	128	74	25	11	1,034	275

* 51 of these Transfers were those of Catholic Boys sent temporarily to the "Akbar" and Newton Farm School, till the "Clarence" Catholic School Ship was ready to receive them.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1864.

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND.															
	Chester.		Devon and Exeter.	St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Pennywell Lane, Bristol.	Bolton.		Manchester, Ardwick Green.		Liverpool.		Liverpool, St. George's, Catholic.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
AGE AT ADMISSION.															
Under 7	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
From 7 to 9	.	1	2	2	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1
From 9 to 11	2	2	8	3	5	7	7	5	.	1	.	2	2	15	2
From 11 to 13	5	1	7	1	4	9	5	6	.	3	.	10	.	8	2
From 13 to 15	2	.	2	1	2	6	1	2	.	5	1	2	1	2	3
Total	9	4	19	7	12	27	13	14	.	10	1	15	3	25	8
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.															
Illegitimate	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Both parents dead	3	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.
One parent dead	4	3	3	1	3	5	6	2	.	2	.	5	.	13	2
Deserted by parents	1	1	1	.	2	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	1
One or both parents in prison.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2
MODE OF DISCHARGE.															
To service or employment	.	.	.	.	1	7	13	.	.	3	3	2	.	2	3
Returned to friends	1	.	.	3	2	2	2	.	.	10	2	2	1	2	2
Emigrated	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Committed to reformatory schools.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Transferred to other school.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Died	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Absconded, sentence expired.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Total discharged in 1864	1	.	1	9	9	12	16	8	.	17	5	6	1	7	6

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Return of Particulars of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from

Name of School in order of County.	ENGLAND—*continued.*															
	Liverpool, St. Elizabeth's, Catholic.		Kirkdale, St. Mary's.		Boys' Home, Euston Road.	North West London.	Church Farm.	East London.		Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street, Chelsea.	School of Discipline, Chelsea.	Lisson Street Refuge.	St. Margaret's House, Catholic.	Newcastle.		Winson Green.
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
Age at Admission.																	
Under 7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
From 7 to 9	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4
From 9 to 11	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	7	5	2	
From 11 to 13	2	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	3	.	
From 13 to 15	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	
Total	4	7	.	10	.	.	1	.	2	3	3	8	13	8	2		
Particulars as to Parentage.																	
Illegitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.		
Both parents dead	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.		
One parent dead	4	3	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	3	8		1		
Deserted by parents	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	3	.	.		
One or both parents in prison.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Mode of Discharge.																	
To employment or service	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	6	3	3	.		
Returned to friends	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.		
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1		
Committed to reformatory schools.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1		
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Died	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.		
Absconded, sentence expired.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total discharged in 1864	1	2	.	4	2	.	1	1	.	.	1	12	6	3	2		

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1864—*continued.*

	Penn Street, Birmingham.		Coventry.		Hull.		Leeds.		York.		SCOTLAND. Aberdeen.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Bute.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Age at Admission.																			
Under 7.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.			
From 7 to 9.	.	1	5	.	3	.	.	2	1	.	1	3	6	5	2	.			
From 9 to 11.	.	.	5	.	6	1	5	2	5	1	4	2	3	3	3	.			
From 11 to 13.	.	.	7	4	5	.	6	1	.	.	1	3	.	2	2	.			
From 13 to 15.	4	.	1	.	5	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total.	4	1	18	4	19	2	17	7	6	1	8	8	11	10	7	.			
Particulars as to Parentage.																			
Illegitimate.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.			
Both parents dead.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.			
One parent dead.	1	.	6	2	12	1	5	.	2	1	5	5	2	.	.	.			
Deserted by parents.	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	5	1	.	3	4	2	3	2	.			
One or both parents in prison.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.			
Mode of Discharge.																			
To employment or service	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	4	3	1	.	4	.	.	.			
Returned to friends.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Emigrated.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Sent to sea.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Enlisted.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Specially discharged.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Committed to reformatory schools.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1			
Died.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.			
Absconded, sentence expired.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total discharged in 1864.	1	.	5	.	5	.	7	2	7	3	2	.	4	.	1	.			

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Return of Particulars of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from

Name of School in order of County.	SCOTLAND—*continued.*															
	Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Edinburgh (Original), Marionville.		Edinburgh United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		Glasgow.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
AGE AT ADMISSION.																
Under 7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
From 7 to 9	.	2	3	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2
From 9 to 11	6	1	7	.	.	22	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	3
From 11 to 13	3	.	4	.	.	10	.	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	4	2
From 13 to 15	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
Total	10	3	16	.	.	38	2	10	3	2	.	.	1	18	9	
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.																
Illegitimate	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Both parents dead	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	2	
One parent dead	4	1	8	.	.	10	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	
Deserted by parents	3	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	
One or both parents in prison.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																
To employment or service	1	.	.	1	2	3	.	6	.	2	.	6	.	7	3	
Returned to friends	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	3	
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Committed to reformatory schools.	1	.	.	.	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	
Died	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Absconded, sentence expired	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total discharged in 1864	4	2	6	2	3	15	.	8	.	2	.	10	.	17	7	

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1864—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth Ladies, Craigie.	Perth, Feehney.	Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Newton Stewart.	
Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	
										Age at Admission.
1	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	Under 7.
12	1	2	6	1	.	1	1	1	.	From 7 to 9.
21	7	2	6	3	6	2	4	2	1	From 9 to 11.
7	3	3	4	3	7	2	.	.	1	From 11 to 13.
3	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	From 13 to 15.
44	13	7	22	7	14	6	6	3	3	Total.
										Particulars as to Parentage.
.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	Illegitimate.
19	4	2	2	2	4	1	.	1	.	Both parents dead.
17	6	4	11	3	2	1	4	.	1	One parent dead.
3	.	1	8	2	3	1	1	1	2	Deserted by parents.
3	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	One or both parents in prison.
										Mode of Discharge.
.	1	3	3	.	3	1	.	.	1	To employment or service.
3	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Specially discharged.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	Committed to reformatory Schools.
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	Transferred to other Schools.
1	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	Died.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	Absconded, sentence expired.
4	2	3	7	1	12	5	2	.	2	Total discharged in 1864.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Particulars of Admissions and Discharges from Industrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Totals.	England.				Scotland.				Grand Total.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Girls, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Girls, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Age at Admission.										
Under 7	2	1	.	.	13	.	1	.	16	1
From 7 to 9	22	5	2	2	32	17	12	1	68	25
From 9 to 11	65	18	18	7	78	23	21	7	183	55
From 11 to 13	79	10	9	8	40	18	7	3	134	39
From 13 to 15	40	6	3	3	5	5	3	2	51	16
Total	208	40	32	20	168	63	44	13	452	136
Particulars as to Parentage.										
Illegitimate	7	3	.	.	10	2	.	.	17	5
Both parents dead	21	3	.	.	12	9	19	4	52	16
One parent dead	70	12	14	9	64	20	17	6	165	47
Deserted by parents	19	14	2	2	33	21	3	.	57	37
One or both parents in prison	10	4	1	2	8	4	3	.	22	10
Mode of Discharge.										
To employment or service	33	8	2	9	42	12	.	1	77	30
Returned to friends	22	5	5	5	14	7	3	.	44	17
Emigrated	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sent to sea	10	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	13	.
Enlisted	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Specially discharged	16	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	20	1
Committed to reformatory schools.	6	1	7	2	18	1	.	.	31	4
Transferred to other schools	5	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	15	3
Died	3	.	1	3	7	1	1	1	12	5
Absconded, sentence expired	6	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	9	1
Total	103	15	16	19	100	25	4	2	223	61

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing NUMBER of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES, and MODES of DISCHARGE, from 1854 to 1864.

ENGLAND.

BOYS.

Reformatories.	Bedford.	Berks.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence" Ship, Catholic.	North Lancashire.
Admissions.																		
1854	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
1855	.	4	.	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	32	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
1856	.	18	30	6	12	.	1	.	.	.	36	36	12	.	60	.	.	.
1857	17	9	33	35	9	14	10	16	.	.	24	31	18	3	96	.	.	6
1858	15	12	18	8	9	9	10	9	.	17	26	13	10	17	53	.	.	23
1859	8	3	28	8	12	5	10	6	46	18	19	19	24	10	65	43	.	14
1860	11	.	20	9	14	14	8	12	81	10	15	38	22	15	40	35	.	19
1861	14	.	24	9	12	5	12	11	103	16	21	37	16	20	56	2	.	18
1862	12	.	17	9	12	11	2	1	65	12	21	30	15	10	50	20	.	23
1863	8	.	21	9	4	12	5	12	26	8	24	30	12	14	85	22	.	18
1864	9	.	18	13	6	15	.	7	50	22	15	13	16	8	67	20	92	16
TOTAL	94	46	209	108	106	85	58	74	371	103	237	277	145	97	572	142	92	137
Discharges.																		
To employment or service	8	25	37	20	22	11	12	4	1	13	18	29	11	6	2	39	.	21
To friends	34	4	31	24	21	12	12	16	20	32	64	83	48	34	38	11	.	26
Emigrated	1	.	35	1	1	.	.	16	5	1	10	41	17	14	1	7	.	14
To sea	1	.	3	1	14	6	7	4	147	5	26	7	4	3	201	2	.	.
Enlisted	.	4	2	5	2	13	.	1	.	5	19	1	3	1	25	5	.	1
Specially discharged	5	.	7	5	7	1	.	2	6	.	1	8	.	.	2	2	.	.
Transferred	6	13	8	.	12	.	2	.	8	4	36	12	7	6	57	12	.	1
Died	6	.	1	2	.	2	1	1	6	1	2	3	1	.	15	1	.	.
Absconded	.	.	15	4	.	.	7	5	5	5	9	7	1	2	8	.	1	3
TOTAL	61	46	139	62	79	45	41	49	198	66	185	191	92	66	349	79	1	66
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1864	33	.	70	46	27	40	17	25	173	37	52	86	53	31	223	63	91	71
Of whom were in school or in prison	30	.	63	43	27	33	12	22	139	35	38	82	49	30	175	58	91	56
On licence	1	.	3	1	.	7	3	3	31	.	12	3	1	1	41	3	.	14
Absconded, sentence unexpired	2	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	3	1	2	1	1	.	7	.	.	1
Sentence expired, but still in school	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Return showing Number of Admissions and

ENGLAND—*cont.*

BOYS—*cont.*

Reformatories.	Manchester and Salford.	Leicestershire.	Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Redhill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.
Admissions.																		
1854	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.
1855	.	11	.	.	.	.	11	.	37	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	10	.
1856	.	16	104	2	73	.	28	17	35	20	28	.	19	10	1	26	13	26
1857	10	9	207	21	12	.	12	8	21	16	142	.	31	27	16	19	10	24
1858	25	16	36	28	25	.	12	11	25	7	59	2	20	6	9	3	18	9
1859	13	11	67	14	35	5	11	7	50	12	94	31	10	18	11	11	21	24
1860	8	5	22	25	52	8	15	9	25	11	87	36	39	23	12	13	3	30
1861	16	9	80	25	38	5	11	13	50	14	94	83	29	29	10	15	12	32
1862	17	.	75	24	37	1	7	13	48	23	97	30	16	8	13	9	15	22
1863	20	.	24	8	23	5	13	11	39	14	53	15	24	18	12	2	24	29
1864	15	.	38	14	41	3	11	4	44	21	93	11	22	20	7	13	21	34
TOTAL	124	77	653	161	336	27	131	93	383	138	747	208	235	159	91	111	148	230
Discharges.																		
To employment or service	14	10	32	20	77	5	16	6	115	20	81	36	12	22	13	23	18	38
To friends	11	26	328	35	80	10	31	30	57	15	162	8	50	18	36	34	43	25
Emigrated	3	14	7	10	4	.	17	7	.	3	174	23	46	32	.	.	.	8
To sea	6	.	13	13	26	.	10	4	13	10	17	.	3	7	4	.	1	2
Enlisted	3	2	47	.	7	.	14	3	3	6	10	10	4	3	7	1	1	12
Specially discharged	6	.	13	4	10	1	1	3	5	2	14	5	4	.	1	3	2	7
Transferred	5	20	10	11	7	1	4	2	.	4	17	2	13	3	1	5	2	10
Died	3	.	12	2	8	.	.	.	5	2	12	3	2	2	.	.	1	2
Absconded	4	5	16	3	11	1	1	10	31	.	5	6	14	2	2	10	8	2
TOTAL	55	77	478	98	230	18	94	65	229	92	492	93	148	89	64	76	76	106
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1864	69	.	175	63	106	9	37	28	154	16	255	115	87	70	27	35	72	124
Of whom were in school or in prison	55	.	150	50	94	6	34	28	137	46	247	107	74	65	26	28	63	100
On licence	12	.	22	10	6	1	2	.	15	.	6	7	11	5	1	6	5	23
Absconded, sentence unexpired	2	.	2	.	4	2	1	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	2	1
Sentence expired, but still in school	.	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

ischarges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1854 to 1864—*cont.*

ENGLAND—*cont.*

oys—*cont.*			Girls.															
Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Rescue.	Hampstead.	Hammersmith, Catholic.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.	Reformatories.
																		Admissions.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1854.
.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	1855.
35	.	15	.	2	42	32	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	1856.
44	.	28	.	4	53	19	21	7	.	.	.	.	.	12	16	.	21	1857.
48	36	58	5	1	40	16	25	8	25	.	.	5	.	10	8	.	1	1858.
40	15	46	22	8	43	17	21	16	28	.	.	7	.	5	16	.	15	1859.
59	34	72	38	11	46	16	21	10	2	40	.	12	.	14	12	.	16	1860.
59	27	35	24	18	39	22	14	8	.	65	.	4	.	7	8	36	16	1861.
33	9	49	10	12	18	17	22	8	.	20	7	6	12	6	11	2	14	1862.
54	12	58	11	12	29	17	22	5	.	21	.	7	9	4	6	20	6	1863.
31	5	62	8	15	33	19	21	6	.	21	.	9	6	4	8	15	5	1864.
33	138	423	118	83	343	189	167	76	55	167	7	50	27	67	101	73	94	TOTAL.
																		Discharges.
37	24	36	33	19	106	57	70	18	3	56	.	12	.	25	31	9	10	To employment or service.
71	10	114	26	16	82	54	7	22	7	11	.	10	.	15	21	6	20	To friends.
30	23	13	.	.	4	4	2	1	.	5	.	1	.	4	2	.	.	Emigrated.
6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	To sea.
11	6	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
35	6	18	3	2	5	7	8	10	.	4	.	.	1	6	4	3	1	Specially discharged.
57	11	1	7	1	4	4	3	5	41	.	7	1	.	.	3	2	34	Transferred.
11	1	4	1	.	35	3	2	2	1	2	.	2	.	1	2	1	.	Died.
44	1	8	1	.	2	.	8	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	Absconded.
32	82	205	71	38	238	128	100	59	55	79	7	26	1	51	64	21	68	TOTAL.
71	56	218	47	45	105	61	67	17	.	88	.	24	26	16	37	52	26	Under Detention Dec. 31, 1864.
70	45	209	42	44	98	59	61	12	.	85	.	24	26	15	32	43	20	Of whom were in school or in prison.
10	6	6	3	1	6	2	5	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	9	5	On licence.
11	5	3	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	Absconded, sentence unexpired.
.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sentence expired, but still in school.

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Return showing Number of Admissions and Discharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1854 to 1864.—*cont.*

	SCOTLAND.																
	GIRLS—*cont.*		BOYS.								GIRLS.						
Reformatories.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Doncaster.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.
Admissions.																	
1854	.	.	.	.	.	.	162	.	.	5	.	.	.	49	.	.	5
1855	.	.	.	.	.	3	112	.	.	6	.	.	1	40	.	5	3
1856	.	.	19	.	5	9	90	.	.	20	.	.	3	42	.	2	3
1857	.	.	16	.	7	7	70	.	.	20	.	11	.	28	4	3	6
1858	.	.	18	.	1	6	80	26	18	6	.	27	2	25	17	.	4
1859	.	.	18	33	15	6	71	60	18	13	.	15	1	23	35	4	7
1860	.	.	18	30	18	11	77	82	29	3	.	6	1	13	18	2	4
1861	6	37	16	23	12	4	95	47	17	10	11	13	1	24	26	1	5
1862	29	10	25	24	13	11	62	49	7	10	6	9	2	23	20	6	5
1863	18	9	52	24	7	21	69	53	14	17	7	21	.	15	22	1	4
1864	13	11	27	24													
TOTAL	66	67	191	154	78	78	918	317	103	110	24	102	11	292	142	24	46
Discharges.																	
To employment or service	.	8	31	12	8	24	345	123	17	20	.	17	5	50	14	4	12
To friends	.	9	29	1	7	10	48	3	20	21	.	5	2	60	17	7	13
Emigrated	.	.	1	18	.	.	56	2	.	.	.	1	1	9	2	.	1
To sea	.	.	6	.	2	4	44	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	1	.	.	.	17	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	1	.	2	1	.	.	18	9	2	1	.	12	.	8	1	.	.
Transferred	1	2	2	5	1	1	30	9	4	.	.	4	3	12	1	.	3
Died	4	1	3	1	2	.	37	9	.	3	1	1	.	10	5	.	.
Absconded	.	2	13	.	4	2	54	6	3	20	.	11	.	58	.	.	1
TOTAL	6	22	88	38	24	41	649	161	50	69	1	51	11	207	40	11	30
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1864	60	45	103	96	54	37	269	156	53	41	23	51	.	75	102	13	16
Of whom were in school or in prison	59	40	95	95	44	36	261	143	53	41	19	46	.	74	100	11	16
On licence	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, sentence unexpired	1	.	8	1	10	.	5	12	.	.	4	3	.	1	.	2	.
Sentence expired, but still in school	.	2	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.—Abstract.

Totals of the Number of Young Offenders Admitted into and Discharged from Certified Reformatory Schools in Great Britain, and the Mode of Discharge, up to Dec. 31, 1864.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Protestant		Catholic.		Protestant.		Catholic.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.										
1854	28	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1
1855	164	24	.	.	167	54	.	.	331	78
1856	477	52	192	42	151	49	.	.	820	143
1857	711	100	247	53	143	50	.	.	1,101	203
1858	553	104	119	40	120	48	.	4	792	196
1859	706	155	148	43	129	58	26	17	1,009	273
1860	765	192	146	46	174	50	60	35	1,145	323
1861	869	259	153	45	184	26	82	18	1,288	348
1862	675	150	161	54	186	55	47	26	1,069	285
1863	643	149	105	47	179	51	49	20	976	267
1864	654	148	233	46	179	48	53	22	1,119	264
Total	6,245	1,334	1,504	416	1,612	489	317	142	9,678	2,381
Discharges.										
To employment or service	799	351	145	106	457	88	123	14	1,524	559
To friends	1,152	224	522	82	136	87	3	17	1,813	410
Emigrated	534	19	24	4	75	12	2	2	635	37
To sea	527	.	41	.	58	.	.	.	626	.
Enlisted	173	.	63	.	24	.	.	.	260	.
Specially discharged	115	49	41	6	24	20	9	1	189	76
Transferred	312	103	18	12	43	22	9	1	382	138
Died	78	17	24	39	47	12	9	5	157	73
Absconded, sentence expired	180	20	36	2	95	70	6	.	318	92
Total	3,870	783	914	251	959	311	161	40	5,904	1,385
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1864	2,375	551	590	165	653	178	156	102	3,774	996
Of whom were in school or in prison	2,063	503	544	157	625	166	143	100	3,375	926
On licence	254	33	34	6	.	.	.	.	288	39
Absconded, sentence unexpired	44	9	9	1	24	10	12	.	89	20
Sentence expired, but still in School	14	6	3	1	4	2	1	2	22	11

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—GENERAL RETURN of

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND.															
	Chester.		Devon and Exeter.	St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Pennywell Lane, Bristol.	Bolton.		Manchester.		Liverpool.		Liverpool, St. George's, Catholic.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
ADMISSIONS.															
To December 31, 1861 -	.	.	.	.	.	29	62	.	.	22	5	9	2	.	49
1862 - - -	.	.	.	37	10	20	11	.	.	44	9	20	5	46	17
1863 - - -	4	1	8	22	10	15	24	.	.	23	6	22	4	47	7
1864 - - -	9	4	19	7	12	27	13	14	.	10	1	15	3	25	8
Total -	13	5	27	66	32	91	110	14	.	99	21	66	14	118	81
DISCHARGES.															
To employment or service	.	.	.	1	3	12	24	.	.	3	3	2	.	2	15
To friends - - -	1	.	.	2	3	8	9	.	.	13	4	2	1	2	6
Emigrated - -	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
To sea - - -	.	.	.	.	6	3	10	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Enlisted - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged -	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	7	.	1	.	2	.	1	.
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	2	2
Transferred - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Died - - -	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	10
Absconded (sentence expired).	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
Total - -	1	.	1	11	13	30	50	8	.	23	8	11	1	10	33
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1864.	12	5	26	55	19	61	60	6	.	76	13	55	13	108	48
Of whom were in school -	12	5	26	54	19	61	60	6	.	66	13	54	13	96	44
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	12	3
Sentence expired, still in school.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES up to December 31, 1864.

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Liverpool, St. Elizabeth's, Catholic.		Kirkdale.		Boys' Home.	Church Farm.	East London.	Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street.	School of Discipline.	Lisson Street.	St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.	Newcastle.		Winson Green.	—
Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	
															ADMISSIONS.
14		.	.	12	.	1	1	1	3	5	23	71	44	1	To December 31, 1861.
5		8	3	12	.	.	1	2	3	1	26	8	4	1	1862.
9		7	.	2	.	5	.	.	8	4	5	23	13	4	1863.
4		7	.	12	3	1	.	2	3	3	8	13	8	2	1864.
32		22	3	38	3	7	2	5	17	13	62	115	69	8	Total.
															DISCHARGES.
8		.	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	2	6	47	23	.	To employment or service.
4		1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	2	2	9	.	To friends.
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.		.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	To sea.
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Enlisted.
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	6	4	1		Specially discharged.
2		3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	1		Committed to reformatory schools or prison.
.		.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Transferred.
1		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.		Died.
.		.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	9	3	.		Absconded (sentence expired).
15		4	.	10	.	1	1	1	3	5	21	70	40	2	Total.
17		18	3	28	3	6	1	4	14	8	41	45	29	6	Under detention, Dec. 31, 1864.
16		17	3	24	3	5	1	4	13	7	41	42	27	6	Of whom were in school.
1		1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	Absconded (sentence unexpired).
.		.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	Sentence expired, still in school.

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

Certified Industrial Schools.—General Return of

Name of School in order of County.	ENGLAND—*continued.*								SCOTLAND.					
	Penn Street, Birmingham.		Coventry.		Hull.		Leeds.		York.		Aberdeen.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.																
To December 31, 1861	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	59	45	13	6	17	7		
1862	.	3	5	1	9	2	25	10	13	6	6	4	4	.		
1863	21	1	23	4	11	5	13	1	7	3	16	10	4	2		
1864	4	1	18	4	19	2	17	7	6	1	8	8	11	10		
Total	25	5	46	9	39	9	59	18	85	55	43	28	36	19		
Discharges.																
To employment or service	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	17	14	3	.	15	1		
To friends	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	7	4	.	1	.	1		
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4		
To sea	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.		
Specially discharged	.	.	1	.	2	.	5	.	15	8	3	1	.	.		
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	.	.	2	.	4	1	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.		
Transferred	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1		
Died	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	1	.	1	.		
Absconded (sentence expired).	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	13	7	1	.	.	.		
Total	1	.	7	.	7	1	12	5	57	37	8	2	20	7		
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1864.	24	5	39	9	32	8	47	13	28	18	35	26	16	12		
Of whom were in school	22	5	39	9	30	7	42	13	25	18	35	26	16	11		
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	2	.	.	.	2	1	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	1		
Sentence expired, still in school.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

Admissions and Discharges up to December 31, 1864—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Bute.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Marionville.	Edinburgh United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		—
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
													ADMISSIONS.
.	.	.	3	60	43	6	13	16	.	.	4	2	To December 31 1861.
.	.	8	4	12	.	5	30	4	22	1	3	2	1862.
.	.	5	3	18	2	9	35	12	13	4	.	.	186
7	.	10	3	16	.	5	38	2	10	3	2	.	1864.
7	.	23	13	106	45	25	116	34	45	8	9	4	Total.
													DISCHARGES.
.	.	1	1	3	6	4	4	.	6	.	2	1	To employment or service.
.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	To friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	46	28	.	6	8	2	.	1	.	Specially discharged.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	15	4	1	.	.	.	Committed to reformatory schools or prison.
1	.	.	.	27	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	Transferred
.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Died.
.	.	2	.	2	8	1	2	2	.	.	.	1	Absconded (sentence expired).
1	.	5	4	80	43	6	29	16	9	1	4	2	Total.
6	.	18	9	26	2	19	87	18	36	7	5	2	Under detention, Dec. 31, 1864.
5	.	16	9	26	2	19	85	18	34	7	3	2	Of whom were in school.
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	Absconded (sentence unexpired).
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Sentence expired, still in school.

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

Certified Industrial Schools.—General Return, &c.—*continued.*

Name of School in order of County.	SCOTLAND—*continued.*														
	Dundee.		Glasgow.		Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth, Ladies. Craigie.	Perth Feehney.	Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Newton Stewart.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
ADMISSIONS.														
To December 31, 1861	2	.	167	95	.	.	14	16	3	40	18	1	.	.
1862	21	2	23	19	3	1	7	3	2	13	5	1	.	19
1863	13	2	29	10	28	14	5	8	2	14	6	11	5	7
1864	.	1	18	9	48	15	7	22	7	14	6	6	3	3
Total	36	5	237	133	79	30	33	49	14	81	35	19	8	29
DISCHARGES.														
To employment or service	6	.	44	41	.	1	3	2	.	2	2	.	.	.
To friends	4	.	34	22	4	1	.	2	1	10	3	.	.	.
Emigrated	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
To sea	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	21	8	2	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	4
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	.	.	4	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1
Transferred	4	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.
Died	.	.	16	5	1	1	1	1	.	2	4	2	.	.
Absconded (sentence expired).	.	.	19	13	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.
Total	15	.	148	97	9	3	4	7	1	31	14	2	.	5
Under detention Dec. 31, 1864.	21	5	89	36	70	27	29	42	13	50	21	17	8	24
Of whom were in school	7	3	78	32	70	27	28	42	13	40	19	15	8	24
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	14	2	11	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	2	.	.
Sentence expired, still in school.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Certified Industrial Schools.—General Return of Admissions and Discharges up to December 31, 1864.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Girls, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Girls, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.										
To December 31, 1861	210	62	.	86	398	252	.	.	608	400
1862	172	45	83	48	164	75	3	1	422	169
1863	211	51	69	21	182	73	28	14	490	159
1864	213	40	32	20	173	63	48	15	463	138
Total	806	198	184	175	917	463	79	30	1,986	866
Discharges.										
To employment or service	96	32	3	29	109	69	.	1	208	131
To friends	44	20	4	12	58	36	4	1	110	69
Emigrated	7	.	.	.	3	8	.	.	10	8
To sea	25	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	33	.
Enlisted	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	.
Specially discharged	26	6	2	1	99	59	2	.	129	66
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	15	4	7	8	27	7	2	.	51	19
Transferred	4	.	.	.	44	8	.	.	48	8
Died	5	2	4	15	27	14	1	1	37	32
Absconded (sentence expired).	23	3	1	4	44	32	.	.	68	39
Total	249	67	21	69	422	233	9	3	701	372
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1864.	557	131	163	106	495	230	70	27	1,285	494
Of whom were in school	528	126	150	101	446	220	70	27	1,194	474
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	24	3	13	4	45	8	.	.	82	15
Sentence expired, still in school.	5	2	.	1	4	2	.	.	9	5

APPENDIX VI.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of DISCHARGES for the YEARS 1861, 1862, 1863, showing the NUMBER DOING WELL, CONVICTED of CRIME, &c. since their DISCHARGE to DECEMBER 31, 1864.

	ENGLAND.																												
	Boys.																												
Reformatory.	Bedfordshire.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	North Lancashire.	Manchester and Salford.	Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.
	Mode of Discharge.																												
DISCHARGES FROM JAN. 1st, 1861, TO DEC. 31, 1863.																													
To employment or service	2	15	10	7	4	3	2	1	10	6	13	7	7	.	18	10	14	18	8	46	4	11	3	47	7	36	16	1
To friends	26	19	15	8	6	2	9	11	18	30	23	18	20	16	5	19	6	209	12	27	8	9	10	24	23	77	5	16
Emigrated	.	11	.	.	.	.	10	4	.	5	27	13	11	.	7	10	1	2	2	.	.	6	1	.	1	109	17	25
To sea	.	1	4	7	2	3	1	104	3	7	3	1	1	97	.	.	6	6	1	10	.	7	2	9	3	6	.	1
Enlisted	1	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	3	7	2
Specially discharged	.	3	.	2	.	.	1	4	.	1	4	.	.	.	1	.	6	6	.	3	.	.	.	2	2	5	4	2
Absconded and not recovered	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	1	6	.	.	3	5	1	4	.	.	4	5	.	3	7	.
TOTAL	32	49	30	24	18	8	24	125	34	51	70	40	40	119	34	39	38	247	24	91	12	33	22	88	36	239	56	47
	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																												
Since dead	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	.	.	5	1	1
Doing well	25	23	22	18	13	6	18	92	19	36	47	28	34	72	26	16	20	3	16	52	9	21	8	59	29	170	41	29
Doubtful	.	2	2	1	1	1	2	9	3	3	2	4	2	9	2	2	6	1	2	5	2	2	1	8	1	11	4	4
Convicted of crime	6	9	1	2	1	1	3	7	5	8	13	1	2	3	4	10	6	1	4	17	1	4	.	9	4	38	3	5
Unknown	1	12	5	2	3	.	1	13	7	3	4	7	2	31	2	11	6	242	1	15	.	6	13	9	2	15	7	8
TOTAL	32	49	30	24	18	8	24	125	34	51	70	40	40	119	34	39	38	247	24	91	12	33	22	88	36	239	56	47

APPENDIX VI.—No. 1.

Reformatory Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1861, 1862, 1863, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1864—*continued*.

ENGLAND.

Reformatory.	Boys.										Girls.															
	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Total Boys Protestant.	Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Doncaster.	Total Girls, Protestant.	Catholic.
Mode of Discharge.																										
Discharges from Jan. 1st, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1863.																										
To employment or service	7	7	8	10	19	26	7	13	346	77	26	5	65	27	38	6	28	9	.	10	12	5	4	.	3	173	65
To friends	6	18	18	23	7	6	6	79	519	315	18	7	52	28	4	9	3	6	.	7	11	5	18	.	3	119	52
Emigrated	12	.	.	.	.	6	13	10	291	12	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	12	.
To sea	5	2	.	.	2	2	1	.	281	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	1	6	1	.	1	.	.	5	40	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	7	42	16	3	1	2	.	6	3	2	.	.	1	3	.	3	.	.	22	2
Absconded and not recovered	.	1	4	2	1	.	2	2	49	11	1	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.
Total	31	34	31	35	33	41	31	116	1,568	454	48	13	119	55	55	20	38	16	1	22	26	13	22	.	6	335	119
Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																										
Since dead	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	3	33	5	1	.	4	1	6	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	12	4
Doing well	21	22	12	13	23	36	10	39	1,034	94	34	6	67	38	34	10	24	8	.	20	17	8	5	.	3	207	67
Doubtful	.	4	3	3	1	1	2	22	100	28	7	5	20	5	5	5	6	2	.	.	6	3	.	.	1	45	20
Convicted of crime	3	1	2	2	8	2	7	27	175	45	2	.	20	2	4	1	3	2	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	17	20
Unknown	5	7	13	17	.	1	12	25	226	282	4	2	8	9	6	4	5	2	1	1	1	2	15	.	2	54	8
Total	31	34	31	35	33	41	31	116	1,568	454	48	13	119	55	55	20	38	16	1	22	26	13	22	.	6	335	119

APPENDIX VI.—No. 1.

Reformatory Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1861, 1862, 1863, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1864—*continued.*

	SCOTLAND.																			
	Boys.										Girls.									
Reformatory.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Total Boys, Protestant.	Catholic.	Aberdeen.	Dairy.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	Total Girls, Protestant.	Catholic.
Mode of Discharge.																				
Discharges from Jan. 1st, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1863.																				
To employment or service	14	7	2	11	201	60	12	15	262	60	.	15	1	21	14	3	7	47	14	
To friends	19	1	1	6	9	3	9	13	64	3	.	3	1	30	8	.	6	40	8	
Emigrated	1	11	7	.	23	1	.	.	36	1	.	1	.	10	.	.	1	12	.	
To sea	5	.	.	3	20	.	1	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged	1	.	.	.	4	5	2	.	7	5	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	4	1	
Absconded and not recovered	5	.	10	1	2	3	2	2	22	3	.	1	.	20	.	.	.	21	.	
Total	45	19	20	21	260	72	26	30	421	72	.	23	2	82	23	3	14	124	23	
	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																			
Since dead	.	.	1	1	8	3	.	1	11	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	
Doing well	40	16	12	15	209	52	18	23	333	52	.	9	2	49	11	3	10	73	11	
Doubtful	.	.	1	1	1	7	2	1	6	7	.	7	.	7	9	.	2	16	9	
Convicted of crime	2	.	2	.	37	6	1	3	45	6	.	3	.	2	.	.	1	6	.	
Unknown	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	2	26	4	.	4	.	23	2	.	1	28	2	
Total	45	19	20	21	260	72	26	30	421	72	.	23	2	82	23	3	14	124	23	

APPENDIX VI.—No. 1.—Abstract.

	Discharges for Years 1861, 1862, and 1863.		Results to December 31, 1864.				
	How discharged.	Total.	Since dead.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
ENGLAND:							
Boys, Protestant	To employment or service	346	1	273	23	29	20
	To friends	519	10	296	44	80	89
	Emigrated	291	9	203	12	17	50
	To sea	281	8	210	12	22	29
	Enlisted	40	.	35	2	1	2
	Specially discharged	42	5	7	3	22	5
	Absconded	49	.	10	4	4	31
	Total	1,568	33	1,034	100	175	226
Boys, Catholic	To employment or service	77	.	33	3	11	30
	To friends	315	2	44	20	27	222
	Emigrated	12	.	5	2	1	4
	To sea	16	.	8	1	2	5
	Enlisted	7	.	1	2	1	3
	Specially discharged	16	3	1	.	3	9
	Absconded	11	.	2	.	.	9
	Total	454	5	94	28	45	282
Girls, Protestant	To service	173	3	119	22	6	23
	To friends	119	5	64	19	8	23
	Emigrated	12	.	11	1	.	.
	Specially discharged	22	4	8	2	2	6
	Absconded	9	.	5	1	1	2
	Total	335	12	207	45	17	54
Girls, Catholic	To service	65	3	36	11	10	5
	To friends	52	1	30	8	10	3
	Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	2	.	1	1	.	.
	Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total	119	4	67	20	20	8
SCOTLAND:							
Boys, Protestant	To employment or service	262	4	213	3	35	7
	To friends	64	4	49	.	5	6
	Emigrated	36	.	31	1	1	3
	To sea	29	.	27	.	1	1
	Enlisted	1	.	1	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	7	2	4	.	1	.
	Absconded	22	1	8	2	2	9
	Total	421	11	333	6	45	26
Boys, Catholic	To employment or service	60	3	47	5	4	1
	To friends	3	.	3	.	.	.
	Emigrated	1	.	.	.	.	1
	To sea	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	5	.	1	1	2	1
	Absconded	3	.	1	1	.	1
	Total	72	3	52	7	6	4
Girls, Protestant	To service	47	1	38	7	1	.
	To friends	40	.	21	5	5	9
	Emigrated	12	.	11	.	.	1
	Specially discharged	4	.	.	1	.	3
	Absconded	21	.	3	3	.	15
	Total	124	1	73	16	6	28
Girls, Catholic	To service	14	1	6	6	.	1
	To friends	8	.	5	3	.	.
	Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	1	.	.	.	.	1
	Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total	23	1	11	9	.	2

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—RETURN of DISCHARGES for the YEARS 1861, CRIME, &c. since their DISCHARGE

—	ENGLAND.																	
	Chester.		Devon and Exeter.	St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.		Park Row, Bristol.		Pennywell Lane, Bristol.		Bolton.		Manchester.		Liverpool.		St. George's, Liverpool, Catholic.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1861, 1862, AND 1863:																		
To employment or service	.	.	.	1	2	6	13		.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	12
Returned to friends	.	.	.	.	1	6	7		.	.	4	2	1	.	.		.	1
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	6	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
To sea	.	.	.	.	1	.	7		.	.	.	.	1	.	.		.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	1	.	.	.	.		.	.
Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		.	.	11	.	.	.	5		3	
Total	.	.	.	1	4	18	28		.	.	16	2	2	.	5		16	
Committed to Reformatory Schools	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	1	3	.	.		1	
Subsequent character and circumstances:																		
Since dead	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		.	.	.	.	.	.	1		.	
Doing well	.	.	.	1	1	12	23		.	.	4	1	1	.	.		11	
Doubtful	.	.	.	.	.	1	2		.	.	.	.	1	.	.		1	
Convicted of Crime	.	.	.	.	.	1	1				7	1	.	.	2		.	
Unknown	.	.	.	.	3	4	1		.	.	5	.	.	.	2		4	
Total	.	.	.	1	4	18	28		.	.	16	2	2	.	5		16	

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

1862, 1863, showing the NUMBER DOING WELL, CONVICTED OF to DECEMBER 31, 1864.

ENGLAND.

St. Elizabeth's, Liverpool, Catholic.			St. Mary's, Kirkdale.		Boys' Home.	Church Farm.	East London.	Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street.	School of Discipline.	Lisson Street.	St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.	Newcastle.		Winson Green.	Penn Street, Birmingham.	
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	
																	DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1861, 1862, AND 1863:
7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.		21	14	.	.	To employment or service.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.		2	1	.	.	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1	.	.	.	To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		2	2	.	.	Specially discharged.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		2	3	.	.	Absconded.
9	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	2	5	.			29	20	.	.	Total.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		2	.	.	.	Committed to Reformatory Schools.
																	Subsequent character and circumstances:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		2	.	.	.	Since dead.
8	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	4	.			25	15	.	.	Doing well.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	2	.	.	Doubtful.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	Convicted of Crime.
1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			4	3	.	.	Unknown.
9	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	2	5	.			29	20	.	.	Total.

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1861, 1862, 1863, to December 31,

—	ENGLAND—*cont.*															
	Coventry.		Hull.		Leeds.		York.		Aberdeen.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Dumfries.	
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1861, 1862, AND 1863:																
To employment or service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	8	2	.	6	.	.	.	
Returned to friends	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	
To sea	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	
Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total	.	1	.	1	1	4	1	11	13	5	1	6	4	.	.	
Committed to Reformatory Schools	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Subsequent character and circumstances:																
Since dead	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Doing well	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	9	2	.	1	3	.	.	
Doubtful	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	
Convicted of Crime	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	
Unknown	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	5	.	.	.	
Total	.	1	.	1	1	4	1	11	13	5	1	6	4	No return.		

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge 1864—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh (Original), Ramsey Lane.		Marionville.	Edinburgh, United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		Glasgow.		—
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
													DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1861, 1862, AND 1863:
2	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	20	To employment or service.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	2	8	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Enlisted.
7	2	.	9	8	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	Specially discharged.
.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	11	.	13	6	Absconded.
9	3	2	12	13	1	.	2	2	13	.	31	34	Total.
.	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	6	1	1	.	Committed to Reformatory Schools.
													Subsequent character and circumstances:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Since dead.
5	3	.	3	5	1	.	2	1	1	.	14	17	Doing well.
2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Doubtful.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	Convicted of Crime.
2	.	1	8	7	.	.	.	1	11	.	17	12	Unknown.
9	3	2	12	13	1	.	2	2	13	.	31	34	Total.

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1861, 1862, 1863, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1864—*continued.*

	SCOTLAND—*continued.*										
	Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth, Ladies, Craigie.	Perth Fechney.	Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Newton Stewart.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1861, 1862, AND 1863:											
To employment or service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Returned to friends	1	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
To sea	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.
Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.
Total	1	.	.	.	.	16	8	.	.	.	3
Committed to Reformatory Schools	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Subsequent character and circumstances:											
Since dead	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Doing well	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3
Doubtful	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Convicted of Crime	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Unknown	.	.	.	.	.	13	5	.	.	.	.
Total.	1	.	.	No return.		16	8	11	.	.	3

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Discharges for the Years 1861, 1862, and 1863.	England.				Scotland.				Total.	
	Protestant.		Catholic.		Protestant.		Catholic.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Mode of Discharge:										
To employment or service	43	18	1	19	30	33	.	.	74	70
To friends - -	24	7	.	3	8	16	1	.	33	26
Emigrated - -	6	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	6	6
To sea - - -	13	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	17	.
Enlisted - -	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Specially discharged -	5	2	.	.	31	14	.	.	36	16
Absconded - -	16	4	5	3	34	13	.	.	55	20
Total - -	108	32	6	25	108	81	1	.	223	138
Committed to Reformatory Schools -	7	3	.	3	13	4	2	.	22	10
Subsequent Character and Circumstances:										
Since dead - -	4	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	6	2
Doing well - -	69	23	1	19	35	42	1	.	106	84
Doubtful - -	4	2	.	1	4	6	.	.	8	9
Convicted of Crime -	9	1	2	.	7	3	.	.	18	4
Unknown - -	22	6	2	5	61	28	.	.	85	39
Total - -	108	32	6	25	108	81	1	.	223	138

APPENDIX VII. (*a.*)

RETURN showing COUNTIES from which JUVENILE OFFENDERS received 1854 to December 1864, have been COMMITTED, and the NUMBER Nine Years ending September 29, 1864.

	Bedford.	Berks.	Bucks.	Cambridge.	Cheshire.	Cornwall.	Cumberland.	Derby.	Devon.	Dorset.	Durham.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Herts.	Huntingdon.	Kent.	Lancashire.	Leicestershire.	Lincoln.	Middlesex.
	Admissions to Reformatories																				
Boys -	71	85	18	33	207	16	35	59	145	59	235	55	311	27	60	3	135	1,703	46	39	955
Girls -	5	11	5	5	46	5	2	29	52	12	67	11	56	4	7	5	30	380	12	21	226
	Commitments to Prison for the Nine																				
Boys																					
1856 -	46	68	46	52	242	31	44	79	202	52	73	175	382	18	94	11	285	1,737	84	63	3,606
1857 -	42	62	38	62	179	40	22	69	188	47	213	163	297	18	58	9	279	1,539	110	89	3,133
1858 -	25	62	40	35	149	29	41	49	153	38	158	128	226	14	65	23	225	1,226	139	77	2,644
1859 -	28	45	42	46	117	16	23	39	159	22	137	86	259	25	49	9	236	1,033	89	77	2,281
1860 -	33	59	23	66	132	44	16	46	146	35	85	126	218	34	52	12	257	890	74	74	1,865
1861 -	47	83	38	54	118	44	12	36	168	38	117	148	261	25	54	9	234	937	84	89	1,762
1862 -	34	76	43	54	99	38	26	49	187	33	129	118	271	17	45	12	273	994	101	95	1,335
1863 -	34	91	29	40	158	35	30	39	181	31	145	134	299	27	65	9	220	1,033	94	80	1,426
1864 -	36	72	27	48	131	35	23	52	188	48	128	149	214	26	37	8	231	884	85	121	1,864
Girls:																					
1856 -	2	18	5	5	47	12	9	10	34	8	20	17	61	5	12	4	53	430	16	25	507
1857 -	3	14	4	8	31	3	11	12	36	7	37	13	48	7	4	5	50	286	16	20	398
1858 -	5	7	2	4	18	12	5	4	35	12	39	15	25	4	6	6	34	202	18	39	368
1859 -	4	12	2	5	20	13	6	23	22	6	39	12	31	3	1	1	40	171	11	25	278
1860 -	3	14	5	5	25	10	4	16	33	10	25	16	41	3	5	2	38	155	6	26	315
1861 -	5	18	6	11	15	8	3	11	52	4	23	19	49	4	4	5	55	188	21	26	287
1862 -	2	11	5	7	24	11	6	9	39	7	31	19	25	7	5	5	33	176	14	31	176
1863 -	3	7	2	8	27	9	12	9	30	5	43	18	27	4	5	4	24	164	7	20	238
1864 -	1	10	6	11	32	12	6	10	30	6	44	15	38	3	6	.	41	174	11	37	256

Note.—The Youthful Offenders Act requires that every Young Offender sentenced to Detention
Numbers returned above as committed to Prison

APPENDIX VII. (*a*.)

in the Certified REFORMATORIES of ENGLAND and WALES from August of such Offenders COMMITTED to PRISON in the same COUNTIES for the

Monmouth.	Norfolk.	Northampton.	Northumberland.	Nottingham.	Oxford.	Rutland.	Salop.	Somerset.	Southampton.	Stafford.	Suffolk.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Warwickshire.	Westmoreland.	Wilts.	Worcester.	Yorkshire.	Glamorgan.	Other Welsh Counties.	TOTALS.	
to December 31, 1864.																						
29	139	79	28	88	26	.	32	136	118	150	110	377	89	473	9	58	123	816	69	41	9,389	Boys.
23	8	9	31	9	1	1	8	50	15	42	10	54	15	83	2	17	29	209	8	25	2,309	Girls.
Years ending September 29, 1864.																						
42	187	79	220	119	44	4	67	171	239	209	123	1,317	150	366	12	37	80	796	92	64	11,808	Boys. 1856.
35	188	63	162	134	43	4	28	142	255	222	104	1,437	146	309	12	56	61	568	132	64	10,822	1857.
42	147	64	188	132	53	2	31	100	189	189	79	968	94	221	9	47	75	510	114	37	8,837	1858.
21	116	67	150	88	23	1	46	132	144	179	78	701	107	199	8	59	74	443	95	33	7,582	1859.
43	140	44	87	69	27	4	36	87	182	235	67	611	100	130	5	44	84	384	60	39	6,765	1860.
27	210	72	107	123	45	3	48	120	201	245	64	716	117	186	5	50	84	480	64	43	7,373	1861.
37	206	63	118	102	67	5	62	123	223	205	112	737	144	165	5	45	65	463	62	42	7,080	1862.
43	201	55	129	110	41	2	40	128	229	179	78	780	108	179	7	54	72	495	48	39	7,208	1863.
26	198	56	119	120	36	2	34	118	242	191	81	845	130	201	21	47	57	499	74	32	7,536	1864.
34	15	10	79	17	7	.	20	35	42	77	15	161	31	63	8	9	29	111	90	20	2,173	Girls. 1856.
13	15	9	36	23	7	.	17	36	23	22	7	144	38	45	1	12	22	94	86	16	1,679	1857.
14	11	9	33	17	6	1	12	28	27	26	21	117	23	28	3	7	27	129	77	16	1,492	1858.
10	8	8	46	13	5	.	8	15	31	37	11	143	26	39	5	15	18	96	63	8	1,330	1859.
23	17	15	23	10	5	.	12	12	34	57	13	77	27	32	3	9	16	87	26	9	1,264	1860.
20	29	10	34	6	5	.	10	31	39	65	17	94	23	31	2	12	22	112	32	11	1,428	1861.
32	18	11	16	14	8	3	15	24	40	86	19	97	26	30	1	15	31	84	42	14	1,269	1862.
4	17	6	36	16	10	.	13	21	25	66	11	107	30	40	2	4	21	84	43	19	1,251	1863.
3	20	7	31	11	9	2	11	17	40	59	10	102	28	32	.	12	16	100	31	21	1,321	1864.

a Reformatory School should undergo a previous Imprisonment of at least 14 days. The clude those also sentenced to Reformatories.

APPENDIX VII. (*b.*)

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CHILDREN COMMITTED to CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in ENGLAND and WALES from the different COUNTIES, for the Years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.

COUNTIES.	1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bedford	11	.	11	7	.	7	6	.	6	8	.	8
Berks	9	1	10	11	.	11	7	3	10	4	.	4
Bucks	5	1	6	3	1	4	2	.	2	1	.	1
Cambridge	8	.	8	1	3	4	5	.	5	7	1	8
Cheshire	14	4	18	20	8	28	21	8	29	20	8	28
Cornwall	2	.	2	2	1	3	4	.	4	7	1	8
Cumberland	4	.	4	3	.	3	.	1	1	5	.	5
Derby	9	3	12	10	4	14	7	7	14	10	2	12
Devon	21	10	31	17	5	22	13	6	19	19	5	24
Dorset	5	4	9	7	.	7	6	2	8	9	.	9
Durham	30	10	40	21	11	32	17	15	32	22	11	33
Essex	13	5	18	1	.	1	14	4	18	11	.	11
Gloucester	31	8	39	30	8	38	30	5	35	18	13	31
Hereford	6	.	6	4	1	5	2	.	2	4	.	4
Herts	12	.	12	9	.	9	5	.	5	6	3	9
Hunts	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	3	.	1	1
Kent	16	7	23	24	2	26	17	3	20	19	8	27
Lancashire	188	34	222	194	45	239	179	27	206	194	35	229
Leicestershire	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	.	3	2	.	2
Lincoln	3	3	6	5	3	8	6	5	11	6	3	9
Middlesex	172	59	231	93	23	116	43	27	70	64	26	90
Monmouth	7	7	14	2	3	5	5	1	6	1	2	3
Norfolk	10	2	12	11	1	12	14	1	15	11	2	13
Northampton	2	.	2	13	1	14	9	1	10	4	.	4
Northumberland	33	5	38	30	2	32	30	5	35	23	8	31
Notts	9	1	10	19	2	21	13	1	14	17	1	18
Oxford	8	.	8	3	.	3	1	.	1	3	1	4
Rutland	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salop	7	.	7	5	1	6	.	1	1	5	.	5
Somerset	20	17	37	22	5	27	14	4	18	17	7	24
Southampton	8	5	13	10	2	12	13	1	14	14	.	14
Stafford	26	7	33	13	7	20	13	7	20	20	9	29
Suffolk	11	1	12	19	3	22	8	.	8	12	.	12
Surrey	63	12	75	60	15	75	37	8	45	66	6	72
Sussex	8	4	12	16	2	18	6	3	9	10	.	10
Warwickshire	68	10	78	33	3	36	51	6	57	53	11	64
Westmoreland	1	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1
Wilts	5	2	7	7	2	9	4	1	5	2	1	3
Worcestershire	18	6	24	12	5	17	5	5	10	11	1	12
Yorkshire	98	31	129	71	23	94	105	24	129	101	21	122
Glamorgan	9	.	9	9	4	13	6	.	6	14	1	15
Other WELSH COUNTIES	7	1	8	6	.	6	2	4	6	9	4	13
Totals	978	261	1,239	825	201	1,026	725	187	912	830	192	1,022

APPENDIX VIII.

RETURN

OF

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS,

FOR

The Year ending December 31, 1864.

APPENDIX VIII.

Certified Reformatory Schools.

RETURN

OF

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Maintenance, Industrial Training, &c.

For the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Note.—The following Tables have been prepared with the view,—1st, of showing the cost of each Certified Reformatory, under the distinct heads of management, maintenance and disposal of inmates, and buildings; and 2dly, of comparing the expenses of the different schools fairly together, and so enabling the various managers to judge what the charges for their schools ought to be.

In reference to the first of these objects,—All charges connected with the superintendence, food, clothing, and lodging of the inmates, are classed and summed up separately. The result gives the cost of maintenance and training, and divided by the average number of inmates gives the cost per head for these.

Rent of school premises, cost of disposal of inmates by emigration or employment in England, and building expenses, are taken separately. The rent of the land attached to the school is included in the "Farm account," and makes an item in the industrial expenses.

The profit or loss on account of the industrial departments are given separately. In estimating the profit or loss of the industrial employments carried on in any reformatory, the increase or decrease of the value of the stock has been taken into account.

In reference to the second object,—The schools are arranged according to the number of their inmates, boys' schools and girls' schools being classed respectively together, and the Scotch reformatories being taken separately from the English ones, The weekly cost of food and clothing of the inmates is added

as an important element of the comparison. It will be seen that the cost per head for food averaged for boys 2*s.* 6*d.* per week in England, and 2*s.* 3¼*d.* in Scotland; and for girls 2*s.* 6½*d.* in England, and 2*s.* 4¾*d.* in Scotland. Also, that the cost per head for clothing averaged 1*s.* 0½*d.* per week for boys in England, and 1*s.* 2*d.* per week in Scotland; and 11¼*d.* in England and 1*s.* 0*d.* in Scotland for girls.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The total Expenditure for Reformatories for the year was - - -	96,167	5	8
The Receipts were—			
* Treasury payments for maintenance -	64,735	7	10
* Parents' payments through Inspector -	2,499	8	7
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. - -	9,607	6	4
Contributions from Rates - -	9,546	15	7
Ditto Voluntary Associations and Payments for voluntary inmates	750	16	3
Sundries - - - - -	1,746	14	3
Balance of Profit on Industrial Departments - -	6,921	10	0
Total -	£95,807	18	10

A separate table is annexed at the end of these returns, showing, in one view, the total cost per head of each reformatory to its supporters, under all the ordinary heads of expenditure for the year. In this the total cost for maintenance and management is first given, including rent. The amount expended on the emigration or other mode of disposal of the inmate, follows next, and then the profit realized or the loss sustained from the industrial department. The result divided by the number of inmates gives the gross expense of each inmate for the year. The expenses of the Wilts reformatory have been very heavily increased by the clearing off of arrears left unpaid in former years.

* These items comprise the amounts actually received within the year, that is, those due for the last quarter of 1863 and the three first quarters of 1864.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a*.) - - -

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	England—Boys.				
	Monmouth.	Essex.	Sunderland.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.
	Boys, 7. Officers, 3.	Boys, 23. Officers, 3.	Boys, 16. Officers, 4.	Boys, 28. Officers, 4.	Boys, 26. Officers, 4.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance - -	125 1 1	315 19 0	299 12 11	458 9 2	389 1 1
Parents' Payments - -	3 17 6	24 10 6	26 0 9	26 10 6	10 6 4
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. -	63 15 0	79 1 6	- -	297 4 0	- -
Payments from Rates -	5 4 0	- -	- -	116 3 5	0 18 0
Payments, Voluntary Associations - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sundries - - - -	1 8 6	36 15 10	- -	4 8 4	- -
Total Receipts -	199 6 1	456 6 10	325 13 8	902 15 5	400 5 5
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations -	103 17 7	132 17 4	153 16 0	201 12 6	191 16 10
Food of Inmates - -	45 0 9	146 3 11	126 4 6	173 12 2	257 6 9
Clothing „ - - -	42 17 6	47 14 6	71 4 4	110 17 4	46 16 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light -	16 4 3	49 2 1	18 11 7	32 9 7	47 1 3
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes -	10 0 0	9 1 6	19 14 2	76 14 1	23 19 8
Furniture and House Sundries	3 3 7	13 7 0	55 9 6	8 2 4	15 6 3
Printing and Office Expenses -	7 11 7	20 1 2	5 9 10	16 12 8	8 9 1
Travelling and Police - -	8 19 7	8 4 0	- -	6 2 10	2 15 4
Medical Expenses and Funerals	5 0 0	5 5 0	7 1 11	- -	13 12 7
Sundries, Rewards, &c. -	3 4 7	8 8 5	- -	*648 17 5	2 5 7
Total Ordinary Charges -	252 19 5	440 4 11	457 11 10	1,275 0 11	609 9 4
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management -	36 2 9	20 0 3	†15 5 11	‡25 5 0	23 8 9
Ditto Food - - -	2 5½	2 6½	1 7½	2 6	3 9½
Ditto Clothing - -	2 9	10	11	1 6½	8½
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises -	- -	34 8 0	75 0 0	- -	- -
Disposal, Home - -	- -	4 2 8	- -	- -	6 19 6
„ Emigration - -	- -	33 5 5	- -	- -	0 10 0
Building and Land -	- -	- -	- -	17 7 0	- -
Total Extra Charges -	- -	71 16 1	75 0 0	17 7 0	7 9 6
Total Expenditure -	252 19 5	512 1 0	532 11 10	1,292 7 11	616 18 10
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand) - -	85 7 4	18 1 7	231 11 2	36 10 5	39 1 0
Loss Ditto - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

* This includes 568*l*. 1*s*. arrears. † Including Day Scholars.
‡ Cost per head exclusive of arrears.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS for 1864.

ENGLAND—BOYS.

DEVON AND EXETER. Boys, 27. Officers, 4.	GLAMORGAN. Boys, 30. Officers, 3.	NORTHAMPTON. Boys, 29. Officers, 3.	BEDFORD. Boys, 30. Officers, 4.	BUXTON. Boys, 30. Officers, 6.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
430 18 9	452 18 6	464 3 8	429 2 8	425 12 0	Treasury Allowance.
11 14 3	4 7 0	30 17 0	25 14 6	24 5 0	Parents' Payments.
106 9 8	221 17 6	51 15 0	- -	100 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
157 18 2	68 13 4	- -	61 11 3	- -	Payments from Rates.
- -	- -	25 0 0	- -	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
7 10 0	- -	14 0 3	- -	61 0 1	Sundries.
714 10 10	747 16 4	585 15 11	516 8 5	610 17 1	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
149 4 8	162 9 2	120 14 0	209 6 8	148 7 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
206 5 11	174 15 0	208 17 7	165 10 11	205 19 3	Food of Inmates.
67 15 6	75 4 6	66 11 7	31 0 4	77 11 9	Clothing „
47 1 8	25 8 6	47 7 4	41 6 8	41 1 10	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
5 8 4	14 0 11	8 10 11	4 17 7	21 12 9	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
26 18 3	27 4 5	9 7 10	10 12 1	47 15 11	Furniture and House Sundries.
20 8 0	10 7 1	7 3 0	3 15 1	14 17 3	Printing and Office Expenses.
- -	4 0 9	7 3 10	0 12 6	4 1 6	Travelling and Police.
11 14 11	6 0 5	2 7 6	15 19 11	5 6 3	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
9 1 9	4 0 4	33 3 11	- -	10 18 4	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
543 19 0	503 11 1	511 7 6	483 1 9	577 11 10	Total Ordinary Charges.
20 2 11	16 15 8	17 19 7	16 2 1	19 5 1	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
2 11	2 3	2 9	2 3½	2 8	Ditto Food.
11½	11½	10½	4¾	1 0	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
21 8 0	- -	28 0 0	- -	13 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
11 5 6	8 16 4	22 11 11	6 19 0	1 11 6	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	13 4 1	51 4 4	„ Emigration.
- -	5 0 0	- -	3 17 6	- -	Building and Land.
32 13 6	13 16 4	50 11 11	24 0 7	65 15 10	Total Extra Charges.
576 12 6	517 7 5	561 19 5	507 2 4	643 7 8	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
- -	3 11 6	86 2 5	217 16 4	44 4 8	Profit (including stock in hand)
19 19 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.				
	Herts.	Dorset.	Cumberland.	Hardwicke.	Leeds.
	Boys, 31. Officers, 4.	Boys, 33. Officers, 3.	Boys, 42. Officers, 5.	Boys, 43. Officers, 5.	Boys, 46. Officers, 5.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	467 11 1	453 3 3	581 13 8	625 9 3	713 18 10
Parents' Payments	31 0 6	23 19 10	24 17 9	47 5 1	14 14 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	245 13 11	89 8 0	79 15 3	222 17 0	248 1 6
Payments from Rates	9 2 0	10 1 0	99 8 11	232 19 4	42 18 10
Payments, Voluntary Associations	- -	- -	- -	21 0 0	- -
Sundries	- -	3 8 0	- -	- -	36 19 11
Total Receipts	753 7 6	580 0 1	785 15 7	1,149 10 8	1,056 13 1
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	254 13 4	142 3 4	167 2 0	238 5 6	179 1 8
Food of Inmates	212 10 6	212 7 10	277 2 2	252 13 1	262 6 1
Clothing „	84 14 4	87 17 1	136 7 5	116 8 5	201 15 11
Washing, Fuel, and Light	44 15 7	59 14 8	43 5 9	53 16 1	45 11 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	14 12 3	7 8 5	10 2 7	- -	5 0 9
Furniture and House Sundries	22 6 10	26 3 11	28 7 4	36 3 11	3 4 6
Printing and Office Expenses	14 7 3	14 5 6	12 6 1	25 5 3	59 4 10
Travelling and Police	2 17 4	6 13 0	8 2 1	27 9 4	31 19 3
Medical Expenses and Funerals	11 16 10	20 3 6	1 1 2	17 2 1	6 2 6
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	2 2 0	- -	2 14 9	27 14 11	168 3 4
Total Ordinary Charges	664 16 3	576 17 3	686 11 4	794 18 7	962 9 10
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	21 8 11	17 9 7	16 6 11	18 9 9	20 18 5
Ditto Food	2 7½	2 5½	2 6½	2 7½	2 2½
Ditto Clothing	1 1	1 0½	1 3½	1 0½	1 8
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	92 1 1	- -	65 0 0	50 10 0	- -
Disposal, Home	3 0 8	12 7 1	14 14 10	17 15 2	8 15 3
„ Emigration	24 1 5	- -	- -	18 18 10	- -
Building and Land	- -	59 15 10	- -	- -	- -
Total Extra Charges	119 3 2	72 2 11	79 14 10	87 4 0	8 15 3
Total Expenditure	783 19 5	649 0 2	766 6 2	882 2 7	971 5 1
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand)	92 10 6	105 7 6	- -	- -	- -
Loss Ditto	- -	- -	60 10 8	18 7 10	199 7 4

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1864—*continued.*

ENGLAND—Boys.

Suffolk.	Hants.	Manchester and Salford.	Home in the East.	North Lancashire.	Receipts and Expenditure.
Boys, 47. Officers, 3.	Boys, 49. Officers, 8.	Boys, 52. Officers, 5.	Boys, 53. Officers, 6.	Boys, 55. Officers, 6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
685 11 1	732 4 0	752 18 11	824 14 2	865 11 10	Treasury Allowance.
43 4 8	39 6 4	43 8 9	64 8 0	46 9 11	Parents' Payments.
4 18 6	352 19 6	290 7 2	173 10 6	6 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
- -	167 6 2	17 13 6	5 0 0	42 17 7	Payments from Rates.
- -	- -	- -	- -	15 0 0	Payments, Voluntary Associations
- -	17 17 7	- -	- -	8 14 4	Sundries.
733 14 3	1,309 13 7	1,104 8 4	1,067 12 8	984 13 8	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
					Ordinary Charges.
180 0 0	266 8 0	272 8 1	244 8 0	184 15 9	Officers' Pay and Rations.
246 0 1	308 9 2	354 3 9	321 5 2	338 16 1	Food of Inmates.
92 13 0	164 6 10	101 19 0	83 15 11	113 4 2	Clothing „
57 4 11	100 14 5	102 16 6	76 18 9	53 12 11	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
34 3 1	73 14 7	73 0 1	78 5 2	11 10 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
32 14 6	29 9 3	67 19 8	31 11 6	22 10 10	Furniture and House Sundries.
21 0 1	21 11 3	42 13 2	12 6 1	21 17 1	Printing and Office Expenses.
0 19 0	13 12 8	8 5 0	6 9 9	13 9 3	Travelling and Police.
3 14 0	0 15 6	4 13 3	11 4 6	3 19 10	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
2 11 6	73 0 10	37 18 10	18 6 7	82 11 11	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
671 0 2	1,052 2 6	1,065 17 4	884 11 5	846 8 8	Total Ordinary Charges.
14 5 6	21 9 5	20 9 11	16 13 9	15 7 5	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
2 0	2 5	2 7½	2 4	2 4½	Ditto Food.
9	1 3½	9½	7½	9½	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
18 0 0	80 1 10	- -	42 2 6	- -	Rent of School Premises.
87 15 2	32 19 2	28 11 3	29 19 2	44 0 6	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	17 12 0	- -	32 9 2	„ Emigration.
12 5 0	13 0 3	125 0 0	- -	83 7 11	Building and Land.
118 0 2	126 1 3	171 3 3	72 1 8	159 17 7	Total Extra Charges.
789 0 4	1,178 3 9	1,237 0 7	956 13 1	1,006 6 3	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
28 11 8	2 16 11	134 16 10	- -	44 8 0	Profit (including stock in hand).
- -	- -	- -	64 11 9	- -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*) - -

Return of Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.											
	Stoke.		Bradwall.		Castle Howard.		Warwickshire.		Liverpool Farm.			
	Boys, 58. Officers, 5.		Boys, 62. Officers, 6.		Boys, 62. Officers, 7.		Boys, 66. Officers, 7.		Boys, 70. Officers, 9.			
Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Allowance - -	820	17	1	936	1	1	954	16	0	952	12	11	1,115	6	7
Parents' Payments - -	32	14	3	40	15	6	59	0	2	54	2	6	39	9	6
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. -	200	0	0	-		-	195	12	10	394	1	6	275	12	2
Payments from Rates -	-		-	185	9	10	267	17	4	-		-	-		-
Payments, Voluntary Associations - - - -	-		-	-		-	6	0	0	-		-	31	9	6
Sundries - - -	-		-	16	17	4	-		-	53	9	0	-		-
Total Receipts -	1,053	11	4	1,179	3	9	1,483	6	4	1,454	5	11	1,461	17	9
Expenditure.															
Ordinary Charges.															
Officers' Pay and Rations -	237	7	6	387	8	8	439	1	4	359	8	3	313	9	6
Food of Inmates - - -	372	8	11	474	1	6	347	18	1	379	13	4	446	15	5
Clothing „ - -	150	2	0	133	16	4	187	4	4	111	3	3	147	14	6
Washing, Fuel, and Light -	84	17	1	46	11	6	56	17	5	150	1	8	104	12	5
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes -	77	11	10	9	17	5	14	6	3	54	5	7	64	13	1
Furniture and House Sundries -	-		-	31	10	5	88	5	7	63	19	9	82	3	2
Printing and Office Expenses -	23	12	1	6	17	7	122	1	6	72	9	8	98	1	9
Travelling and Police -	3	15	3	17	8	11	74	17	9	15	1	1	25	12	7
Medical Expenses and Funerals	15	6	4	22	14	2	6	0	9	29	5	4	30	11	1
Sundries, Rewards, &c. -	88	0	8	41	5	3	-		-	21	12	3	15	6	11
Total Ordinary Charges -	1,053	1	8	1,171	11	9	1,336	13	0	1,257	0	2	1,329	0	5
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management -	18	3	1	18	17	11	21	11	2	19	0	11	18	19	9
Ditto Food - -		2	5½		2	11		2	2		2	2½		2	5½
Ditto Clothing - -		1	0			10		1	2			7½			9½
Extra Charges.															
Rent of School Premises -	40	0	0	-		-	-		-	-		-	124	0	0
Disposal, Home - -	-		-	14	2	7	24	11	1	48	10	6	77	18	6
„ Emigration - -	-		-	-		-	17	1	2	185	6	5	15	1	6
Building and Land - -	-		-	-		-	53	2	7	269	18	3	110	10	10
Total Extra Charges -	40	0	0	14	2	7	94	14	10	503	15	2	327	10	10
Total Expenditure -	1,093	1	8	1,185	14	4	1,431	7	10	1,760	15	4	1,656	11	3
Industrial Departments.															
Profit (including stock in hand) - -	-		-	75	1	9	46	17	11	133	14	0	-		-
Loss Ditto - -	84	2	9	-		-	-		-	-		-	181	13	7

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1864—*continued.*

ENGLAND—Boys.					
Saltley.	Kingswood.	Calder Farm.	Brook Green. Catholic.	North-Eastern.	Receipts and Expenditure.
Boys, 72. Officers, 8.	Boys, 87. Officers, 7.	Boys, 96. Officers, 8.	Boys, 98. Officers, 10.	Boys, 137. Officers, 11.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
1,088 6 1	1,366 6 6	1,363 18 7	1,559 3 4	2,031 1 6	Treasury Allowance.
33 0 11	69 3 3	79 17 0	54 18 3	67 4 6	Parents' Payments.
171 16 7	77 19 6	95 15 6	260 9 2	364 3 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
276 2 10	424 0 6	210 6 9	131 11 11	- -	Payments from Rates.
- -	- -	- -	15 10 0	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
34 3 1	59 3 6	49 13 9	1 10 0	214 0 0	Sundries.
1,603 9 6	1,996 13 3	1,799 11 7	2,023 2 8	2,676 9 0	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
					Ordinary Charges.
392 14 6	713 18 10	490 18 11	375 17 0	342 1 1	Officers' Pay and Rations.
358 10 5	513 3 11	640 3 7	703 9 0	941 14 8	Food of Inmates.
152 19 4	139 10 5	230 5 5	198 12 8	241 3 3	Clothing „
58 5 4	85 9 0	95 10 8	94 11 2	107 5 9	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
25 12 11	133 10 9	69 8 8	406 13 6	252 1 11	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
48 15 6	38 16 10	85 15 10	86 13 9	71 3 9	Furniture and House Sundries.
22 0 5	34 14 11	51 2 5	71 2 10	112 2 5	Printing and Office Expenses.
10 11 2	20 3 10	31 2 10	14 16 6	35 18 9	Travelling and Police.
6 17 10	27 2 5	13 10 4	47 14 7	39 11 2	Medical Expenses and Funerals
26 13 7	97 15 8	42 11 3	9 10 0	- -	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,103 1 0	1,804 6 7	1,750 9 11	2,009 1 0	2,143 2 9	Total Ordinary Charges.
15 6 4	20 14 9	18 4 8	20 10 0	15 13 10	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
1 11	2 3	2 7	2 9	2 7½	Ditto Food.
9¾	7½	11¼	9¾	8	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- -	- -	185 0 0	172 12 7	- -	Rent of School Premises.
- -	8 0 6	11 16 6	59 11 0	43 11 10	Disposal, Home.
31 13 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
73 15 0	1,315 0 0	48 2 4	950 18 9	91 2 7	Building and Land.
105 8 10	1,323 0 6	244 18 10	1,183 2 4	134 14 5	Total Extra Charges.
1,208 9 10	3,127 7 1	1,995 8 9	3,192 3 4	2,277 17 2	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
15 9 10	104 9 0	41 13 3	56 7 1	30 8 4	Profit (including stock in hand.)
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a*.)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.														
	Boys' Home, Wandsworth.			Mt. Saint Bernard's, Catholic.			"The Cornwall."			"Akbar."			Market Weighton, Catholic.		
	Boys, 138. Officers, 10.			Boys, 154. Officers, 19.			Boys, 158. Officers, 10.			Boys, 194. Officers, 11.			Boys, 209. Officers, 18.		
Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Allowance	1,716	16	5	2,871	7	9	2,640	16	3	2,944	18	11	3,085	3	0
Parents' Payments	82	3	0	57	0	0	165	10	11	85	10	9	55	10	0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	410	0	0	1,111	8	8	86	9	0	307	1	8	226	6	5
Payments from Rates	57	3	0	212	10	3	505	5	4	69	9	10	602	8	0
Payments, Voluntary Associations	15	10	0	161	4	11	42	9	10	73	4	0	19	0	0
Sundries	141	9	7	-	-	-	61	19	8	156	7	6	87	0	0
Total Receipts	2,423	2	0	3,913	11	7	3,502	11	0	3,636	12	8	4,075	7	5
Expenditure.															
Ordinary Charges.															
Officers' Pay and Rations	394	3	4	506	7	8	1,058	19	6	1,188	9	6	797	11	8
Food of Inmates	1,093	9	0	1,111	5	2	1,054	18	10	1,022	1	8	1,198	3	4
Clothing „	642	6	2	459	13	1	353	11	2	405	16	11	421	14	9
Washing, Fuel, and Light	147	14	5	207	11	0	202	18	9	175	19	7	305	18	3
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	210	1	6	183	18	8	296	5	5	481	11	5	86	3	2
Furniture and House Sundries	193	0	3	126	11	0	100	0	4	29	11	9	141	19	5
Printing and Office Expenses	49	8	9	102	2	0	46	5	7	98	10	4	105	10	9
Travelling and Police	29	10	0	71	15	1	77	5	8	17	7	4	66	5	3
Medical Expenses and Funerals	14	15	0	48	14	8	88	19	8	99	3	10	63	14	7
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	138	14	10	242	14	6	68	13	4	37	11	2	69	2	5
Total Ordinary Charges	2,913	3	3	3,060	12	10	3,347	18	3	3,556	3	6	3,256	3	7
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	21	2	2	19	17	5	21	3	9	18	6	7	15	11	7
Ditto Food		3	0½		2	9½		2	6¼		2	0¾		2	2½
Ditto Clothing		1	9½		1	1¾			10¼			9⅓			8¼
Extra Charges.															
Rent of School Premises	100	0	0	125	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	8	10
Disposal, Home	71	18	0	48	5	2	329	6	0	157	5	0	141	10	10
„ Emigration	89	19	0	46	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	0
Building and Land	151	4	0	619	13	10	201	5	11	-	-	-	1,481	9	10
Total Extra Charges	413	1	0	838	16	6	530	11	11	157	5	0	1,930	10	6
Total Expenditure	3,326	4	3	3,899	9	4	3,878	10	2	3,713	8	6	5,186	14	1
Industrial Departments.															
Profit (including Stock in hand)	349	1	6	161	4	3	213	4	8	188	9	0	526	0	10
Loss Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1864—*continued.*

ENGLAND—Girls.					
Red Hill. Boys, 250. Officers, 32	Toxteth Park. Girls, 14. Officers, 3.	Allesley. Girls, 15. Officers, 3.	West Riding. Girls. Wakefield. Girls, 19. Officers, 3.	Surrey. Girls, 23. Officers, 3.	Receipts and Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
3,602 18 5	258 15 8	250 18 6	304 8 1	324 8 6	Treasury Allowance.
303 1 4	10 12 6	12 5 0	17 19 9	20 0 0	Parents' Payments.
547 4 3	73 3 0	73 10 6	138 12 0	41 5 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
1,896 4 11	40 13 10	60 17 6	109 1 6	116 12 6	Payments from Rates.
46 4 9	6 6 0	4 0 0	- - -	40 1 6	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
156 1 3	11 18 5	- - -	3 6 1	- - -	Sundries.
6,551 14 11	401 9 5	401 11 6	573 7 5	542 7 6	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
					Ordinary Charges.
1,599 11 3	143 6 10	117 7 11	125 10 0	151 0 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
1,891 11 2	123 19 0	143 18 3	124 6 9	194 11 2	Food of Inmates.
705 5 0	67 5 10	34 7 5	91 9 7	37 5 11	Clothing „
570 14 3	85 17 3	38 11 10	54 6 6	30 12 8	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
312 17 11	22 7 0	5 2 0	1 7 0	63 4 4	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
173 18 8	31 18 7	19 6 9	55 10 11	57 6 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
351 13 2	11 0 2	4 0 5	14 19 10	4 10 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
100 13 0	24 0 8	2 19 11	2 3 2	- - -	Travelling and Police.
79 1 2	1 13 10	2 4 2	2 4 7	7 5 9	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
48 15 11	2 3 2	15 3 8	23 15 6	13 8 5	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
5,834 1 6	463 12 4	383 2 4	495 13 10	564 4 7	Total Ordinary Charges.
23 6 8	33 2 3	25 10 11	26 1 9	24 10 7	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
2 11	3 5	3 8	2 6	3 3	Ditto Food.
1 1	1 10.	10½	1 10	7½	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- - -	48 10 2	15 0 0	46 13 4	43 12 0	Rent of School Premises.
80 14 2	17 18 5	28 9 2	34 15 2	- - -	Disposal, Home.
488 0 7	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ Emigration.
91 18 5	- - -	20 2 7	- - -	- - -	Building and Land
660 13 2	66 8 7	63 11 9	81 8 6	43 12 0	Total Extra Charges.
6,494 14 8	524 11 11	446 14 1	577 2 4	607 16 7	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
971 7 3	41 17 7	49 14 2	112 15 8	32 0 3	Profit (including stock in hand).
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Girls.				
	Ipswich.	Birmingham	Doncaster.	Limpley Stoke.	Sunderland.
	Girls, 31. Officers, 2.	Girls, 33. Officers, 4.	Girls, 40. Officers, 4.	Girls, 46. Officers, 5.	Girls, 48 Officers, 2
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	301 1 4	472 15 8	601 19 7	670 11 9	674 11 10
Parents' Payments	17 13 1	23 9 10	26 9 6	26 1 9	41 4 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	192 14 0	80 3 6	56 11 0	101 15 11	43 4 0
Payments from Rates	- -	4 0 0	265 17 0	80 16 6	4 5 0
Payments, Voluntary Associations	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 14 0
Sundries	- -	- -	13 15 0	24 2 0	3 18 9
Total Receipts	511 8 5	582 9 0	964 12 1	903 7 11	775 17 7
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	105 0 0	207 12 4	210 2 10	191 11 6	122 10 0
Food of Inmates	182 1 0	220 19 10	227 2 2	308 16 7	283 11 7
Clothing „	45 8 4	69 13 11	139 3 9	117 3 5	96 6 8
Washing, Fuel, and Light	30 4 2	57 17 2	36 12 5	74 14 11	54 2 7
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	81 11 10	16 2 5	59 18 6	39 2 3	20 4 5
Furniture and House Sundries	32 4 7	63 2 7	63 5 8	55 0 9	16 17 8
Printing and Office Expenses	14 17 10	6 7 2	35 11 3	42 13 10	13 18 9
Travelling and Police	- -	- -	10 11 5	23 6 6	18 9
Medical Expenses and Funerals	2 4 6	5 8 7	14 1 3	27 14 1	6 13 4
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	28 9 0	16 8 8	15 4 10	27 10 6	6 14 10
Total Ordinary Charges	522 1 3	663 12 8	811 14 1	907 13 10	621 18 7
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	16 16 10	20 2 2	20 5 10	19 14 8	12 19 2
Ditto Food	2 3	2 7	2 2	2 7	2 3½
Ditto Clothing	6½	9½	1 4	1 0	9½
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	40 0 0	99 5 10	- -	49 6 6	21 17 10
Disposal, Home	57 2 8	- -	10 13 8	80 17 3	- -
„ Emigration	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Building and Land	- -	- -	28 7 6	194 18 5	- -
Total Extra Charges	97 2 8	99 5 10	39 1 2	325 2 2	21 17 10
Total Expenditure	619 3 11	762 18 6	850 15 3	1,232 16 0	643 16 5
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand)	152 0 4	87 4 0	56 1 8	270 12 1	46 8 9
Loss Ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1864—*continued.*

ENGLAND—GIRLS.

DEVON AND EXETER. Girls, 49. Officers, 5.	YORKSHIRE Catholic. Sheffield. Girls, 51. Officers, 7.	LIVERPOOL. Girls, 58. Officers, 5.	RED LODGE. Girls, 62. Officers, 9.	HAMPSTEAD. Girls, 90. Officers, 5.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
785 5 11	759 1 8	859 16 7	953 13 0	1,312 7 8	Treasury Allowance.
16 3 6	13 9 10	32 0 9	54 2 3	101 12 0	Parents' Payments.
2 2 0	- -	307 1 8	142 18 0	35 16 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
377 13 1	- -	16 14 5	26 16 0	443 15 5	Payments from Rates.
4 8 6	- -	21 11 2	108 14 7	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
24 0 0	- -	- -	- -	31 5 0	Sundries.
1,209 13 0	772 11 6	1,237 4 7	1,286 3 10	1,924 16 1	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
242 15 3	143 0 6	213 3 0	307 9 6	362 13 6	Officers' Pay and Rations.
283 19 11	276 16 11	341 7 7	304 17 11	642 4 9	Food of Inmates.
79 9 4	94 16 0	197 10 0	101 8 4	124 15 6	Clothing „
73 15 6	98 11 4	154 9 6	77 0 0	242 5 9	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
36 17 2	40 16 10	96 12 4	58 9 11	151 19 7	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
34 11 0	60 14 8	20 19 5	47 18 5	95 5 10	Furniture and House Sundries.
61 5 0	13 9 5	67 9 1	21 8 2	60 6 1	Printing and Office Expenses.
- -	3 4 2	13 15 8	3 17 7	12 5 9	Travelling and Police.
5 4 2	17 7 8	47 19 0	2 9 9	34 9 3	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
21 15 2	178 18 4	32 17 7	19 2 7	53 8 10	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
839 12 6	927 15 10	1,186 3 2	944 2 2	1,779 14 10	Total Ordinary Charges.
17 2 8	18 3 10	19 10 9	15 4 6	19 15 6	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
2 2¾	2 1	2 3	1 10½	2 9	Ditto Food.
7½	8½	1 3¾	7½	6¾	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- -	- -	- -	73 0 0	- -	Rent of School Premises.
30 11 11	- -	66 16 0	37 18 3	75 0 0	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
42 0 0	- -	- -	- -	158 5 3	Building and Land.
72 11 11	- -	66 16 0	110 18 3	233 5 3	Total Extra Charges.
912 4 5	927 15 10	1,252 19 2	1,055 0 5	2,013 0 1	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
62 14 6	149 10 5	409 8 2	106 9 10	436 11 1	Profit, (including stock in hand).
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*) - - - -

Return of Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts and Expenditure.	Arno's Court. Catholic. Girls, 107. Officers, 17.	Scotland—Boys. Inverness. Boys, 26. Officers, 4.	Stranraer. Boys, 32 Girls, 16 } 48 Officers, 5.	Rossie. Boys, 41. Officers, 6.	Kibble. Boys, 55 Officers, 7
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance - -	1,654 8 8	417 7 6	702 18 9	628 5 7	848 3 3
Parents' Payments - -	43 14 6	- -	- -	0 3 0	15 8 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. -	50 0 0	54 15 0	4 11 0	- -	- -
Payments from Rates -	74 18 1	- -	- -	- -	- -
Payments, Voluntary Associations - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sundries - - - - -	- -	- -	6 0 0	- -	296 16 8
Total Receipts - -	1,823 1 3	472 2 6	713 9 9	628 8 7	1,160 7 11
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations -	512 13 0	124 3 0	211 0 0	135 6 0	152 0 0
Food of Inmates - -	647 5 7	192 6 1	227 3 7	219 11 0	365 13 2
Clothing „ - -	163 2 11	80 17 4	113 6 6	123 9 0	121 5 1
Washing, Fuel, and Light -	77 15 1	59 12 1	75 6 10	38 0 0	63 19 7
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes -	61 11* 8	24 8 11	9 8 4	18 0 0	83 17 5
Furniture and House Sundries	60 2 3	9 3 8	98 7 3	8 18 0	66 15 8
Printing and Office Expenses	12 1 7	10 11 5	14 6 2	14 0 0	35 6 9
Travelling and Police -	21 10 6	7 12 0	2 0 0	16 0 0	10 9 0
Medical Expenses and Funerals	106 11 0	- -	7 3 4	18 0 0	11 14 3
Sundries, Rewards, &c. -	94 3 6	- -	3 1 0	12 4 6	18 17 7
Total Ordinary Charges -	1,756 17 1	508 14 6	761 3 0	603 8 6	929 18 6
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management -	16 8 4	19 11 4	15 17 2	14 4 4	16 18 2
Ditto Food - -	2 4	* 2 10	1 10	2 0¾	2 5
Ditto Clothing - -	7	1 2¼	11	1 2	10
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises -	- -	- -	69 8 1	37 0 0	- -
Disposal, Home -	92 17 6	- -	6 0 0	- -	40 8 6
„ Emigration - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Building and Land - -	153 9 4	- -	- -	28 19 0	316 19 7
Total Extra Charges -	246 6 10	- -	75 8 1	65 19 0	357 8 1
Total Expenditure -	2,003 3 11	508 14 6	836 11 1	669 7 6	1,287 6 7
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand) - -	95 19 8	62 19 11	137 3 4	2 13 3	- -
Loss Ditto - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	32 13 1

* Includes clothing for Girls' school, &c.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a*.)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1864—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—Boys.				Girls.	
Wellington Farm. Boys, 89. Officers, 10.	Old Mill. Boys, 95. Officers, 6.	Parkhead, Catholic. Boys, 157. Officers, 14.	Glasgow. Boys, 262. Officers, 46.	Aberdeen. Girls, 16. Officers, 3.	Receipts and Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
					Receipts.
1,428 14 2	1,471 16 5	2,521 13 0	3,974 8 6	225 18 6	Treasury Allowance.
19 0 6	- -	15 14 6	105 2 0	- -	Parents' Payments.
45 10 0	98 18 10	520 0 0	- -	62 18 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
- -	- -	- -	1,506 14 10	- -	Payments from Rates.
- -	18 0 0	- -	7 16 0	18 0 0	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
- -	61 18 0	- -	- -	0 2 0	Sundries.
1,493 4 8	1,650 13 3	3,057 7 6	5,594 1 4	306 18 6	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
					Ordinary Charges.
378 15 3	272 13 0	683 17 4	1,479 0 10	75 0 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
463 15 6	730 3 4	740 12 5	1,545 0 8	69 2 2	Food of Inmates.
241 7 6	409 19 10	244 11 11	1,322 7 7	34 8 11	Clothing ,,
117 17 1	140 13 1	108 12 6	297 9 2	31 19 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
48 18 7	104 13 6	40 17 10	308 10 2	23 7 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
73 19 10	110 4 4	137 2 1	76 8 4	8 7 2	Furniture and House Sundries.
52 8 10	94 3 11	13 19 5	146 8 0	20 4 7	Printing and Office Expenses.
8 16 8	14 15 2	30 1 7	- -	2 8 0	Travelling and Police.
7 14 10	13 6 4	44 5 5	168 11 2	4 2 10	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
25 2 4	15 19 6	65 16 8	430 9 11	4 9 3	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,418 16 5	1,906 12 0	2,109 17 2	5,774 5 10	273 9 9	Total Ordinary Charges.
15 18 10	20 1 4	13 8 9	22 0 9	17 1 10	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
2 0	2 11¼	1 9¾	2 3	1 8	Ditto Food.
1 0½	1 8	7	1 11	10	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
34 7 6	191 0 8	280 0 0	- -	- -	Rent of School Premises.
10 18 0	- -	179 7 0	183 10 1	- -	Disposal, Home.
84 12 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	,, Emigration.
57 16 7	- -	1,065 13 4	- -	- -	Building and Land.
187 14 4	191 0 8	1,525 0 4	183 10 1	- -	Total Extra Charges.
606 10 9	2,097 12 8	3,634 17 6	5,957 15 11	273 9 9	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
85 13 3	237 16 7	- -	540 5 11	11 13 7	Profit (including stock in hand).
- -	- -	29 5 7	- -	- -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of Certified Reformatory Schools for 1864—*cont.*

Receipts and Expenditure.	SCOTLAND—Girls—*cont.*		
	Daley.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.
	Girls, 49. Officers, 3.	Girls, 74. Officers, 10.	Girls, 91. Officers, 11.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	534 11 5	1,157 11 0	1,409 5 5
Parents' Payments	12 4 0	19 0 0	6 1 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	121 17 8	2 5 0	- - -
Payments from Rates	- -	541 13 11	- - -
Payments, Voluntary Associations	31 6 0	10 5 6	- -
Sundries	45 14 10	- -	- -
Total Receipts	745 13 11	1,730 15 5	1,415 6 5
Expenditure.			
Ordinary Charges.			
Officers' Pay and Rations	127 15 0	469 17 7	409 14 3
Food of Inmates	255 9 6	704 17 7	542 11 9
Clothing „	138 2 2	285 2 2	131 12 5
Washing, Fuel and Light	43 16 5	133 8 0	34 19 4
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	21 10 8	155 13 4	118 16 8
Furniture and House Sundries	55 11 2	27 2 1	10 8 5
Printing and Office Expenses	9 15 7	6 4 4	3 4 7
Travelling and Police	6 12 1	- -	3 16 10
Medical Expenses and Funerals	- -	85 3 5	50 0 4
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	3 6 5	141 19 5	7 14 7
Total Ordinary Charges	661 19 0	2,009 7 11	1,312 19 2
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	13 10 2	27 3 1	14 8 6
Ditto Food	2 0	3 8	2 3¼
Ditto Clothing	1 1	1 5¼	6¼
Extra Charges.			
Rent of School Premises	- -	- -	140 10 3
Disposal, Home	10 0 0	- -	48 18 0
„ Emigration	- -	8 17 2	11 5 0
Building and Land	- -	- -	- -
Total Extra Charges	10 0 0	8 17 2	200 13 3
Total Expenditure	671 19 0	2,018 5 1	1,513 12 5
Industrial Departments.			
Profit (including stock in hand)	111 15 2	361 11 6	98 6 0
Loss Ditto	- -	- -	-

Certified Reformatory Schools.

APPENDIX VIII. (*b.*)

SUMMARY

OF THE

ACCOUNTS for EXPENDITURE in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS for MAINTENANCE, MANAGEMENT, and DISPOSAL,

For the Year 1864.

APPENDIX VIII. (*b.*)

SUMMARY of the ACCOUNTS for Expenditure in Reformatory Schools, for Maintenance, Management, and Disposal, for the Year 1864.

Name of Reformatory.	Average No. of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Rent.	Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Cost per Head including Disposal.
ENGLAND.—BOYS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Monmouth	7	252 19 5	- - -	85 7 4	- - -	23 18 10
Essex	22	474 12 11	37 8 1	18 1 7	- - -	22 9 1
Wilts	28	1,275 0 11	- - -	36 10 5	- - -	44 4 7
Woodbury Hill	26	609 9 4	7 9 6	39 1 0	- - -	22 4 6
Devon	27	565 7 0	11 5 6	- - -	19 19 4	22 1 11
Glamorgan	30	503 11 1	8 16 4	3 11 6	- - -	16 18 10
Northampton	29	539 7 6	22 11 11	86 2 5	- - -	16 8 2
Bedford	30	483 1 9	20 3 1	217 16 4	- - -	9 10 3
Buxton	30	590 11 10	52 15 10	44 4 8	- - -	19 19 5
Herts	31	756 17 4	27 2 1	92 10 6	- - -	22 6 1
Dorset	33	576 17 3	12 7 1	105 7 6	- - -	14 13 2
Cumberland	42	751 11 4	14 14 10	- - -	60 10 8	19 13 8
Hardwicke	43	845 8 7	36 14 0	- - -	18 7 10	20 13 10
Leeds	46	962 9 10	8 15 3	- - -	199 7 4	25 8 11
Suffolk	47	689 0 2	87 15 2	28 11 8	- - -	15 18 4
Hants	49	1,132 4 4	32 19 2	2 16 11	- - -	23 14 5
Manchester and Salford	52	1,065 17 4	46 3 3	134 16 10	- - -	18 15 10
Home in the East	53	926 13 11	29 19 2	- - -	64 11 9	19 5 4
North Lancashire	55	846 8 8	76 9 8	44 8 0	- - -	15 19 5
Stoke Farm	58	1,093 1 8	- - -	- - -	84 2 9	20 5 11
Bradwall	62	1,171 11 9	14 2 7	75 1 9	- - -	17 18 3
Castle Howard	62	1,336 18 0	41 12 3	46 17 11	- - -	21 9 5
Warwickshire	66	1,257 0 2	233 16 11	133 14 0	- - -	20 11 3
Liverpool Farm	70	1,453 0 5	93 0 0	- - -	181 13 7	24 13 7
Saltley	72	1,103 1 0	31 13 10	15 9 10	- - -	15 10 10
Kingswood	87	1,804 6 7	8 0 6	104 9 0	- - -	19 12 7
Calder Farm	96	1,935 9 11	11 16 6	41 13 3	- - -	19 17 0
Brook Green, Catholic	98	2,181 13 7	59 11 0	56 7 1	- - -	22 5 10
North Eastern	137	2,143 2 9	43 11 10	30 8 4	- - -	15 14 9
Boys' Home, Wandsworth	138	3,013 3 3	161 17 0	349 1 6	- - -	20 9 6
Mount St. Bernard's, Cathc.	154	3,185 12 10	94 2 8	161 4 3	- - -	20 5 0
"Cornwall" Ship	158	3,317 18 3	329 6 0	213 4 8	- - -	21 18 5
"Akbar" Ship	194	3,556 3 6	157 5 0	188 9 0	- - -	18 3 4
Market Weighton, Cathc.	209	3,553 12 5	151 11 10	526 0 10	- - -	15 4 2
Red Hill	250	5,834 1 6	568 14 9	971 7 3	- - -	21 14 6

APPENDIX VIII. (*b.*)

Summary of the Accounts for 1864—*cont.*

Name of School.	Average No. of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Rent.	Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Cost per Head including Disposal.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ENGLAND.—GIRLS.						
Toxteth Park	14	512 2 6	17 18 5	41 17 7	- - -	34 17 4
Allesley	15	398 2 4	28 9 2	49 14 2	- - -	25 2 5
West Riding—Wakefield	19	542 7 2	34 15 2	112 15 8	- - -	24 8 8
Surrey	23	607 16 7	- - -	32 0 3	- - -	25 0 8
Ipswich	31	562 1 3	57 2 8	152 0 4	- - -	15 1 4
Birmingham	33	762 18 6	- - -	87 4 0	- - -	20 9 6
Doncaster	40	811 14 1	10 13 8	56 1 8	- - -	19 3 1
Limpley Stoke	46	957 0 4	80 17 3	270 12 1	- - -	16 13 7
Sunderland	48	643 16 5	- - -	46 8 9	- - -	12 8 10
Devon and Exeter	49	839 12 6	30 11 11	62 14 6	- - -	16 9 7
Yorkshire, Catholic, Sheffield.	51	927 15 10	- - -	149 10 5	- - -	15 5 2
Liverpool	58	1,186 3 2	66 16 0	409 8 2	- - -	14 10 10
Red Lodge	62	1,017 2 2	37 13 3	106 9 10	- - -	15 5 11
Hampstead	90	1,779 14 10	75 0 0	436 11 1	- - -	15 15 1
Arno's Court, Catholic	107	1,756 17 1	92 17 6	95 19 8	- - -	16 7 9
SCOTLAND.—BOYS.						
Inverness	26	508 14 6	- - -	62 19 11	- - -	17 2 10
Stranraer	48	830 11 1	6 0 0	137 3 4	- - -	14 11 4
Rossie	41	640 8 6	- - -	2 13 3	- - -	15 11 0
Kibble	55	929 18 6	40 8 6	- - -	32 13 1	18 4 9
Wellington Farm	89	1,453 3 11	95 10 3	85 13 3	- - -	16 8 9
Old Mill	95	2,097 12 8	- - -	237 16 7	- - -	19 11 6
Parkhead, Catholic	157	2,389 17 2	179 7 0	- - -	29 5 7	16 11 0
Glasgow	262	5,774 5 10	183 10 1	540 5 11	- - -	20 9 9
SCOTLAND.—GIRLS.						
Aberdeen	16	273 9 9	- - -	11 13 7	- - -	16 7 3
Dalry	49	661 19 0	10 0 0	111 15 2	- - -	11 8 7
Glasgow	74	2,009 7 11	8 17 2	361 11 6	- - -	22 7 9
Dalbeth, Catholic	91	1,453 9 5	60 3 0	98 6 0	- - -	15 11 0

APPENDIX IX.

RETURN from Governors of Prisons of Boys and Girls re-convicted after Detention in a Reformatory School, for the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Counties.	Prisons.	Boys.	Girls.
BEDFORD	County Gaol	2	—
BERKS	Reading	1	—
BUCKS	Aylesbury	1	—
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	County Gaol	1	—
	Borough Gaol	1	—
CHESHIRE	County Gaol	8	—
	City Gaol	1	—
	Knutsford	3	—
CUMBERLAND	Carlisle	1	—
DERBYSHIRE	County Gaol	2	—
DEVON	Exeter, County Gaol	2	—
	Devonport	1	—
DURHAM	County Gaol	4	1
ESSEX	Springfield, County Gaol	1	—
GLAMORGANSHIRE	Cardiff	2	—
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	County Gaol	3	—
HANTS	Portsmouth, Borough Gaol	1	—
KENT	Canterbury, County Gaol	2	—
	Maidstone, County Gaol	3	—
	Faversham	1	—
	Sandwich, Town Gaol	1	—
LANCASHIRE	Kirkdale, County Gaol	6	—
	Lancaster, County Gaol	—	1
	Liverpool, Borough Gaol	36	5
	Manchester, City Gaol	13	—
	Preston	3	1
	Salford	7	—
LEICESTERSHIRE	Leicester, Borough Gaol	2	—
LINCOLNSHIRE	Spalding	1	—
	Stamford	1	—
MIDDLESEX	Cold Bath Fields	28	—
	Newgate	2	—
	Holloway	4	—
	Westminster, Female	—	4
MONMOUTH	Monmouth, County Gaol	1	1
	Usk	1	—
NORFOLK	Norwich, County Gaol	1	—
	Do. City do.	1	—
NORTHUMBERLAND	Morpeth	3	—
NOTTINGHAM	Southwell, County Gaol	2	—
	Nottingham, Borough Gaol	1	—
SOMERSET	Bristol, City Gaol	1	2
	„ City Bridewell	2	—
	Taunton, County Gaol	1	—
	Shepton Mallett, County Gaol	1	—
SUFFOLK	Bury St. Edmunds	1	—
	Ipswich, Borough Gaol	1	—
SURREY	Horsemonger Lane, County Gaol	3	—
	Wandsworth, House of Correction	6	—
SUSSEX	Lewes, County Gaol	7	—
	Petworth, County Gaol	2	—
WARWICKSHIRE	Warwick	2	—
	Birmingham, Borough Gaol	7	1
WESTMORELAND	Kendal, County Gaol	1	1
WILTS	Salisbury, County Gaol	1	—
	Devizes, County Gaol	1	—
WORCESTERSHIRE	Worcester, County Gaol	4	—
YORKSHIRE	Leeds, Borough Gaol	10	1
	Wakefield, County Gaol	18	2
	Ripon	1	—
	Northallerton	1	—
	Totals	226	20

APPENDIX IX.

RETURN showing the Reformatory Schools to which the above-mentioned 226 Boys and 20 Girls, re-convicted after detention, belong respectively, and the total number of Discharges from the same Schools, up to December 31, 1864.

Reformatory School.	Boys.		Reformatory School.	Girls.	
	Total No. of Discharges from the School, deducting the dead and transferred.	Reconvictions in 1864.		Total No. of Discharges from the School, deducting the dead and transferred.	Reconvictions in 1864.
Bedfordshire	49	4	Devon and Exeter	63	2
Bradwall	130	9	Sunderland	37	1
Cumberland	60	3	Arno's Court (Catholic)	199	7
Sunderland, Boys	38	1	Red Lodge	122	2
Essex	48	1	Liverpool	95	1
"Cornwall"	184	6	Toxteth Park	52	1
Glamorganshire	61	4	Hampstead	77	2
Hardwicke	147	5	Birmingham	59	1
Kingswood	176	7	Wakefield	34	3
Hants	84	1			
Herts	60	1		738	20
"Akbar"	277	7			
Liverpool Farm	66	2			
North Lancashire	65	4			
Manchester and Salford	47	4			
St. Bernard's (Catholic)	456	49			
Home in the East	85	3			
Brook Green (Catholic)	215	19			
Monmouthshire	17	1			
Buxton	90	3			
North Eastern	224	9			
Suffolk	86	2			
Redhill	463	31			
Boys' Home, Wandsworth	88	5			
Saltley	133	2			
Warwickshire	84	2			
Wilts	63	1			
Woodbury Hill	71	4			
Stoke	73	1			
Calder Farm	94	5			
Castle Howard	84	1			
Leeds	70	9			
Market Weighton (Catholic)	200	20			
	4,088	226			

N.B.—The total number of discharges for England, deducting the dead and transferred, up to Dec. 31, 1864, was,—

Boys	4,352
Girls	863
	5,215

APPENDIX No. X.

Payments from Parents.

A List of the Places from which Payments have been received on account of Youthful Offenders under Detention in Reformatory Schools, during the Year ending December 31, 1864, and the Amount collected at each such Place.

		£	s.	d.
Bedford	Bedford	9	6	0
	Luton	5	14	0
	Woburn	3	15	6
Berks	Reading	18	10	6
	Windsor	4	6	0
	Wantage	2	12	0
	Clewer	7	19	0
	Faringdon	3	18	0
Buckingham	High Wycombe	2	5	0
	Slough	5	4	0
	Steeple Claydon	1	16	0
Cambridge	Cambridge	11	3	0
	Chesterton	5	4	0
	Whittlesey	9	15	0
	Ely	1	11	2
Cheshire	Nantwich	0	19	6
	Hyde	7	11	0
	Middlewich	3	5	0
	Runcorn	4	5	0
	Macclesfield	2	4	0
	Birkenhead	7	15	0
	Stockport	6	10	0
	Stalybridge	1	12	0
Cornwall	Truro	5	4	0
	Liskeard	1	11	0
	Falmouth	0	18	0
Cumberland	Whitehaven	5	4	0
	Cockermouth	0	2	0
Derby	Derby	3	8	0
	Bakewell	0	19	6
	Litchurch	8	15	0
	Ashbourne	1	0	0
Devon	Exeter	2	4	6
	Plymouth	1	12	6
	Paignton	6	6	0
	Teignmouth	2	5	0
	Cullompton	1	6	0
	Copplestone	4	17	6
	Devonport	9	2	9
	Stonehouse	2	15	0
	Honiton	0	12	0
	Chudleigh	1	9	0
	Tavistock	1	3	0
Dorset	Dorchester	3	18	0
	Beaminster	3	13	8
	Sherborne	2	2	0
	Sturminster Newton.	3	9	0
	Wimborne	0	19	6
Durham	Sunderland	75	0	9
	Gateshead	5	8	0
	South Shields	17	10	0
	Bishop's Auckland	11	10	0
	Hartlepool	9	5	0
Essex	Colchester	7	16	6
	Braintree	7	19	0
Gloucester	Gloucester	21	4	6
	Bristol	47	12	0
	Stroud	8	2	0
	Cheltenham	15	8	6
	Chipping Campden	7	11	6
	Staple Hill	4	4	6
Hants	Southampton	3	5	0
	Winchester	2	18	0
	Ringwood	6	10	0
	Newport, Isle of Wight.	2	10	0
	Gosport	0	18	0
	Portsmouth	19	8	0
	Alton	3	18	0
	Lyndhurst	1	6	0
Hereford	Hereford	0	18	0
	Harewood's End	2	12	0
Herts	Hertford	4	17	6
	Bishop's Stortford	3	0	0
	Hemel Hempstead	3	4	6
	Watford	1	19	0
	Buntingford	0	12	9
	Great Berkhamstead.	0	1	6
	Hitchin	1	15	3
	St. Albans	2	10	0
Huntingdon	St. Ives	0	5	0
Kent	Canterbury	5	18	6
	Chatham	11	4	6
	Cranbrook	2	12	0
	Dover	3	3	0
	Gravesend	9	10	0
	Margate	2	6	0
	Ramsgate	5	8	0
	Rochester	8	12	0
	Sittingbourne	4	6	8
	Sandwich	3	19	0
	Tonbridge Wells	5	3	6
	Maidstone	1	10	0
Lancaster	Lancaster	11	2	6
	Liverpool	137	11	0
	Manchester	91	2	0
	Bury	3	1	0
	Blackburn	2	12	6
	Bolton	26	13	6
	Burnley	7	16	0
	Bootle	2	5	6
	Chorley	1	19	0
	Oldham	1	11	0
	Ormskirk	1	19	0
	Old Swan	7	3	0
	Prescot	5	4	0
	Preston	1	11	3
	Rochdale	6	10	0
	Royton	0	3	0
	Salford	10	19	6
	St. Helens	6	18	6
	Ulverstone	1	7	5
	Warrington	3	10	0
	Wigan	2	5	0
	Ashton-under-Lyne	0	18	0

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
Leicester	Leicester	1	14	0
	Market Harboro'	1	15	4
Lincoln	Boston	16	18	6
	Brigg	4	2	8
	Sleaford	4	17	6
	Spalding	2	0	0
	Gainsborough	1	9	0
	Great Grimsby	4	17	6
	Market Rasen	6	10	0
	Epworth	1	19	0
	Grantham	2	13	0
Middlesex	London	650	14	3
Monmouth	Pontypool	1	19	0
	Newport	12	7	6
	Tredegar	1	6	0
Norfolk	Norwich	12	18	9
	Docking	2	11	6
	Downham	1	8	0
	North Walsham	0	14	3
	Walsingham	1	11	0
	Terrington	2	12	0
	East Dereham	1	12	0
	Wymondham	2	17	0
Northampton	Northampton	2	13	0
	Peterboro'	1	19	0
	Towcester	7	12	0
	Weedon	0	19	6
Northumberland	Newcastle-on-Tyne	16	4	6
	Alnwick	3	0	3
	Hexham	7	18	6
	Tynemouth	6	18	6
	Morpeth	2	13	0
	Bulman's Village	2	12	0
Nottingham	Nottingham	6	1	0
	Newark	6	8	0
	East Retford	5	17	0
	Mansfield	4	5	0
Oxford	Oxford	4	18	0
Shropshire	Shrewsbury	0	13	0
	Bridgenorth	2	3	4
	Whitchurch	0	16	6
	Oswestry	1	3	6
	Church Stretton	1	4	0
Somerset	Bath	11	11	6
	Taunton	3	18	0
	Axbridge	4	7	0
	Yeovil	6	3	0
	Glastonbury	3	5	0
	Wincanton	1	16	0
	Frome	2	4	0
	Weston	3	9	0
	North Petherton	1	6	0
	Somerton	5	13	9
	Ilminster	1	6	0
Stafford	Wolverhampton	6	11	4
	Newcastle-under-Lyne.	3	18	0
	Tipton	2	14	0
	Tettenhall	2	8	0
	Walsall	5	17	0
	Wednesbury	1	5	0
	Longton	3	4	6
	Leek	0	10	0
Stafford	Bilston	3	2	0
	Kingswinford	3	8	0
	Burslem	1	17	6
Suffolk	Ipswich	11	9	8
	Ixworth	1	6	0
	Lowestoft	1	6	0
	Clare	4	9	6
	Stowmarket	0	15	0
	Beccles	3	4	0
	Boxford	0	6	0
	Bury St. Edmunds	1	0	0
	Woodbridge	12	12	6
	Yoxford	1	1	0
	Eye	3	2	0
	Mildenhall	2	12	0
	Newmarket	1	6	0
Surrey	Godalming	0	2	0
	Chertsey	14	12	0
	Farnham	5	1	0
	Guildford	2	2	0
	Dorking	1	19	0
Sussex	Chichester	1	7	8
	Brighton	17	5	6
	Hastings	1	19	0
	Hailsham	2	12	0
	Horsham	5	9	0
	Lewes	4	3	0
	Steyning	1	18	0
	Uckfield	1	18	0
	Cuckfield	2	12	0
	Eastbourne	0	19	6
Warwick	Warwick	8	2	0
	Alcester	2	8	0
	Aston	6	16	0
	Birmingham	8	5	9
	Coventry	1	18	0
	Henley-in-Arden	1	12	6
	Kenilworth	0	9	0
	Leamington	4	14	0
	Foleshill	1	19	0
	Stratford-on-Avon	7	11	0
Wilts	Salisbury	1	19	0
	Marlborough	1	19	0
	Bradford	3	2	0
	Hindon	2	12	0
	Warminster	0	9	0
Worcester	Worcester	3	19	0
	Bewdley	6	10	0
	Bromsgrove	7	10	0
	Kidderminster	2	8	0
	Pershore	1	4	3
	Stourport	1	0	0
	Stourbridge	0	9	0
	Upton	1	16	0
	Dudley	0	13	0
York	Sheffield	42	2	0
	Hull	64	7	6
	Huddersfield	19	2	6
	Halifax	16	16	6
	Leeds	22	18	1
	Bradford	45	7	6
	Beverley	0	13	0
	Dewsbury	1	15	6
	Doncaster	1	2	6
	Goole	1	16	0
	Keighley	3	19	6
	Knaresborough	0	6	0

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
YORK	Market Weighton	5	4	0
	Middlesborough	2	19	0
	Pontefract	1	6	0
	Rotherham	9	11	9
	Saddleworth	6	15	0
	Scarborough	12	11	0
	Tadcaster	5	4	0
	Wakefield	5	15	6
	Whitby	2	13	9
	Total £	2,317	17	0

WALES.		£	s.	d.
BRECON	Brecon	0	6	0
CARMARTHEN	Llanelly	2	2	3
CARNARVON	Carnarvon	1	19	0
DENBIGH		1	14	0
GLAMORGAN	Cardiff	0	6	0
MONTGOMERY	Welshpool	0	19	6
RADNOR	Presteign	1	9	3
	Total £	8	16	0

SCOTLAND.		£	s.	d.
EDINBURGH	Edinburgh	31	8	6
FORFAR	Dundee	0	14	0
LANARK	Glasgow	122	0	0
RENFREW	Paisley	11	15	0
	Total £	165	17	6
	GRAND TOTAL £	2,492	10	6

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1864;

WITH APPENDIX.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
General Report of Directors of Convict Prisons,	5
Accommodation,	5
Number of Convicts,	5
Disposal of Convicts,	6
Mountjoy Male Convict Prison:	
Directors' Report,	10
Governor's Report,	11
Statistics,	12
Medical Officer's Report,	15
Protestant Chaplain's Report,	18
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report,	18
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report,	21
Head Schoolmaster's Report,	22
Spike Island Prison:	
Directors' Report,	25
Governor's Report,	26
Statistics,	28
Medical Superintendent's Report,	31
Protestant Chaplain's Report,	33
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report,	34
Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report,	35
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report,	35
Medical Officer's Report (Fort Carlisle),	36
Protestant Chaplain's Report (Fort Carlisle),	37
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report (Fort Carlisle),	37
Head Schoolmaster's Report,	38
Assistant Schoolmasters' Reports,	41
Mountjoy Female Convict Prison:	
Directors' Report,	45
Superintendent's Report,	46
Statistics,	47
Medical Officer's Report,	49
Protestant Chaplain's Report,	51
Roman Catholic Chaplains' Reports,	51
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report,	54
Schoolmistress's Report,	55

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS: Page

Directors' Report, ... 56
Protestant Chaplain's Report, ... 57
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report, ... 57
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report, ... 57
Medical Officer's Report, ... 58
Superintendent's Report, ... 59
Statistics, ... 60
Lecturer's Report, ... 63
Protestant Chaplain's Report (Lusk Prison), . . . 65
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report (Lusk Prison), . . 65
Lecturer's Report (Lusk Prison), ... 65

RELEASED CONVICTS, DUBLIN DISTRICT:
Inspector's Report, ... 67

APPENDIX:
Return showing the Proportion of Sick and Deaths to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons, for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, ... 69
Return showing the Proportion of Sick and Deaths to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons, for the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, ... 70

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

UNDER 17 & 18 VIC., CAP. 76.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P.,
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
March, 1865.

SIR,

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 76, we beg to submit the Annual Report on the state of the Convict Prisons in Ireland for 1864.

Accommodation.

The accommodation for convicts in the Government Prisons on the 1st January, 1865, may be estimated as amounting to *2,350.

GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1865,	1,272	504	1,776
Accommodation on 1st January, 1865,	*1,800	550	*2,350

COUNTY AND CITY GAOLS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1865,	6	2	8

Gross Total of Convicts in Ireland, 1,784.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE DURING THE YEAR 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
3 years,	65	36	101
4 „	40	17	57
5 „	60	57	117
6 „	13	6	19
7 „	35	31	66
8 „	7	–	7
9 „	2	–	2
10 „	19	4	23
12 „	1	–	1
14 „	3	1	4
20 „	1	–	1
25 „	1	–	1
Life,	6	2	8
Gross Total sentenced in 1864,	253	154	†407

* Not including the closed prison at Philipstown, which has accommodation for 750 males; but including Fort Carlisle, where additional accommodation is provided for 200 males.

† Four of these are military convicts.

Disposal of Convicts.

Discharged unconditionally, on completion of sentence, &c., . .	91
Released on Orders of Licence, ...	300
Total, ...	391

Subjoined is a table similar to the one given in previous Annual Reports, showing the number of Convicts respectively "In Custody," &c., "Convicted," and "Discharged," since the year 1854, inclusive:—

In custody in Government Prisons, January 1st.	Year.	Convicted.	No. Discharged.
*3933	1854	710	658
3427	1855	518	820
3209	1856	389	1107
2614	1857	426	910
2277	1858	358	946
1773	1859	322	595
1631	1860	331	524
1492	1861	368	561
1314	1862	592	317
1575	1863	511	326
1768	1864	†407	391
1776	1865	—	—

As anticipated in last year's Annual Report, the number of convicts in the prisons has not decreased, although there has continued to be a very marked decrease in the number of convictions during the year—a diminution amounting to over 30 per cent. below the number of convictions in the year 1862; thus further establishing the fact asserted in the two following years' Reports, that the circumstances which caused the increased number of convictions in that year ought to be considered as entirely exceptional.

So long as the number of discharges continues to be less than that of the convictions, a diminution of the numbers in confinement cannot, of course, be expected, and to this position of things the working of the new Penal Servitude Act, which prescribes five years as the lowest sentence of penal servitude that can be awarded, must necessarily contribute.

The power of awarding sentences of three and four years' penal servitude terminated after the first six months of 1864, when the new Penal Servitude Act came into force; and some idea of its operation respecting the shorter sentences may be formed from the fact that while in 1863, out of a total of 353 sentences of three, four, and five years' penal servitude, only 92, or 26 per cent., were five years' sentences; in the year 1864, out of a total of 275 sentences of three, four, and five years' penal servitude, there were 117 of five years, or 42 per cent. Whether in the present year, when the two shorter sentences have entirely disappeared,

* In addition to this number there were 345 convicts under detention in the county prisons, and several hundred in Bermuda and Gibraltar, who were subsequently discharged in Ireland.

† Four of these are military convicts.

the proportion of the five years' sentences will bear to the whole number of sentences awarded, the same proportion as was before borne thereto by the three, four, and five years' sentences taken together, will be an interesting point to observe.

There has been very little in the year now to be reported on, apart from the change in the Penal Servitude Act, that seems to call for special observation.

All the regulations with respect to the treatment and to the progress of the convicts through the course of separate confinement, the classification of the ordinary prisons, and thence to discharge on licence through the intermediate prisons, and the control of supervision till the termination of their sentences, have continued to operate satisfactorily. The proportion of the number of convicts passing through the intermediate prisons, usually from 70 to 75 per cent. of the whole, has continued to be maintained—a result which must be considered as satisfactory when it is known that no re-convicted prisoner who has been discharged from an intermediate prison is again admitted to its advantages, and also that prisoners convicted of the more grave description of crimes are specially excluded.*

The practice of bringing immediately to the notice of the Directors every case of a suspected discharged convict in the county or borough gaols, with a view to full identification, and to the notification to the Judge at his trial (if so identified) of his previous convictions, has become so complete that it seems scarcely possible for a discharged convict to escape recognition on re-committal. The recognition of habitual criminals has become the more important from the clause in the last Penal Servitude Act, which requires that every second conviction of felony punishable by penal servitude should be dealt with by a sentence of not less than seven years. If this result of a second conviction were invariable, the effect would be more deterrent with habitual offenders; but as in some cases an option appears to exist of awarding for certain offences of felony either imprisonment or penal servitude, it may still happen that a sentence for an offence of felony proved to be a repetition, may be far lighter than that pronounced on the former conviction; and habitual criminals are not slow in discovering and looking forward to such chances of escaping the higher penalty for an offence. There can be no doubt, however, that the criminal class is aware, in a wholesome degree, of the increased severity of the last Penal Servitude Act. Its bearing in that respect has been carefully impressed upon all the convicts discharged since its operation, and, no doubt, helps to strengthen resolutions, that may be formed in their minds from other motives not to subject themselves to its heavier penalties.

The provisions of the new Act have not required any material change in the system previously in force in this country for dealing with convicts, while they have strengthened the hands of the authorities by their stringency on points such as the registration

* Female convicts, who have been previously in the Refuges under a former sentence, are similarly excluded from returning to them.

and supervision of convicts on licence, which required for their full efficiency to be made thus general and imperative. The clause which requires that on the revocation of a licence for any criminal offence, the prisoner shall undergo an additional period of penal servitude equal to the time for which he was at large on licence, will doubtless have a very beneficial effect on the conduct of the licence-holders till the last moment of their sentences.

The general conduct of the convicts has been satisfactory, and free from any attempt at combination against discipline or otherwise. The operation of a prison system worked by marks and badges and classification, leading without uncertainty to stated advantages, according to the prisoner's observance of what is required of him, is found to be a great safeguard against combination—the prisoners feeling individually that each has a strong reason to give, intelligible even to the evil-disposed who may attempt to mislead him, for not risking, by joining in evil acts or designs, the loss of the progress that he may already have made towards the full attainment of the reward held out to good conduct and industry. Happily those actuated by insubordinate dispositions are not found to form a prominent proportion of the convicts in the prisons. With respect to such prisoners it was remarked, in last year's Annual Report, that "Strong measures are occasionally necessary to repress individuals of this class, and to deter, by example, others of them from acts of gross misconduct; and for these objects it was considered necessary, early in the year, to have recourse to corporal punishment in two cases of premeditated assaults by individual prisoners. These are the only instances in which this description of punishment has been resorted to for years in the Irish Convict Prisons, the Penal Class, in which prisoners of proved evil dispositions and conduct have been kept separated under more stringent discipline from the rest of the prisoners, having been found in general sufficiently repressive. In the above exceptional cases there was reason to believe that the continued disuse of corporal punishment was calculated upon by the offenders, and an example became therefore more necessary." In the latter part of the past year the Directors considered it proper, for the same reasons, to order the infliction of corporal punishment on one of the convicts who had been guilty of an outrageous and unprovoked assault upon a fellow-prisoner and the officers who attempted to secure him, which has been the only occasion for a repetition of this mode of punishment.

The instances in which revocation of licence became necessary during the year were not numerous. Of a total number of nineteen licences of male convicts revoked, eight cases were in consequence of criminal offences; the remaining instances being caused by breaches of the conditions of the licence.

Careful supervision of the convicts on licence in the city and county of Dublin has been zealously and effectively carried on, as in previous years, by Mr. Organ, whose fortnightly reports to the Directors afford a complete history of each case, both as regards conduct and means of obtaining a livelihood. The Directors

have again to observe, as in last year's Report, with respect to many years' experience of the registration and supervision of discharged convicts in the country districts by the constabulary, that no instance has come to their knowledge of any cause of complaint on the part of the persons subjected to such control, against the constables who had to carry it on.

The discharge on licence of the female convicts eligible for that advantage into the Refuges at Golden-bridge and Heytesbury-street, continues to be of the greatest benefit to the Convict Service and to the women themselves. The period in their sentences when this advantage can be gained is anxiously looked forward to by the female convicts in the prison, the only exception being in the cases of those of idle disposition, to whom the degree of industry enforced in these excellent establishments is of course distasteful. It cannot be denied that it is owing to the good influence of these establishments, following the habits of submission to order and discipline enforced in a prison, and to the means which they afford of providing for the employment of the women when they attain their freedom, that very many more cases of re-convictions are not to be found in the Female Convict Prison. The Refuges themselves, under their able managers, are models of good order and cheerful industry.

The usual observations on matters referring to each particular prison will be found appended hereto, with the usual Reports of the Governors and other superior officers.*

I. S. Whitty, P. J. Murray, } *Directors.*

	Page
* Mountjoy Male Prison	10
Mountjoy Female ,, ...	45
Spike Island, ,, ...	25
Smithfield and Lusk Intermediate Prisons, .	56

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Directors' Report.

The conduct of the officers has been generally satisfactory during the year.

The prisoners, both in separate confinement and in the associated trades' class, have in general conducted themselves satisfactorily; and the Governor reports that out of a total number of 347 removed from the stage of separate confinement (with which each sentence is commenced), to association on public works or in the trades' classes, the good conduct of 294 has qualified them for the authorized reward of the remission of one month of the period of separate confinement.

The religious and moral condition of the convicts, and their general attention to school instruction are favourably reported on by the several Chaplains and by the Head Schoolmaster.

The convicts employed in their cells, or working at their trades in association, have been industrious at their several employments. The latter class of prisoners (numbering about seventy on an average) is comprised of such tradesmen as would have been sent for manufacturing purposes to Philipstown Prison before the closing of that establishment, and who are here employed in a distinct part of the prison, as stated in previous reports, in making articles of clothing, &c., chiefly for use in the prisons. There has been no change in the mode of employment of the prisoners placed for the first nine months after reception in separate confinement, and which consists of oakum-picking for the first three months, and for the remainder of the time of such work as boot-closing or repairing clothing.

The produce of the convicts' labour is stated in the Governor's annexed Report.

The health of the prisoners is not so favourably reported on by the Medical Officer as in previous years, but there does not appear to have been any cause specially calling for observation. Ten deaths have taken place; and it has been considered necessary for reasons connected with the mental or bodily state of the prisoners concerned, to exempt twenty-two from the ordinary course of separate confinement. In all such cases the prisoners have been removed to association at Spike Island as soon as practicable after the Medical Officer's recommendation has been received. The details of these cases are included in his annexed report.

The dietary of the convicts in this prison continues to be the same as in previous years, and includes no meat for the first four months after reception.

The buildings have been maintained in good order and condition throughout the year under the care of the Commissioners of Public Works, and no alterations have been found necessary.

The expenses of the prison have been only of the ordinary necessary class, and are given under the usual several heads in the Appendix to the Governor's annexed Report.

I. S. Whitty,
P. J. Murray, } *Directors.*

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Mountjoy Government Prison,
January, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report, and statistical details of this prison for the year 1864.

Since last report nothing has occurred which requires particular comment, as the discipline and treatment of the convicts under the system adopted in the preceding years has continued to operate successfully.

With respect to the prisoners in separation, or those received on recent conviction from the county and city gaols, the usual attention has been paid in this first and very important stage of prison discipline. They were employed in picking oakum in their separate cells for the first three months, and afterwards occupied, also in their cells, at such work as boot-closing and repairing clothes, &c. The advantages to be acquired, in their subsequent classification, by good conduct and strict observance of the prison rules, have been carefully explained: and out of 347 prisoners removed to association, 294 of these passed only eight instead of nine months, owing to their satisfactory conduct during their probationary term.

With regard to the convicts in association, averaging about seventy in number, who form a distinct class from the inmates in ordinary separation, they have been employed in the workshops, usually eight hours daily, at their respective occupations of shoemaking and tailoring. Several of these men are skilful at their trade, and have performed a considerable amount of well-executed work, the details of which are given in the appended list.

In proportion to the average daily number in custody, the punishments for breaches of prison rule have been few, and offences of a grave or aggravated nature comparatively rare. No attempt at escape has been made during the year.

To the religious and secular instruction of the prisoners, and their sanitary condition, the usual attention has been given by the principal officers of each department. The conduct of the subordinate officers in general has been satisfactory.

The prison building and fittings pertaining thereto have been kept in good repair by the Board of Public Works. No alterations and none but ordinary repairs have been necessary. I am not aware of the existence of any abuses, and I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year except in such cases as have been reported to or brought under the notice of a Director, or the visiting Inspector.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. SPREAD, Governor.

To the Directors of Government Prisons,
&c., &c., &c.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the NUMBER of OFFENCES committed by the Prisoners during the year ended 31st December, 1864.

Offence.	No.
Communicating and other minor offences,	121
Disobedience and insolence,	10
Disorderly conduct,	32
Assaults on convicts,	7
Insolence,	10
Insubordination,	1
Wilfully damaging prison property,	8
Idleness,	6
Gross Insubordination,	4
Disobedience of orders,	23
Threatening language,	5
Malingering,	1
Total,	228

CLASSIFICATION of CRIMES for which those Prisoners have been sentenced who were received during the year ended 31st December, 1864.

Crimes.	No.
Arson,	9
Abduction,	2
Assaulting dwelling,	2
Assault to do bodily harm,	5
,, and robbery,	5
Bigamy,	3
Breaking and entering dwelling,	5
Burglary,	20
,, and felony,	3
,, and robbery,	11
Conspiracy to cheat at cards,	4
Cattle stealing,	12
Coining,	1
Cutting and wounding,	1
Embezzlement,	1
Felony,	8
Felony after previous conviction,	1
Felonious assault,	2
Forgery,	2
Housebreaking and robbery,	6
Housebreaking,	7
,, and stealing therein,	1
Horse stealing,	1
Highway robbery,	4
Larceny,	42
Larceny from the person,	18
,, and previous conviction,	20
,, and felony,	9
Malicious assault,	6
Manslaughter,	6
Murder,	3
Military offences,	6
Obtaining money under false pretences,	2
Picking pockets,	4
Pig stealing,	1
Rape,	9
Robbery,	4
Receiving stolen goods,	10
Sheep stealing,	13
Subsequent felony,	2
Stealing money in dwelling-house,	2
Sacrilege,	3
Shooting at with intent to murder,	2
Stealing bank cheques,	1
,, wearing apparel,	3
Writing threatening letters,	3
Whiteboyism,	2
Total,	287

NUMBER of PRISONERS admitted in association during the year ended 31st December, 1864, and instructed in trades.

Trades.	No.
Tailors, from separation at Mountjoy Prison,	7
Shoemakers, from separation at Mountjoy Prison,	7
Shoemaker, from Spike Island Prison,	1
Garden labourer, from Mountjoy Prison,	1
Smith,	1
Remaining on 31st December, 1863,	86
Total,	103
Removed Tailors,	15
,, Shoemakers,	12
,, Carpenter,	1
,, Smith,	1
,, Garden labourer,	1
Remaining on 31st December, 1864,	73
Total,	103

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

RETURN of WORK performed in the Tailors' and Shoemakers' Department during the year ended 31st December, 1864.

	No.
Men's Blucher boots made, pairs,	121
,, shoes made, - - ,,	1,166
Women's shoes made, - - ,,	660
Children's shoes ,, - - ,,	30
Officers' slippers, men's, made, ,,	34
,, women's, ,, ,,	27
Frieze slippers made, - - ,,	124
Canvas slippers made, - ,,	24
Uniform belts made, - - ,,	100
Special work—Men's boots made, ,,	91
,, ,, ,, ,,	202
,, Women's boots made, ,,	20
,, Boys' boots ,, ,,	83
Men's Blucher boots repaired, ,,	41
,, shoes ,, ,,	799
Women's shoes ,, ,,	99
Officers' slippers ,, ,,	119
Uniform top coats made, - -	121
,, frock ,, ,, - -	173
,, trousers ,, - -	181
,, caps ,, - -	171
,, tweed coats made, - -	17
,, ,, vests ,, - -	18
,, ,, trousers made, -	19
,, boat jackets ,, -	6
,, ,, shirts ,, -	48
,, cap covers ,, -	16
Monkey jackets made, - -	118

	No.
Tweed trousers made, - - -	85
Barragon vests ,, - - -	105
Tweed caps ,, - - -	65
Frieze jackets ,, - - -	1,404
,, vests ,, - - -	1,148
,, trousers ,, - - -	1,498
,, caps ,, - - -	1,412
,, braces, pairs made, - -	1,966
Flannel drawers ,, - -	928
,, vests ,, - -	220
Corduroy trousers ,, - -	21
Calico coats ,, - -	20
,, overalls ,, - -	22
,, badges ,, - -	672
Vests sleeved, - - - -	23
Jackets faced, - - - -	72
,, badged, - - - -	111
Uniform top coats repaired, - -	25
,, frock coats ,, -	69
,, trousers ,, - -	74
,, caps ,, - -	17
Frieze jackets ,, - -	476
,, vests ,, - -	288
,, caps ,, - -	20
Flannels ,, - -	218
Shirts ,, - -	378
Sheets ,, - -	91
Frieze trousers ,, - -	858

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE for the year ended 31st December, 1864.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries, - - - - - - - -	3,663	4	8
Rations to officers, - - - - - -	34	17	2
Uniforms for officers, - - - - -	379	16	6
Victualling prisoners, - - - - -	2,232	10	6
Clothing prisoners, - - - - - -	903	14	8
Bedding prisoners, - - - - - -	5	5	0
Medicines and surgical instruments, - -	80	15	7
Medical comforts (extras for the sick), - -	63	0	0
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation, - - - - - - -	20	4	9
Gratuities to prisoners, - - - - -	26	4	10
Furniture and fittings, - - - - -	15	12	4
Kitchen utensils, cutlery, &c., - - -	12	0	7
Fuel and light, - - - - - -	663	6	7
Washing and repairs of linen, - - - -	98	17	8
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles, - -	68	15	2
Brushes, brooms, and mops, - - - -	22	7	1
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c., - - -	5	0	0
Contingencies (various small disbursements), -	159	7	11
Rents, rates and taxes, - - - - -	40	0	0
Total, - - -	£8,495	2	0

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of CONVICTS committed and disposed of, from 1st January to 31st December, 1864.

Received from—	
County and City Gaols, - -	259
Convict Depots, - - -	14
Head Police Office (ticket of licence revoked), - - -	10
Military Prisoners, - - -	5
Total, - - -	287

Removed to—	
Convict Depôts, - - -	374
Died, - - - - - -	10
Discharged, - - - -	13
Remaining in custody on the 31st December, 1864, - - -	202

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

TABLE showing the reported PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENT of the Prisoners received during the year ended 31st December, 1864.

Not reported to have been in prison before,	90	Eight times,	9
Once,	55	Nine ,,	2
Twice,	34	Ten ,,	4
Three times,	26	Ten and under fifteen times,	3
Four ,,	17	Fifteen times and over,	12
Five ,,	13	Antecedents not known,	15
Six ,,	5	Total,	287
Seven ,,	2		

AGES of PRISONERS on CONVICTION, received during the year ended 31st December, 1864.

Under fifteen years of age,	—	Forty, and under fifty,	24
Fifteen, and under twenty,	39	Fifty, and under sixty,	19
Twenty, and under twenty-five,	83	Sixty, and over,	7
Twenty-five, and under thirty,	62		
Thirty, and under forty,	53	Total,	287

SENTENCES of the PRISONERS committed to this Prison during the year ended 31st December, 1864.

Fifteen years' transportation,	*1	Ten years' penal servitude,	20
Three years' penal servitude,	72	Fourteen ,, ,,	5
Four ,, ,,	49	Twenty ,, ,,	1
Five ,, ,,	65	Twenty-five ,, ,,	1
Six ,, ,,	17	Life,	5
Seven ,, ,,	43		
Eight ,, ,,	7	Total,	287
Nine ,, ,,	1		

Married, 32. Single, 201.

Protestants, 55. Roman Catholics, 249. Presbyterians, 6

RETURN showing the VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the PRISONERS, and the number Employed during the year ended 31st December, 1864.

How Employed.	Daily average No. employed 305 days.	Estimated value of the work performed. £	s.	d.
Tailors,	†78·95	560	13	2
Shoemakers,	‡90·76	340	8	8
Carpenters,	·64	14	12	9
Smiths,	·90	20	11	9
Gardening and labouring work,	9·15	139	10	9
Tinmen,	·70	16	0	3
Net-makers,	·05	1	2	10
Mop do.,	·61	13	19	8
Fatigue work, cleaning prison, cooking, and picking oakum,	86·46	376	3	3
Daily average effective prisoners employed as above,	268·22	—		
Daily average non-effectives in hospital, unable to work and sick in cells,	22·50	—		
Total daily average,	290·72	—		
Total,	—	1,483	3	1

* Received from Head Police Office (licence revoked).

† Of this number thirty-seven were in separation at tailoring work, after three months from date of reception at Mountjoy Prison.

‡ Of this number thirty-two were in separation at shoemaking work, after three months from date of reception at Mountjoy Prison.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Prison (Male),
January, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour of laying before you a report of the sanitary condition of the Mountjoy (Male) Government Prison during the year 1864.

Ten deaths took place among the prisoners during this year; seven of these were from chronic scrofulous disease; one from typhoid fever; one from Bright's disease of the kidney, and one from apoplexy.

During the last month of the year five cases of scurvy occurred. The occurrence of this disease, which had not hitherto appeared in this prison since I have been Medical Superintendent of it, was made the subject of special report, and such changes were suggested as regarded diet, &c., as I thought proper to arrest the spread of the complaint.

Twenty-two prisoners were recommended for removal from this prison on medical grounds.

The following tables show the comparative state of the health department of this prison since it was first opened, as well as the monthly state of the hospital, diseases of the prisoners, &c., during the year 1864.

TABLE.

Year.	Total No. committed to this Prison.	Number admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
1850	962	253	2
1851	1,075	355	7
1852	971	466	5
1853	1,178	456	10
1854	1,096	503	9
1855	1,052	344	9
1856	841	292	3
1857	756	295	3
1858	661	221	2
1859	600	210	1
1860	499	182	1
1861	472	153	3
1862	508	193	5
1863	378	144	5
1864	287	193	10

HOSPITAL RETURN for the year 1864.

Number of Prisoners in custody in this Prison, 1st January, 1864,	312	599
Number of Prisoners received in this Prison during the year,	287	
Patients in Hospital, 1st January, 1864,	11	204
Admitted during the year,	193	
Discharged,	153	185
Removed to Spike Island,	22	
Deaths,	10	
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1865,	19	

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

DEATHS during the year 1864.

Register No.	Initials of Names.	Age.	Received in Hospital.	Died.	Disease.
6495	P. D.	22	2nd February.	19th February.	Fever (typhoid).
6547	J. D.	24	4th February.	6th April.	Bright's disease of kidneys.
5857	B. D.	16	21st January.	30th April.	Pulmonary consumption.
5408	G. M'G.	15	24th March.	28th May.	Pneumo-thorax.
6504	J. K.	23	4th March.	9th June.	Tubercules in brain, lung, spleen, and liver.
6698	T. M'C.	45	4th June.	22nd June.	Pulmonary consumption.
6549	P. M.	19	22nd June.	11th August.	Tubercular disease.
6697	G. M'C.	44	12th July.	11th September.	Tubercular disease.
6536	P. F.	20	9th June.	13th September.	Tubercular disease.
6742	L. D.	60	21st December.	22nd December.	Apoplexy.

MONTHLY STATE of HOSPITAL for the year 1864.

Admitted, 1864.		Under treatment in Hospital.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Jan. 1st, in Hospital,	11	32	18	–	14
,, admitted,	21				
February,		30	5	1	24
March,		41	27	–	14
April,		24	12	2	10
May,		22	13	1	8
June,		22	6	2	14
July,		26	12	–	14
August,		23	7	1	15
September,		25	9	2	14
October,		29	14	–	15
November,		43	27	–	16
December,		45	25	1	19 in Hos. 1st Jan., 1865.

DISEASES of PRISONERS admitted to HOSPITAL during the year 1864.

Asthma,	4	Hip disease,	1	Scrofulous glands,	21
Aortic valve disease,	1	Inflamed bursa,	5	Sciatica,	2
Apoplexy,	1	Inflammation of knee,	1	Stricture,	6
Bronchitis,	3	Influenza,	1	Syphilis,	8
Cephalalgia,	1	Injury to shoulder,	1	Supposed epilepsy,	2
Diarrhœa,	21	Jaundice,	1	Scurvy,	5
Debility,	15	Ophthalmia,	5	Tumour over eye,	2
Diabetes,	1	Observation, for,	13	Ulcer of leg,	2
Dysentery,	1	Œderna of legs,	1	Whitlow,	2
Epileptic,	1	Phthisis,	3	Spine disease,	1
Feverish attacks, slight	37	Piles,	1		
Hydrocele,	5	Pleurodynia,	2		193
Heart disease,	1	Rheumatism,	10		
Hæmoptysis,	2	Rupture,	3		

Total number of individuals admitted to hospital during the year, 138

* Individual prisoners prescribed for in the prison, 3,256

* ,, that had change of diet, 22

* ,, that had extra diet, 5

* ,, that had extra exercise, 45

* Cases of a trifling character, not requiring to be admitted to hospital for treatment.

PRISONERS removed during the year 1864 on Medical Grounds.

Registry No.	Initials of Name.	Observations on case, as made in letter recommending removal.
6570	J. M.,	Recommended for removal on account of general delicacy, pulmonary disease, and hæmoptysis.
6571	O. R.,	On account of eccentricity and morbid fancies; is very sleepless and subject to religious delusions, with craving appetite.
6628	J. O'B.,	This prisoner appears to me unfit for the discipline of this prison, being subject to delusions, and fancying that persons are plotting against him.
6580	J. B.,	This prisoner is subject to delusions, and although not violent, he is irritable and eccentric.
6639	J. F.,	Quite blind.
6634	H. S.,	Suffers from chronic bronchitis, with asthma.
6672	J. K.,	Obviously of weak mind, and unfit for cellular discipline.
6703	J. E.,	Blind.
6721	P. K. or C.,	On a former occasion sent away on medical grounds.
6067	H. M'G.,	Unable, from defective sight, to work at a trade.
6728	C. L.,	Lame from an old accident.
6729	J. C.,	Highly scrofulous; he was sent away from here on a former occasion for this disease.
6747	B. B.,	His state of mind, in my opinion, rendering him unfit for the discipline of this prison.
6546	T. D.,	In a very delicate state of health, and requiring change.
6613	E. A.,	Whom I have reason to believe is likely to become insane. He seems already the victim of some delusions.
6772	W. L.,	Epileptic.
6781	F. B.,	A highly scrofulous and very delicate individual.
6751	S. H.,	Formerly an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Dundrum, although not now showing symptoms of insanity.
6778	T. S.,	A delicate and infirm old man; in hospital ever since his reception here.
6762	M. D.,	Very infirm, and threatened with paralysis.
6800	E. R.,	He has been for a considerable time under observation in hospital, and I think his mental condition such as to unfit him for the cellular discipline.

It will be observed, on comparing this return with those of former years, that an immense increase has taken place in the number of the prisoners who are brought forward on account of trifling complaints to be prescribed for without being ill enough to be admitted to hospital.

Thus in—

1860	these cases amounted to,	- - - -	1·211
1861	,, ,,	- - - -	1·348
1862	,, ,,	- - - -	2·209
1863	,, ,,	- - - -	3·273
1864	,, ,,	- - - -	3·256

Although at the same time the total number of convicts in the prison has decreased.

As regards the health of the officers of this prison, about one-half have not been off duty even for one day on account of illness the present year. Two warders, Jordan and Kirwan, have been invalided from ill health. The apothecary's department has been well administered by Mr. Ward.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ROBERT M'DONNELL, M.D.

To the Directors of Irish Convict Prisons.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Government Prison,
12th January, 1865.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been called upon by you for my report for the year 1864, I beg leave to remark, what must be obvious to you, that the duties of a Chaplain are of that monotonous character which affords very scanty materials for a lengthened report. The routine of duties never varies; striking incidents seldom or never occur; and, although numerous cases are full of interest to the Christian and the philanthropist, the details of these would be out of place in a merely official report. Therefore, as you cannot fail to have observed, I have, in my reports for many years past, diverged into something like a short essay on the "Irish Convict System," and the manner of its administration, year by year. I now think it well to confine myself simply to the working of my own peculiar department, and therefore I have but little to say.

As in all preceding years, divine service is held twice on every Sunday and Christmas-day, and once on each principal holiday. The Holy Communion is administered eight times in the year, including the great festivals; and on those occasions about two-thirds of the Protestant prisoners partake of that sacrament. On every Tuesday morning the prisoners are assembled in the church for general religious instruction, which is given in a simple familiar manner. Three, or more frequently four days are devoted, up to two o'clock, in visiting the prisoners individually in their cells. Here I find the most fruit from my labours. The "Irish Convict System" had "individualism" as its especial characteristic; and none could persuade me that the carrying out of that principle was not the great element of its success.

I have to reiterate, as I have done in former reports, the sense I entertain of the kind and courteous attention I have ever experienced from the Governor, the Chief Warder, and, I may add, the two principal Warders, and that from the majority of the subordinate officers I receive the most courteous and cordial attention.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS R. SHORE, Protestant Chaplain.

The Directors of Government Prisons in Ireland.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Prison,
9th January, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year 1864.

I feel very sincere pleasure in reporting to you, that the religious conduct of the prisoners committed to my care, during the past year, was, with some exceptions, highly satisfactory. Each convict was, as soon as possible after arrival in the prison, examined in the Christian doctrine, and classified. Some men, whom I found lamentably ignorant of the principal mysteries of religion, of the commandments and sacraments, were formed into a special class. To instruct them required much time, some patience, and labour; for they, of all others, stood most in need of religious knowledge, and were disposed, least of all,

to listen to it. Besides teaching these men every week, in the cells, I gave them elementary instruction each Monday in the chapel; and I am happy to say that, after a few months, they became better disposed, and made decided progress. Religious instructions were regularly given, four times in the week, to the prisoners, on Tuesday, one to all the prisoners; on Thursday, one to the men in separation; on Sunday, two, viz., one in the morning to the class in association; the other in the afternoon, to all the prisoners. These poor men, I must say, manifested great attention and docility in receiving religious instructions, and most willingly avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them of complying with their religious duties. I met with, as might be expected, cases of exception, prisoners hardened in evil; men who were manifestly neglected in youth, and allowed to grow up in ignorance and idleness. I feel truly grateful to all engaged in the administration of the prison for the kindness and cordial aid I experienced in my relations with them; and I am bound to state that the most ample opportunities were afforded to the prisoners for religious instruction and for compliance with their religious duties. On a general review, therefore, of the past year, I rejoice much to be able to make a favourable report on the moral and religious condition of the prisoners belonging to the Roman Catholic Church.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Besides reporting on the religious conduct of the prisoners, I have also, in accordance with rule, to specify with reference to the past year, the apparent effects of the discipline of the prison.

Of the general effects of the administration of the prison, especially for the latter portion of the year, I can speak satisfactorily. There are, however, two points on which I regret exceedingly to be obliged to make complaints. They are, the administration of the school, and the appointment of the officers constituting the governing power in the prison. There is no need of more than common powers of observation to see, in the school arrangements, and in the appointment of the chief officers, obstacles to the efficiency of our admirably-contrived system of prison reformation, and the cause of special mischief to the Roman Catholic prisoners.

In my last report I stated, shortly, the school arrangements, and made some observations on them. You, gentlemen, candidly admitted, in a letter addressed to me, and inserted in your last annual report, the justice of my complaints, promising at the same time to bear them in mind, and when an opportunity offered to apply a remedy. No alteration, however, has as yet been made; it even may perhaps be said that the conditions of things complained of, has become in some respects actually worse. One view of the present position of circumstances in connexion with the school will satisfy an unbiassed mind as to the truth of what I say. Here, at Mountjoy, is a school in which a number of prisoners, varying from five hundred to eight hundred, receive every year education and moral training. The great majority of these men, about eighty-five per cent., are Roman Catholics. At present the education of the prisoners is confided to three teachers, although formerly we had four, three of whom were Roman Catholics, and one Protestant. Of the present staff of teachers, two are Protestants and one a Roman Catholic; whereas the Roman Catholic prisoners are eighty-five per cent., and the Protestant prisoners only fifteen. The two non-Catholic teachers it is to be remembered are the seniors; whilst the Roman Catholic teacher is the junior. This is not all. The head teacher was a Roman Catholic and publicly renounced his religion at the very time he was engaged in teaching the Roman Catholic

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

prisoners. What is still worse, he, after having renounced the Catholic religion, was accustomed during the first six months of the past year to hold frequent private intercourse, during school hours, with Roman Catholic prisoners, a practice which I am glad to say has been corrected. He has been repeatedly accused, and in the view I take of it, justly accused of tampering with the faith of Roman Catholic prisoners. It is a well-known fact that he was, during the past year, charged with an offence of this kind, and that he was suspended from office during the space of two months. The very fact of suspension clearly shows, that the evidence given at the investigation held in the prison must have very strongly supported the charge alleged. It is important to observe that the suspension of the schoolmaster from office during the space of two months, the charges alleged, and the proofs brought to sustain them, together with every circumstance I have mentioned above relative to the school, and many other matters relating to it which I have omitted, are all well known among the Roman Catholic prisoners. After a suspension of two months he has, by some means, been reinstated in office; and it is believed that if a Roman Catholic officer had conducted himself as the head school teacher has, or if the same amount of proof had been brought against him, no influence could be found sufficient to keep him in his position. A state of things more dangerous than this to the faith of the Roman Catholic prisoners, it would be difficult to contemplate. Facts make a deeper, a more immediate, and lasting impression than words. The example alone of the head teacher must constantly say to his pupils, who are, for the most part, weak-minded men—"I have changed my religion, as I have done, do you do also." Again, it is impossible that feelings of respect and confidence can exist between him and such of his pupils as are strongly attached to the Catholic faith. The result is that the school, which is one of the most important portions of the machinery for the reformation of the convicts, must necessarily be, to a considerable extent, inefficient.

As to the second point of complaint, it is sufficient to say, that of the entire staff of superior officers, not even one is a Roman Catholic. The inspector, the governor, the chief warder, the registrar, the steward, the medical officer, the apothecary, the head schoolmaster—all constituting the governing power in the prison, are Protestants. Arrangements so entirely one-sided, in a prison where the Roman Catholics are eighty-five per cent., are objectionable, and can scarcely be expected to work evenly. And I regret to say that cases occurred, during the year, in which it appeared to me Roman Catholic prisoners were not dealt with impartially. Some of these cases, trifling to be sure in themselves, but well calculated to produce unfavourable impressions upon the minds of the Roman Catholic prisoners, I entered in the "Journal" of the Roman Catholic chaplain.

Undoubtedly many of the superior officers are desirous of carrying out the rules and regulations of the prison impartially. But it is not to be supposed that Protestants understand everything that is required for the moral training of Roman Catholics, nor, even admitting they do, is it to be supposed that they are fit and proper persons to whom the moral reformation of Roman Catholic prisoners ought to be committed.

Either of these two points—the school arrangements, or the appointment of the superior officers—would form a just ground of complaint; both together show a state of things urgently calling for alteration. The Protestant chaplain may, perhaps, praise the existing state of things as highly satisfactory. But I ask myself the question, if the

Protestant chaplain and the Protestant prisoners were similarly situated as I and the Roman Catholic prisoners are; if the Protestant prisoners were eighty-five per cent., and the Roman Catholic but fifteen per cent.; and if all the superior officers were Roman Catholics, and if the head schoolmaster had abjured Protestantism, and been continued in his office of teacher over Protestant prisoners, would not he and they have just reason to complain?

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

To give these details and to represent the real state of things, as far as I understand it, is a duty I owe to you, gentlemen, to the public interest, and to God.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL CODY, R. C. Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

Mountjoy Male Convict Prison,
Dublin, January, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to furnish my report for the past year. It must be brief. Minute details are unnecessary, as such were merely a repetition of those of former years. The state of matters in the prison during the year appeared to me to be in general exceedingly satisfactory—order prevailing, authority respected, and discipline firmly but temperately administered. The number of convicts under my care was as formerly very limited, their attendance upon the usual services regular, their behaviour decorous, and their general discharge of duty in the prison gratifying.

I trust that serious impressions were produced, and that good was done in the minds and hearts of the men by the administration of the Gospel, and, if I mistake not, resolutions of amendment were formed, that, by the grace of God, may not pass away without fruit. Their instruction in school was sedulously attended to by the respected and talented superintendent and his assistants.

The measure recently adopted for the extension, in some cases, of the period of penal servitude seems to me wise and salutary, as it affords time for the thorough application of the excellent system of convict management and discipline now so vigorously administered in this country, with a view to such a reformation of the criminal population, as may render it safe to have them absorbed without injury in the general community.

During the year, as for upwards of twenty years past, I enjoyed much pleasure in familiar religious intercourse with the prisoners, inquiring individually into their history and antecedents, studying their character, learning their hopes and prospects, and striving earnestly to communicate such instructions and advice as seemed best fitted to make them faithful subjects of the Lord and Saviour, assured that thus they will endeavour to live honest, upright, and peaceable lives in true godliness and purity. I can truly affirm that some of the happiest hours of my life have been spent in these duties, and in some cases at least with evidently favourable results.

Impaired health has for some time past disqualified me for the full discharge of prison duty, and it is possible I may not again be privileged to furnish an annual report, but, whether it be so or not, I cannot close

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

without expressing my obligations to the Board of Directors for their courtesy and indulgence, to the governor of the prison for his uniform and considerate kindness, to the medical gentlemen for promoting my comfortable discharge of hospital duty, to the chief warder, Mr. Browne, to whom I am much indebted for his unwearying care for the men in my charge, to the principal warder, and indeed all the prison officials for their cordial respect and attention to my wishes in all my intercourse with them in going out and in among the convicts, so long the objects of my affectionate and prayerful regard.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILSON, Presbyterian Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Prison,
February 14th, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my tenth Annual Report, viz., that for the year ended December 31st, 1864.

The prisoners in general have conducted themselves with becoming propriety during the year, and have evinced an eagerness to learn and a desire to profit, as much as possible, by the instructions offered them in the school. The exceptions, as hitherto, have been scarcely any. A punishment inflicted for misconduct committed in school, is one of the rarest occurrences in the prison; and that such a course has seldom to be resorted to, is simply because there happens to be no occasion for its application.

Prisoners manifesting a disinclination to learn, or exhibiting symptoms otherwise calculated to retard the progress of their better-disposed fellows, are, upon my recommendation, invariably excluded from school. I attach the utmost importance to this principle; in fact, the efficiency of the school could not be sustained without it:—yet what is the fact? At the present moment there is but one prisoner excluded on this ground.

Under such favourable circumstances, it is not unreasonable to expect that satisfactory progress has been made. To prove that such has been accomplished, I beg to refer to the following facts:—No prisoner capable of learning and willing to learn, leaves the prison unable to read and write at least, notwithstanding the very little time spent at school each day, viz., one hour, and the very short period of detention in this prison, viz.:—(with the "separate class" which comprises three-fourths of the prison) eight months as the general rule; and notwithstanding the proverbial dulness of the most ignorant class of convicts, and the large number received during the past year, viz., sixty-six, who, upon admission, were put to learn the alphabet.

I have had several prisoners, out of that sixty-six, able to write letters to their friends outside, after receiving only six months' schooling here. Such cases are by no means the exception; and they would be altogether the rule, were it not for the exceeding dulness of the majority. On the very rare occasions on which a really intelligent prisoner turns up in the alphabet class, the progress he makes in reading, writing, and, in a great many instances, in arithmetic also, during his probationary period, is really surprising; in fact, it appears incredible to the

different highly respectable parties interested in the reformation of criminals, who have visited the prison from time to time.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

I have now ten years' experience in my present office; and I never felt occasion to complain of the shortness of the time prisoners are allowed to attend school here daily; nor have I yet heard that prisoners do not make satisfactory progress during their detention. The school has now attained to such a perfect organization, with a view to its complete adaptation to the peculiar exigencies of this establishment, that I would regard any change, in the very least of its details, as endangering its well-tested and acknowledged efficiency.

The prisoners attending the evening school, are those working in "association" during the day. The number of this class, on an average, is between seventy and eighty. According as each becomes eligible, by attaining a certain fixed rank in conduct classification, he is removed to the intermediate prison at Smithfield. The numbers thus thinned are recruited from those of the class in "separation," who have passed their usual period.

The detention of each in the associated class, depends upon his conduct and the length of his sentence. As the majority passing through this stage here are prisoners of four and five years' sentences, and as their positive outward conduct is almost always "very good," it follows that the average period they remain in this class is two years and six months; a period which, taken with the eight months previously spent in separation, would be amply sufficient to make desirable progress at school, were it not for an unavoidable agency which exists of a counteracting nature, viz., the number of "returned convicts" amongst them, a class which, ultimately, at no very distant period, must become almost exclusively the convict population. These must exercise an influence over the others by no means favourable to reformation; and besides these, there is another, and though but a small yet a powerful class, I mean the prisoners under sentence of "life," most of whom have been for the last ten or twelve years, if not more, in the convict prisons, inhaling and in turn exhaling a more or less vitiated moral atmosphere. These two parties, in the very nature of things, must tend to keep down the moral tone of the prisoners coming in contact with them daily in association.

A few of the less cautious in the evening school, composed I believe partly of the dupes of the more cunning, and partly of the bolder of the would-be ringleaders, were excluded from school upon my recommendation, forfeiting the privileges, &c., dependent upon attendance at school and attention to the instructions. This measure caused a panic through the others, which proved highly salutary, because it produced a thorough submission to, and a wholesome dread of, the authorities in the school. Though many of those who were excluded have since been permitted again to return on a further trial, yet I am happy in being enabled to report that the moral tone which appeared to have been raised considerably during their absence, has not seemed, since their re-admission, to have been retarded by them in its upward tendency. I ascribe this very satisfactory state of things to the fact that an excellent *esprit de corps* had gained some strength amongst the prisoners prior to the return of the previously disturbing elements. Had they been allowed back before this spirit had become sufficiently strong in the others, I entertain no doubt that the effect would have been very different.

At the present moment, and for some time past, with two or three exceptions, I have every reason to be well satisfied with the conduct and attention of the prisoners attending the evening school; and I

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

have no doubt that they will continue for the future to afford as much satisfaction, if not more (their period of detention here being so much the longer), as the prisoners in "separation," of whom it was always my pleasing duty to report upon in the most favourable terms.

I beg to submit the usual tabular statement, which, upon examination, will appear far more satisfactory than that for the previous year; and for the sake of convenient comparison, I have embodied the school statistics of both years in the present table.

TABLE showing the Progress of the Prisoners* who passed through Mountjoy Male Prison during the Year ending December, 1864.

Subjects examined upon and Degree of Proficiency attained in each.	Numbers.				Per-centages.			
	Admission.		Removal.		Admission.		Removal.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
READING—								
Not able,	119	168	31	23	34·7	46·1	9·0	6·3
Badly,	92	100	132	119	26·8	27·5	38·5	32·7
Fairly,	132	96	180	222	38·5	26·4	52 5	61·0
WRITING—								
Not able,	174	195	62	63	50·7	53·6	18·1	17·3
Badly,	136	148	80	103	39·7	40·6	23·3	28·3
Fairly,	33	21	201	198	9·6	5·8	58·6	54·4
ARITHMETIC—								
Not able to make figures,	230	233	134	96	67·1	64·	39·1	26·4
Acquainted with part of S. Rules,	68	94	114	154	19·8	25·8	33·2	42·3
Acquainted with part of C. Rules,	28	25	34	60	8·1	6·9	9·9	16·5
Acquainted with Proportion, &c.,	17	12	61	54	5·0	3·3	17·8	14·8

The foregoing table shows that the education of the prisoners, on admission, who passed through the prison during the past year, is lower in reading and writing than that of the same class belonging to the previous year; but instead of showing a reasonably corresponding decline in their proficiency upon removal, it shows quite the contrary:—that those who passed through the prison during the past year, were, upon removal, better educated than those of the preceding year—a fact, I respectfully submit, which demonstrates an increased efficiency on the part of the school, at least so far as the teaching of these elementary branches. This very favourable result, I anticipated in my last report, from the different distribution of the schoolmasters, which increased experience had prompted me at that time to make.

In conclusion, I beg to express the many obligations I am under to the Governor for his uniform kindness and courtesy, but especially his high-minded impartiality. I am indebted to the chief warder for his cordial co-operation; and I feel thankful to each of the principal warders for their kind and valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD M'GAURAN, Head Schoolmaster.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland.

* This includes prisoners physically or mentally incapacitated to learn any of the above branches of education, and it also includes prisoners not allowed on special grounds the privilege of attending school; but it does not include prisoners removed on medical or other special grounds to another prison before the expiration of the usual period of probation, viz., eight months.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Directors' Report.

The arrangement by which, in the year 1862, on the closing of Philipstown Convict Prison, Spike Island became not only the place of confinement for convicts on public works, but also for the class of invalids and weak-minded convicts previously detained at Philipstown, is still continued. Notwithstanding a certain unavoidable degree of inconvenience inseparable from this combination of objects in a station with buildings, &c., not constructed for prison purposes, it has more than compensated for the expense of maintaining a separate establishment, and this result reflects much credit on the successful exertions chiefly of the Governor and Medical Officer.

The Governor speaks highly in his report of the zealous assistance he has obtained also from the exertions of Mr. Sporle, the Chief Warder of the prison (on the establishment of which there is no Deputy Governor).

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been generally satisfactory. Owing to the delays in filling vacancies and new appointments, arising from the proceedings required in the case of candidates with respect to undergoing the prescribed Civil Service Examinations, the employment of temporary warders has continued to be necessary in order to provide for the duties.

The conduct of the prisoners, as regards discipline and industry, has been generally good, the exceptions being chiefly confined to a small number of ill-disposed prisoners, with whose acts and dispositions the main body of the convicts has shown no sympathy.

The Chaplains continue to report favourably on the religious and moral condition of the convicts under their respective charge; and the schoolmasters describe the conduct and attention of the prisoners in their school-classes as satisfactory. The schooling of the advanced class continues to be carried on entirely after the hours of daily labour: an arrangement which is prevented with the other prisoners by the original divisions of the buildings, as a military barrack, into small rooms now used as prison wards.

Mr. Harold, the Head Schoolmaster, continues his zealous and successful duties in his department, in which he has been well supported by his assistants.

The Medical Officer, Dr. Kelly, reports favourably of the general health of the convicts in Spike Island, and a satisfactory medical report as to the health of the prisoners at Fort Carlisle, has also been made by Dr. Travers, the Local Medical Officer of that station.

The buildings have been maintained, chiefly by convict labour, in good order and repair.

The expenses of the prison have been only those of the necessary ordinary character, and are specified in the Governor's annexed report.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Directors' Report.

At Spike Island the employment of the convicts has been chiefly in completing the works on which for many years they have been engaged, under the Royal Engineer Department, but which appear to be now drawing near a close, when other employment will have to be found for a large proportion of the convicts. It is expected that this object will be obtained in the construction of a Government Dock, proposed to be erected in the neighbourhood of the Island. It must be observed that the chief work at Spike Island has become of a very desultory character, less capable even than in previous years of actual measurement. The estimated value of the labour of the convicts is given in the Governor's annexed report.

At Fort Carlisle, at the mouth of Cork harbour, nearly 200 convicts are employed in the construction of roads and batteries, under the Royal Engineer Department; and there appears to be a prospect of the continuance of such employment at this station for several years. The convicts at this station are of a selected class, composed of those next in progress towards the Intermediate Prisons, and this arrangement has been found very useful, as affording an additional step in classification.

The system of marks, badges, and classification, continues to work very satisfactorily, and has a constant manifest influence on the conduct of the prisoners, in keeping before their eyes the remission of sentence attainable by industry and general good behaviour. The prospect of removal to the intermediate prisons has also an evidently powerful and beneficial effect on the conduct of all the convicts at Spike Island eligible for this advantage.

I. S. WHITTY, P. J. MURRAY, } *Directors.*

Governor's Report.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison, January, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ended the 31st December, 1864, appending thereto the usual statistics and returns.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been generally satisfactory, and the duties, which are very laborious, were, on the whole, discharged with creditable diligence and zeal. There were during the year more casualties and discharges from the service than usual, and this, combined with the increase in the staff, consequent on the re-opening of Fort Carlisle as a Convict Prison, rendered several new appointments necessary. As many as eighteen subordinate officers received appointments, besides which, existing vacancies pending nominations and examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, had to be filled up by the employment of suitable men as temporary warders. So many new and inexperienced officers joining in one year, increased the responsibilities, and called for extra exertions and diligence from the other members of the staff, in order to enforce and maintain the necessary discipline. Mr. Sporle, the Chief Warder, discharged his duties most satisfactorily, as did also the principal warders. Principal Warder Campbell has charge of the detached prison at Fort Carlisle,

and Principal Warder Graham superintends on the public works at Spike Island; both are very efficient officers. SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

In the treatment of the prisoners no undue or unnecessary severity has, to my knowledge, been permitted or practised; and the sentences have been duly carried into effect as required by the rules. *Governor's Report.*

There has been no change in the system; the description of labour and the hours of employment have been precisely the same as stated in former reports; the levelling of the glacis on the Island, at which the greater number of the prisoners have been chiefly employed, is now nearly completed. Some alterations or reconstruction of the ramparts are however under consideration, and if carried into effect will afford employment here for some short time longer.

At Fort Carlisle the prisoners are employed in constructing batteries along the shore, immediately under the Fort. A party of forty-five convicts have been employed, as usual at Haulbowline, by the Naval and Ordnance Departments.

The earnings have been duly credited at the approved rates. Daily average numbers employed on works, 841. Including daily average on Royal Engineer Works, 568. Total estimated value of labour for the year £13,844 13*s.* 4*d.*

The system of classification continues to work most satisfactorily, and greatly encourages good conduct and industry among the prisoners on the works.

There have been no attempts at escape. I have observed no existing abuses, nor have any such been reported to me. The buildings are in fair condition, and call for no observations.

In the month of August a prisoner, while in the act of shaving himself in his ward, made a violent and unprovoked attack on his warder by attempting to cut his throat with the razor, and for which he now awaits his trial at the next assizes for this county. This was the only occurrence during the year which calls for special notice.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been remarkably good, and, with the exception just mentioned, the offences have been generally of a minor nature. There was only one case of corporal punishment, viz., that of a penal-class prisoner for an unprovoked assault on a fellow-prisoner, and resisting and striking the warders when securing him.

At school the conduct of the prisoners has been orderly and respectful, and with few exceptions they appeared anxious to embrace the opportunity afforded them for improvement.

The religious instruction of the prisoners has been regularly and carefully attended to by the respective chaplains.

The invalid, weak-minded, and irresponsible classes were employed and dealt with separately and specially, but more or less under difficulties consequent on this being an associated prison, with no provision for this class of men; yet I am happy to say that no accident or casualty occurred among them.

In the penal class strict discipline has been enforced, and the close supervision and restraint to which this class are subjected have from its formation caused a marked improvement in the general conduct, tone, and bearing of the prisoners; incontestible proof of the necessity for a penal class, the discipline of which is the most deterrent of any other in force in the prison. It also affords the opportunity of separating the evil-disposed and violent characters from the general body of the prisoners.

In conclusion, I feel pleasure in stating that a spirit of mutual confidence and co-operation appeared to pervade the staff generally, and

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Governor's Report.

to this confidence in each other, and the support and assistance so freely and cheerfully accorded me by all the officers, discipline and non-discipline, may be chiefly attributed to what I consider the satisfactory working of the establishment.

I hereby certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Inspector or the Director.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

PETER HAY, Governor.

The Directors of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

RETURN showing the CRIMES of 977 CONVICTS in CUSTODY, 31st December, 1864.

Murder,	16	Stealing from the person, and stealing from the person and former conviction,	69
Shooting at with intent to murder,	5	Larceny and prison breach,	1
Conspiracy to murder,	1	Conspiracy to cheat and defraud by ill-practices in playing with cards,	2
Soliciting to murder,	1	Having stolen property in possession,	1
Administering poison,	3	Receiving stolen goods,	29
Manslaughter,	22	Receiving stolen money,	1
Stabbing, cutting, and wounding,	17	Receiving money under false pretences,	2
Felonious, malicious, grievous, and other assaults,	32	Sacrilege,	7
Rescue and assault,	1	Returning from transportation before expiration of sentence,	1
Attempting to discharge a pistol with intent to do grievous bodily harm,	1	Assaulting dwelling,	2
Assault and robbery,	14	Appearing in arms and attempting to compel to quit dwelling,	2
Assault with intent to rob,	2	Appearing in arms, and breaking into a house,	3
Larceny from the person and stabbing, and former conviction,	2	Stealing arms in a dwelling-house, and putting inmates to fear,	1
Highway robbery,	19	Appearing in arms, and taking a gun,	1
Rape, and rape and aiding,	25	Whiteboy offence,	6
Feloniously abusing a child,	1	Ribbonism,	2
Carnally knowing a girl between ten and twelve,	1	Writing and sending threatening letters and notices,	8
Abduction,	2	Bestiality,	3
Perjury,	2	Feloniously obstructing a railway,	1
Embezzlement,	2	Having base coin in possession with intent to utter,	4
Forgery,	5	Uttering base coin,	2
Uttering forged notes,	6	Having coining implements in possession and larceny,	1
Felony of post letters,	3	Making and having in possession a press for coinage,	1
Stealing money out of post letter,	1	Malicious injury to machinery,	2
Stealing bank cheques, the property of the Postmaster-General,	1	Bigamy,	5
Arson and attempt at arson,	55	Cattle stealing, and cattle stealing and former conviction,	32
Burglary, and burglary and former conviction,	74	Cow stealing and malicious assault on prosecutor,	1
Burglary and robbery,	69	Horse stealing,	7
Housebreaking, and housebreaking and robbery,	33	Ass stealing,	1
Intent to housebreak,	1	Sheep stealing, and sheep stealing and former conviction,	52
Being found at night with implements of housebreaking with intent to commit a felony,	1	Vagrancy,	1
Entering a dwelling-house with intent to steal,	2	Military offences,	42
Being concealed in a house by night with intent to steal,	2	Total,	977
Robbery,	15		
Felony, and felony and previous conviction,	25		
Feloniously demanding money and having a stolen gun in possession,	1		
Larceny, and larceny and former conviction,	221		

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CONVICTS in CUSTODY, committed and disposed of, for the Year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1864.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Governor's Report.

		HOW DISPOSED OF.		
1st January, 1864—		31st December, 1864—		
In custody, - - -	901	Remaining in custody, - -	977	
Committed from—		Removed during the year to—		
Mountjoy Prison, - -	356	Smithfield Prison, -	191	
		Mountjoy ,, -	9	
		Discharged on commutation of sentence, - -	15	
		Discharged on completion of sentence, - -	28	
		Released on Orders of Licence, - - -	30	
		Died, - - - -	7	
			280	
Total, -	1,257	Total, -	1,257	

RETURN showing the SENTENCES and AGES on CONVICTION of 977 CONVICTS in CUSTODY on the 31st December, 1864.

SENTENCES.		SENTENCES.	
Two Years' (commuted from Three Years' P. S.), - -	1	Fourteen Years' Transportation, -	2
Three Years' Penal Servitude, -	202	Fifteen ,, ,, -	12
Four ,, ,, -	162	Life, - - - -	32
Five ,, ,, -	149		
Six ,, ,, -	65		
Seven ,, ,, -	130		
Eight ,, ,, -	19		
Nine ,, ,, -	3		
Ten ,, ,, -	122		
Twelve ,, ,, -	2		
Fourteen ,, ,, -	33		
Fifteen ,, ,, -	9		
Twenty ,, ,, -	5		
Life, - - - -	29		
	931		46
Total, -	977		

AGES ON CONVICTION.

Under Twenty Years, - - - - -	163
Twenty and under Twenty-five, - - - -	336
Twenty-five and under Thirty, - - - -	202
Thirty and under Thirty-five, - - - -	111
Thirty-five and under Forty, - - - -	66
Forty and under Fifty, - - - - -	54
Fifty and under Sixty, - - - - -	31
Sixty and under Seventy, - - - -	12
Seventy and under Eighty, - - - -	2
Total, - - - - -	977

[ABSTRACT

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Governor's Report.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the Prisoners, and the NUMBER EMPLOYED, during the year ended 31st December, 1864.

How Employed.	Daily Average Number Employed for 304 days.		Estimated Value of Work performed.	Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PRISON WORK.				
Tailors,	14		532 0 0	
Shoemakers,	8		304 0 0	
Smiths and Nailers,	3		136 16 0	
Do. beginners,	1		30 8 0	
Carpenters,	2		76 0 0	
Do. beginners,	1		22 16 0	
Painters,	2		76 0 0	
Masons,	2		91 4 0	
Repairing Beds, Socks, &c.,	7		106 8 0	
Tinsmiths and Coopers,	2		60 16 0	
Labourers in Prison Garden and on Prison Works generally,	48		729 12 0	
Washing in Laundry,	11		334 8 0	
Bakers,	7		319 4 0	
Cooks,	6		91 4 0	
Fatigue work, Cleaning, Messing, &c.,	39		592 16 0	
Boatmen,	22		334 8 0	
		175		3,838 0 0
ROYAL ENGINEER WORKS.				
Carpenters and Sawyers,	4		152 0 0	
Do. beginners,	2		45 12 0	
Smiths,	3		136 16 0	
Do. beginners,	2		60 16 0	
Masons and Stonecutters,	7		319 4 0	
Do. beginners,	3		91 4 0	
Labourers, Quarrymen, &c.,	547		8,314 8 0	
		568		9,120 0 0
WAR DEPARTMENT (HAULBOWLINE).				
Labourers,	12		273 12 0	
		12		273 12 0
NAVAL DEPARTMENT (HAULBOWLINE).				
Labourers,	28		425 12 0	
Picking Oakum (on wet days, &c.),	45		171 0 0	
Do. (Invalid Prisoners),	13		16 9 4	
		86		613 1 4
Total,		841		13,844 13 4

Daily Average Number employed at work,	841
,, ,, not employed at work (at School, in Hospital, Cells, &c.),	77
Total Daily Average,	918

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of the PRISON for the year ended 31st December, 1864.

Head of Service.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries,	6,788 0 3	
Rations for Officers and allowances in lieu thereof,	724 9 6	
Uniform for Officers,	570 0 2	
Victualling prisoners,	6,889 4 6	
Clothing ,,	2,088 15 4	
Bedding ,,	49 5 5	

STATEMENT of the PRISON EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Head of Service.	Amount. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Medicine and surgical instruments,	55 7 5	
Medical comforts (extras for the sick),	25 4 6	
Clothing and travelling expenses (prisoners on their liberation),	167 2 10	
Gratuities to prisoners,	155 14 2	
Furniture and fittings,	56 18 6	
Kitchen utensils, cutlery, &c.,	57 7 1	
Fuel and light,	1,321 5 0	
Ordinary repairs (buildings),	400 11 2	
Washing and repairs of linen,	471 13 1	
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles,	49 10 10	
Brushes, brooms, and mops,	36 10 2	
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.,	1 13 9	
Contingencies (various small disbursements),	364 12 0	
Rent, rates, and taxes,	100 0 0	
		20,373 5 8

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

Spike Island Convict Prison, 31st January, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit my report on the sanitary state of Spike Island Prison for the year 1864.

Subjoined is a table which gives a general view of the numbers treated in hospital during the year:—

TABLE No. 1.

Number of sick remaining in hospital on the 1st January, 1864, from the preceding year,	11
Number admitted since, to the 31st December inclusive,	205
Total under treatment during the year,	216
Of these there were discharged from hospital,	204
Died,	7
Remaining in hospital on the 1st January, 1865,	5
Total,	216

The following table specifies the diseases with which the parties admitted to hospital during the year were affected:—

TABLE No. 2.

Fever,	15	Tetanus (traumetic),	1
Paralysis,	2	Wounds, contusions, &c.,	20
Epilepsy,	4	Ophthalmia,	8
Chorea (St. Vitus),	1	Toothache,	1
Catarrh,	13	Earache,	1
Tonsilitis,	3	Fractures,	1
Phthisis,	5	Dislocation,	1
Bronchitis,	17	Erysipelas,	2
Pneumonia,	5	Abscesses,	12
Pleuritis,	3	Ulcers,	14
Epistaxis (bleeding from nose),	1	Synovitis,	1
Hæmoptysis (bleeding from lungs),	5	Sprain,	1
Disease of liver,	3	Hernia,	2
Disease of stomach,	3	Hæmorrhoids (piles),	2
Icterus (jaundice),	1	Fistula,	1
Anasarca,	1	Stricture,	3
Constipation,	12	Orchitis,	3
Diarrhœa,	7	Onychia,	2
Spasmodic colic,	11	Skin disease,	6
Arthritis,	9		
Heart disease,	2	Total,	205

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

The annexed table shows the ages, dates of conviction, of committal to Spike Island Prison, of admission to hospital, and of death, the length of time spent in hospital, and the diseases of the patients that died during the year 1864.

TABLE No. 3.

Number on the Register.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception at Spike Island.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Number of Days spent in Hospital.	Cause of Death.
11,674	T. B.	22	1862. 3rd Jan.	1862. 6th Oct.	1864. 2nd Mar.	1864. 6th March.	4	Carctitis, following on rheumatic arthritix.
11,330	E. C.	42	1860. 27th Dec.	1861. 1st Oct.	1864. 18th Mar.	1864. 26th Mar.	8	Tetanus.
11,944	O. W.	32	1862. 21st Oct.	1863. 29th June.	1864. 23rd April.	1864. 30th May.	37	Phthisis of the brain.
11,714	P. M'M.	34	1862. 26th June.	1862. 10th Nov.	1864. 7th July.	1864. 9th July.	2	Fever, and chronic disease of heart and lungs.
12,150	M.M.A.	62	1863. 17th Mar.	1864. 14th Jan.	1864. 23rd July.	1864. 16th Aug.	24	Dropsy-disease.
11,820	H. T.	20	1863. 16th Jan.	1863. 12th Mar.	1864. 23rd Sept.	1864. 5th Oct.	12	Epilepsy.
11,729	E. W.	22	1862. 7th Mar.	1862. 26th Nov.	1864. 6th Oct.	1864. 26th Dec.	81	Scrofulous abscess.

Number of prisoners in custody on the 1st January, 1864, inclusive of Fort Carlisle,	901
Number received during the year,	356
Total,	1,257
Remaining in custody on 31st December, 1864, inclusive of Fort Carlisle,	977
Number of prisoners that presented themselves for extern treatment during the year,	11,692
Number that actually received extern treatment,	10,528
Daily average of sick treated as externs,	28·
,, ,, ,, ,, for 1863,	32·
Daily average of sick treated in hospital,	8·504
,, ,, ,, ,, for 1863,	9·087
Daily average number of prisoners in custody at Spike Island, 1864,	826·137
,, ,, ,, inclusive of Fort Carlisle,	918·527

It will appear manifest from an inspection of the preceding tabular returns, that the health of the prison during the past year has been satisfactory. The prevailing diseases were affections of the bowels and chest, fever, and rheumatic inflammation of the joints. The disorders of the bowels were in some instances attended with cramps, which, though painful and leaving a distressing sense of soreness and debility, have not been followed by serious consequences. The chest affections forming at all times an important item in the sickness of this establishment, though in many instances of a severe nature, were unattended, save in one case, by fatal results. The febrile affections were as usual of the mildest type, requiring only a few days' residence in hospital for their cure. Most of the cases registered under the head of Arthritis, presented severe forms of rheumatic inflammation of the joints, commonly known as rheumatic fever. One fatal case is recorded; the patient, a delicate, scrofulous man, was almost immediately seized with

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

inflammation of the heart and its covering, for which the most active treatment was applied ineffectually. The ophthalmia was mild, and did not in a single instance involve the deep structures of the eye. The casualties were not numerous, but in a single instance, I grieve to say, attended with a melancholy termination; the prisoner, a strong man, received a severe laceration of the right thumb from a piece of iron, upon which he had leaned with his whole weight, whilst crossing a paling at Fort Carlisle. He was seized with the symptoms of tetanus or lock-jaw, early on the morning of the seventh day, these were slightly affected by treatment unceasingly used, and he expired on the evening of the ninth day. No disease of an epidemic or contagious character, prevailed during the year; indeed the general sanitary condition of the prisoners under the altered circumstances of the place, since the closing of the Philipstown prison, bears ample testimony as well to the wholesomeness and nutritious qualities of the diet, as all the other arrangements for their management.

One hundred and sixty-eight prisoners received treatment for slight indisposition while under separate confinement in the punishment cells.

The subordinate officers have been remarkably healthy, generally speaking; and, considering the excessively arduous, constant, and important nature of their duties, only thirty-eight of them received treatment in hospital, and five in their own quarters, owing to the peculiar character of their maladies, rendering them unfit for transfer thither; and even this number does not express the number of individuals affected, which was less, as several were admitted twice. In conclusion, I beg once more to recommend to your notice the zeal and efficiency of hospital-assistant O'Connell.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. H. KELLY, Medical Superintendent.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Spike Island Government Prison,
19th January, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to present my report for the year ending 31st December, 1864; within that period the following duties were performed:—

Celebrated Divine service,	- - -	on 55 occasions.
Administered Holy Communion,	- -	,, 4 ,,
Catechized prisoners,	- - -	,, 88 ,,
Visited hospital,	- - - -	,, 76 ,,
,, solitary cells,	- - -	,, 57 ,,

I have found the men as attentive and well conducted as during former years, and although one or two were disposed to be troublesome in the early part of the year, they have since reformed, and appear resolved to be well conducted for the future. Some of the men have been from time to time removed to Fort Carlisle, and a few liberated, but their place has been supplied by occasional drafts from Dublin. I have had to attend at but one interment during the year, a patient who had been ailing a considerable time; any others who were confined

Spike Island Prison.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

to hospital were so from trivial causes. The attention of the schoolmasters has been unremitting, and the men appear really anxious to profit by the instruction they receive.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Joseph G. Bouchier.

Directors of Government Prisons,
Castle, Dublin.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island, January, 1865.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to present you with my report for the past year, which is my sixteenth annual report as the Roman Catholic Chaplain of this prison.

Notwithstanding the very stringent nature of the discipline here, I am enabled to report that the conduct of the prisoners in general was most satisfactory during the year; instances to the contrary were very few indeed, considering the large number, and the class of men confined here. In my intercourse with them I have invariably found them to be respectful and attentive to my instructions and admonitions, and most reverential during divine service in the chapel. The characteristics of my duties with them were nearly similar to those of the preceding year. All the Roman Catholic prisoners were as usual assembled every morning in the prison chapel for morning prayer, previous to their commencing work, at which duty I presided, in consequence of the severe illness of the assistant chaplain. I also gave divine service and preached every Sunday and holiday to the warders and prisoners; and on week days I attended twice every day in the prison chapel, to give catechetical instructions and confession to a convenient division of the school classes. I must say that the manner they corresponded with the opportunities thus afforded them for compliance with their religious obligations, has not only satisfied but exceeded my expectations. The great bulk of the prisoners approached the holy sacraments of penance and communion several times during the year, many have done so weekly or monthly. To attain that desirable result, I endeavoured, by divine grace, first to make them fully understand the doctrines and practices of their holy faith, and then to impress upon their minds the great truths of religion, such as the greatness and goodness of God, the enormity of sin, death, judgment, heaven, hell, and eternity; and it was not until they appeared truly repentant of their past misdeeds and firmly resolved on amendment of life, proved in their exterior conduct, that they were admitted to confession and the holy communion. I need not say that this is the surest guarantee for their religious and moral reformation. Prison discipline and secular instruction are no doubt useful auxiliaries, but they cannot prevent crime or change the interior man; the great principles of religion can alone reach the heart of the criminal, subdue his evil propensities, and produce a solid and lasting reformation.

I visited the sick in hospital daily, and repeatedly, day and night, when any of them were approaching their last hour, and administered to them all the necessary services and consolations of religion. On my visits I always found the wards in a cleanly and orderly condition, owing, I am sure, to the persevering diligence and care of Mr. O'Connell, the acting apothecary, of whose kind attention to the sick I could not

Spike Island Prison.

speak too highly. His services are certainly very valuable to the prison.

The school department was in full operation during the year. In my daily visits I always observed the two resident teachers, Messrs. M'Cartan and Ryan, present, and zealous and active in the discharge of their duties, and often assisted by the head teacher Mr. Harold, now resident with the prisoners at Fort Carlisle. From my constant observation and examination of the classes, I can state that the generality of the prisoners have made as much progress as could be expected from the time allowed them for school. Any deficiency that occurred was certainly not attributable to want of diligence and activity on the part of the teachers.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

I daily visited the prisoners confined in solitary punishment, and administered to them such counsel and admonition as their offences appeared to me to require. I think it right to remark that the prisoners who were consigned to this species of punishment during the year, formed but a small proportion of the prison community; but their repeated violation of prison rules produced a large catalogue of prison offences. They were generally the lowest class of city and town criminals, always the most difficult to be reclaimed. The great bulk of the prisoners are seldom or never punished.

In conclusion I beg leave to bear my humble testimony to the excellent manner the prison discipline was carried out during the year by the Governor, Mr. Hay, aided by the untiring vigilance and labours of the prison staff.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

T. F. Lyons, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

ASSISTANT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Spike Island, January 12, 1865.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your orders, I beg to submit my report for the year ending 1864. The past year has been marked with only a few gross violations of prison rule; the general discipline of the prison has been admirable.

Judging from the large numbers who frequent the sacraments of the Holy Eucharist and Penance, we may rationally conclude that the instructions imparted to them have produced on their minds impressions as lasting as they are salutary.

I have the honour to be your obedient humble servant,

Cornelius Tuomy, Assistant Chaplain.

To the Directors of Irish Convict Prisons,
Dublin.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

Queenstown, January 10, 1865.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to present to you my report for the year 1864.

My duties continue to be the same as they were at the close of the preceding year, when Carlisle Fort was re-occupied by a portion of the

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

prisoners. There is a difficulty in landing at the fort in tempestuous weather, which has on some few Sundays prevented my visiting the prisoners there, but this has only been in extreme cases; no amount of bad weather has kept me from them so long as a landing was pronounced practicable.

At Spike Island I have conducted Divine Service every Sunday in the year, save one, on which sudden and critical illness coming on that morning rendered it imperative on me to remain at home, and of this I sent immediate notice to the Governor. The demeanor and air of the prisoners at worship continues fully as encouraging as I mentioned in my last report. The lectures on Scripture, of which I give two in each week, are listened to with marked interest. They afford an opportunity of linking religious instruction with information on points of history and geography, which is one of the best means of leading the minds of such men to feel the reality of the scenes and incidents referred to; but I have every reason to hope that in some cases far more good is doing than a mere increase of information of any sort.

I have regularly visited the sick in hospital, which is a light duty, owing to the remarkable healthiness of the Spike Island prisoners generally. I am also happy to state that the number of my charge in cells for infractions of prison rules has been small; and if I may judge by the short time of the imprisonments, that these offences have not been very serious. There are two exceptions only to this, in which violence of temper incurred a somewhat longer sentence.

I have visited the school every week-day that I have been at the Island. I have not usually done more than look around and listen to a few questions, only sometimes having a short conversation with the teachers; but my long experience in education, as I was for many years engaged in the different departments of the National Board of Education, and was subsequently for seven years the principal of a school myself, enables me to form a clear opinion from so much as I have observed; and I am convinced that the teachers are diligent and zealous, and are imparting the fullest amount of instruction that the prescribed time and subjects admit of.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

W. J. KEETLAND, LL.D., Presbyterian Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT—FORT CARLISLE.

Farsid Villa, January 8, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to report to you that during the past year the convicts under my superintendence at Fort Carlisle have generally enjoyed good health.

Every case of accident or illness has been promptly attended.

The diet is wholesome and sufficient, the prison well ventilated and clean, and the convicts are usefully and healthfully employed.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT BOYLE TRAVERS, Medical Officer, M.R.C.S.E.,
Carlisle Fort Convict Prison.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT—FORT CARLISLE.

Spike Island Prison.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Corkbegg Rectory, Whitegate,
January 1, 1865.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to state that since my re-appointment as Chaplain to Fort Carlisle Government Prison, I have laboured to fulfil the duties thereof with regularity, and I trust with good effect.

The general demeanor of the prisoners during worship and other religious instruction, was becoming, attentive, and hopeful.

As far as the duties of my office were concerned, I have the satisfaction to report that everything was "done decently and in order;" and that I met on every occasion due attention from the officers of the prison.

I have to observe in conclusion, that I derived much pleasure from occasional visits to the school, where secular instruction is imparted with clearness and simplicity.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

Francis Shortt, Protestant Chaplain.

To the Directors of Government Prisons,
of Ireland.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT—FORT CARLISLE.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Aghada, January, 1865.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your request, I send you my report for the past year on the Convict Station of Carlisle Fort.

This station, which has been lately re-established, contains a larger number of prisoners than ever existed there during the period of my previous connexion with it. Of them I have the happiness to be able to report in the most favourable terms.

At all times I find them respectful and obedient, and attentive to religious instruction. They are, no doubt, a superior class of convicts; persons who are on their way to freedom at this intermediate station, and whom even a casual observer would acknowledge to be men who are evidently preparing themselves to act as industrious and good subjects when they return to the world. The order and quiet that prevail among them, in this way, happily spare me the necessity of troubling you with a long report. A future day, I trust, will prove that the pains bestowed on their correction and guidance here are both humane and profitable.

On every Sunday and every holyday of our Church, Mass has been celebrated for them at the fort. I and my two reverend assistants have also made arrangements for one of us to visit there a day in the week, for the purpose of imparting spiritual advice and instruction, and to afford those who would desire it, an opportunity of going to confession. Under, I trust, the influence of God's grace, they avail of this opportunity, and prepare themselves by penance, to, from time to time, approach the Holy Eucharist.

In conclusion I have the further satisfaction to say that the arrangements made at the fort afford us every facility for the discharge of

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

our spiritual duties, and that from the Superintendent, Mr. Campbell from the warders, from the schoolmaster, and from all others concerned, we have always experienced courtesy and attention.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

RICHARD SMIDDY, R. C. Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Spike Island, January 9, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your order, I submit to you my tenth annual report of the Spike Island and Fort Carlisle Convict Schools under my care. In former reports I gave detailed statements of the working of the schools, I made such suggestions as I considered would lead to improvement, and I unreservedly expressed my opinion of the effects of your system of management; but you are now so conversant with even the minutest matters connected with the schools, that such lengthened reports are quite unnecessary.

Nothing sufficiently important to bring under your notice occurred in the Spike Island schools since the end of the year 1863, until the 22nd of January, 1864, when, by your order, I proceeded to Fort Carlisle to attend to the instruction of the convicts there, leaving the day-school in Spike Island, with your sanction, in care of Mr. M'Cartan; and the evening school in care of Mr. Ryan.

Fort Carlisle Convict School is divided into two sections. The advanced and special classes constitute section 1; the first class constitutes section 2. Section 1 attends school every evening for an hour and a half; the 1st, 2nd Sequel, and 3rd classes form one division; the 4th and 5th classes make another division. During the first period of three-quarters of an hour one of these divisions is writing, and the other reading and receiving instructions upon various subjects. During the remaining three-quarters of an hour the former writing-division is at arithmetic, and the former reading-division is at writing. On the next evening the writers on the previous evening, for the first three-quarters of an hour, are readers, and the former readers are writers; and the cypherers of the previous evening, during the second three-quarters of an hour, are writers, and the former writers are cypherers, and so on alternately.

Section 2 attends school by day; the 3rd and 4th classes get school instruction for three hours in the week, on any morning most convenient. During the first hour all of this division write; during the second hour the 3rd class is at reading, and the 4th at arithmetic; during the third hour the 4th is at reading, and the 3rd at arithmetic; sometimes geographical and other instructions are given to both classes during this hour.

The 1st, 2nd, and Sequel classes get school instructions for three mornings in the week, during three hours each morning. During the first hour the 1st class is at spelling and reading, and the 2nd and Sequel classes are at writing; during the second hour the 2nd and Sequel classes read and receive other instructions; the 1st class is at notation and numeration, multiplication, and other tables; during the third hour the 2nd and Sequel classes are at arithmetic, geography, &c.;

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

and the 1st class is at writing, or at times at spelling, reading, or the outlines of the map of the world.

This is only a general statement of the course pursued; it is varied at times, according to circumstances, and was sanctioned by the Directors on the 15th of June last. This arrangement of day and night schools, and the inequality in the times of attendance, render the school accounts very complex; and considerable time is required to keep them, and to prepare school classification and progress sheets to be sent with prisoners on their removal to the intermediate prisons in Dublin and Lusk.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

The moral and literary progress in the schools in Spike Island and Fort Carlisle during the year has been satisfactory, as will be shown by the appended extracts from the reports of Edward Sheehy, esq., District Inspector of National Schools.

My two collaborators and myself, mindful of the Directors' rule, never fail to inculcate moral principles through the medium of the school lessons, which serve as agents to develop the better feelings and to instil good precepts, the neglect of which in early years led many into the broad road to crime. The school has consequently exercised a humanizing influence on all, except a few, who are impervious to all reformatory agencies. It is cheering to be able to state that the good conduct and attention in the schools during the year just ended has been more marked than at any former period during my nine and a half years in the "convict service."

The Roman Catholic Chaplain not residing in Fort Carlisle, in addition to my other duties, I say prayers every morning, and read a short lesson from an authorized religious book for the Roman Catholics, who are about the five-sixths of the whole. Still holding the opinion which I frequently expressed in former reports, that if a Christian element is not infused into and mixed up with education, feeble indeed will be the goodly influences of other teachings.

Stormy weather and the heavy duties I have to perform in Carlisle, instructing 167 men, have prevented my visiting Spike Island schools as often as I would wish. I have therefore called for reports on the two schools there from Mr. M'Cartan and Mr. Ryan, which they have furnished, and which I enclose herewith. There is a coincidence in the opinions expressed in these reports and in mine, though each has been prepared independently and without any consultation or previous concert between us. As these gentlemen are growing older in the service their zeal and assiduity are increasing, and their labours also, as my removal from Spike Island has added much to their duties, which they discharge from the purest motives, with as much energy and fidelity as if the inspector or head schoolmaster were constantly present.

I trust it will not be judged egotistic in me to say that I feel I have been called to contribute my feeble mite to instructing the poor and the erring ones of my country, and that impelled by this thought I have clung to the office, though I could have obtained through life a position which in the eyes of the world might appear more respectable; therefore any shortcomings which I may have arise not from want of ardour and sincerity, but from causes over which I have no control.

I beg leave to acknowledge the attention which my superiors in office have paid to my suggestions and applications on educational business, and to express my approbation of the efficient manner in which the warders have discharged their duties in the schools during the year.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Extract from the first report, in the year 1864, of the Inspector of National Schools:—

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

"There is nothing calling for particular notice this time respecting the course of instruction in this school, since it has undergone no change, and agrees in most respects with that prescribed for the ordinary National schools. The reading, writing, working of sums, and general answering of the classes I examined, varied from fair to very fair, and good; and taken in connexion with the shortness of time at school, in the case of the senior classes, and the number of removals from lower to higher classes, during the past twelve months, indicate very fair progress. The zeal and earnestness of the teachers, who are specially suited for their present situations, appear to have had the effect of enlisting the sympathies of the convicts, and of disposing them to learn as much as possible. There is no other school in my district more orderly, or in which the pupils appear more anxious to improve themselves.

(Signed), "E. SHEEHY, District Inspector."

As this extract is part of the Inspector's report on his visit of the 23rd December, 1863, when I was in Spike Island, I give it with my report. Mr. M'Cartan has inserted in his report an extract from a subsequent one of the Inspector, upon an examination held since I was removed from Spike Island.

The state of the schools on the 31st of December, 1864, is set forth in the following tables:—

CLASSES.	Day School.	D&B Prisons.	Fort Carlisle.	Total.
READING—				
First Book,	27	1	8	36
Second Book,	66	15	17	98
Sequel Book,	107	6	29	142
Third Book,	181	28	22	231
Fourth and Fifth Books,	191	128	91	410
Total,	572	178	167	917
WRITING—				
Unable to write,	33	2	7	42
Large hand,	30	11	10	51
Small hand,	509	165	150	824
Total,	572	178	167	917
ARITHMETIC—				
Making figures,	27	1	5	33
Simple rules,	334	57	87	478
Compound rules,	77	33	25	135
Proportion, and above,	134	87	50	271
Total,	572	178	167	917

From these tables the following information may be gathered:—

1st. The sum of the attendances at the three schools on the 31st of December, 1864, was 917.

2nd. All of these except 36 can read—631. The 3rd, 4th, and 5th classes can read well.

3rd. All except 42 can write; 875 write small hand.

4th. All except 33 know some arithmetic; 406 are learning compound rules, proportion, and above.

All have some knowledge of geography, and all, except 36, have a fair knowledge of it, and are not very deficient in "general informa-

tion." These 36 are old men, and men with impaired faculties, incapable of making any visible improvement. SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

I believe this report to be correct in every essential particular.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL HAROLD. *Head Schoolmaster's Report.*

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTERS' REPORTS.

Assistant Schoolmasters' Reports.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
January 6, 1865.

SIR,—In forwarding the statistics of the day school in this prison for the past year, I feel it a pleasing duty to be enabled to report favourably on the general working of the school, both as regards the progress made by the prisoners, and the zeal and attention with which they have attended to our instruction and advice.

Your removal to Fort Carlisle in the beginning of the year has considerably lessened the teaching power here, for though the opening of that prison has diminished the attendance, yet the number of classes remains the same and require almost the same amount of instruction as before your removal; this we have endeavoured to supply by increased exertion and close attention to business. How far we have succeeded is best known to yourself and will be evident from the last report of the Inspector of National Schools, one or two extracts from which appear elsewhere. He visited and examined three times during the year, and I venture to say that the testimony which he bears to our labours will furnish a favourable comparison with that borne by him at any other time. I believe there is no period since the establishment of the school in Spike Island, at which the task of educating upwards of seven hundred prisoners was intrusted to two teachers, nor is there a parallel for it in the convict service, not to speak of keeping elaborate and varied school accounts, which are in themselves sufficient to take up almost the whole time of one person, and which must be attended to before and after school hours.

No change has taken place in the course of instruction pursued, or in the hours of attendance from that of former years.

The large number of removals during the year from the lower to the higher classes (amounting to 177), speaks favourably for the progress made by the prisoners; the largest number being from the second and Sequel classes, the men in which, together with those in first, have the advantage of six hours' schooling in the week more than those in the third and fourth classes, who stand less in need of instruction, being possessed of a fair share of general information. Nearly all in these latter classes read with ease and intelligence and understand what they read; can write with facility from dictation, and have a good knowledge of geography and arithmetic. While alluding to this subject, I beg leave to refer to the District Inspector's report on this school in September last, from which I take the following:—"The third and fourth classes read well and seemed to understand what they read, although the lesson I selected for the latter was on agricultural chemistry; and again, the convicts in fourth class have been taught some lessons in agriculture out of Murphy's class-book, and have answered very intelligently on them for me."

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Assistant Schoolmasters' Reports.

I observe a marked change for the better in the general demeanor of the prisoners when in the school-room; few of them have that scowling look which I heretofore observed, and which indicated the enmity they bore towards their keepers, and all placed in authority over them; this improvement will best appear by the small number of reports from school during the past twelve months, nor have I found it necessary, except in very few instances, to withhold good conduct marks for inattention during business.

I feel that I would but imperfectly discharge my duty, did I not take this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at the efficient manner in which the school warders have from time to time maintained order and discipline.

It may seem out of place for me to refer to the education of the men in the advanced conduct class, who attend school after working hours, as Mr. Ryan is responsible for their improvement, but that a draft was removed from D to B Prison in September last; these I attend to on three evenings in the week, the other three I assist Mr. Ryan in D Prison, of whose zeal and co-operation with me in the day school, I cannot speak too highly.

The state of the school on the 31st of December, 1864, will appear by the annexed table, which includes the statistics for the year ending December, 1863:—

Class.	1863.	1864.
READING—		
First Book,	51	27
Second Book,	95	66
Sequel Book,	97	107
Third Book,	201	181
Fourth Book,	187	191
Total,	631	572
WRITING—		
Unable to write,	48	33
Large hand,	12	30
Small hand,	571	509
Total,	631	572
ARITHMETIC—		
Making figures,	51	27
Simple rules,	381	334
Compound rules,	63	77
Proportion, and above,	136	134
Total,	631	572

The above figures give the numbers on the rolls at the close of each year, in the day school only, by a comparison of which it will be seen that the classification is higher in the latter than in the former year.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M'CARTAN.

Mr. M. Harold, Head Schoolmaster.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
3rd January, 1865.

SIR,—At your desire I have drawn up a report on the D Prison school for the year 1864, which I now beg to hand you.

My connexion with this school commenced on the 25th June, 1861, about which time I was removed from Fort Camden Intermediate Prison on the withdrawal of the prisoners. Since then, I have discharged the duties of the trust confided to me, with all the ability I could command.

Spike Island Prison.

Assistant School-masters' Reports.

Your residence in Spike Island during the year 1861, and the two subsequent years, gave you ample opportunities of informing yourself on all matters connected with the working of the school for those years, and saved me the necessity of making the usual yearly reports.

The arrangements for imparting instruction, and the subjects taught during the year, were the same as when you were here, with some slight modifications, to meet the altered circumstances.

The bell, which announces the termination of daily labour in Spike, is the signal for me to proceed to the evening school, in which I am engaged for two hours. The first half hour is devoted to keeping accounts of one kind or other, or to preparing for the business of the night; after that the prisoners assemble in the school and receive instructions for an hour and a half. Up to a recent date (the 10th September last) the men of "A class" were all located in D Prison, and attended school six times a week; the number promoted to this class of late, however, having become so considerable, it was found necessary to employ two wards of B Prison as auxiliaries to the D. This change in our topographical arrangements produced the following change in the school arrangements.

As a teacher could not be spared to attend to the "A class" in B Prison every night, it appeared desirable that men selected for this prison should belong to the same school class; accordingly fifty-four men of the fourth class were sent there, and they receive instructions from Mr. M'Cartan three times a week for an hour or better each time. The men of D Prison were divided into two drafts which attend school in it by rotation; the first draft, comprising the fifth class, at present eighty strong, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, when I have the assistance of Mr. M'Cartan; and the second draft, embracing the first, second, Sequel and third classes, on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. This draft is taught by myself, aided by the monitor, and in point of numbers is about equal to that which Mr. M'Cartan instructs in B Prison the same evenings.

You can see from the foregoing detail that the men of "A class" get only half time at school since the date referred to, nevertheless the change does not act injuriously on the school, as it gives the teachers an opportunity of attending to all the classes in turn, and affording them an equal amount of instruction, while, heretofore, the classes least needing instruction necessarily occupied an undue share of the teachers' time. It also, by reducing the nightly attendance, brings the task of instructing so many persons within the capacity of two teachers.

The progress made by the prisoners during the past year, was very satisfactory; they seemed to take a great interest in improving their minds. I observed that the desire for instruction amongst them was in proportion to their attainments. Those in the lower classes would be content with being able to read their prayer-books; those a little higher couple the writing of their letters with being able to read an ordinary book of instruction; while those in the higher classes aspire to the highest branches within our power to impart. Acting on the old maxim that "knowledge is power," that study, by cultivating and ennobling the mind, begets a degree of self-respect beneficial to most men, and that it keeps men closely confined from conspiring against authority, or from contaminating each other by the recital of their misspent lives. I took frequent opportunities of impressing on the men, in a homely way, the importance of education, and have succeeded to a great extent in creating a taste for it. I assure you that I have often felt much flattered at observing the perseverance and patient industry

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Assistant School-masters' Reports.

brought to bear in mastering a knowledge of the branches indicated in my addresses to them. At all their lessons the prisoners manifested great attention and diligence, with an amount of cheerfulness hardly to be expected from men deprived of the most cherished gift of nature —liberty.

I have been often struck while walking the prison square in the silent eve, or in the stillness of a Sabbath, after "lock up," with the dead silence which pervaded every place. A stranger observing this, and being informed that in such a small compass were immured 700 of the greatest desperadoes of the land, would scarcely avoid concluding that a system which produced such discipline and submission, without the application of tyranny or undue severity, had attained a degree of perfection rarely met with amongst human institutions. The very good conduct of the men may be observed in every department, but particularly in school, though restraint to a great extent is laid aside. Here the prisoners are like members of the working class attending night school after the labours of the day, and I fearlessly assert that no free men could behave themselves better at school. Only one case of misconduct in school came under my notice in three years and a half, and that was a slight case of insolence, which was noticed more for its example than for its enormity.

The following table shows the classification of the prisoners attending the evening school on the 31st December, 1864.

READING—		WRITING—*continued.*	
First Book,	1	Large-hand,	11
Second Book,	15	Small-hand,	165
Sequel Book,	6		
Third Book,	28	Total,	178
Fourth Book,	51		
Fifth Book,	77	ARITHMETIC—	
		Making figures,	1
Total,	178	Simple rules,	57
		Compound rules,	33
		Proportion, and above,	87
WRITING—			
Unable to write,	2	Total,	178

From this table it will be seen that the first class has almost disappeared; it numbers only one at present, an old man who has stood the test of seventy winters, and for whom education has now no charms even if he had capacity to learn. The second class is small too, and though its members command a degree of longevity to be met with only in a prison school, they are making great and successful efforts at reading and writing. The men of Sequel and third classes have mastered the chief difficulties of reading and writing, and in the course of a short time will be able to write their own letters, and to read any book of the school series. Those belonging to the fourth and fifth classes compose two-thirds of the entire attendance, and may be considered as fairly educated. They read the highest class-book published by the Board of Education, write their own letters, and the majority of them can work proportion, or short accounts.

In closing this report, I have to acknowledge the valuable, zealous, and unremitting assistance which I receive from Mr. M'Cartan in the evening school, and I believe he can bear testimony to the assistance which I render him in the day school.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THADDEUS RYAN.

Mr. Michael Harold,
Fort Carlisle.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

The increased length of the sentences that have been passed of late years, and the consequent smaller number of discharges, has caused an increase in the number of convicts in this prison; and, from the same cause, a further increase must be expected, but it is not anticipated that the number will exceed the accommodation which the prison affords.

As mentioned in last year's annual report, an alteration is about to be made in the main building, the object of which is more completely to separate the portion of the prison occupied by the prisoners, who have necessarily passed into associated imprisonment from the portion in which the preliminary stage of separate confinement has undergone, and to render the former more distinct in its character.

The conduct of the officers of the prison has been generally satisfactory. It is intended in the present year to erect some suitable cottages immediately adjoining the prison, to serve as quarters for matrons of the establishment, and it is expected that much benefit will be derived from this arrangement.

The prisoners have, with the usual exception of a small class of violently-disposed women, generally conducted themselves satisfactorily both as regards discipline and industry. The produce of their labour is shown in the Superintendent's annexed report. The Chaplains speak favourably in their reports of the religious and moral condition of the convicts in the prison, and in the school, which is carried on as usual with great judgment and attention and success, by the principal schoolmistress, Miss Denvir, and her assistants.

Although the number of deaths shows an increase in the year to thirteen (from four in the previous year), the Medical Officer reports favourably on the general health of the prisoners. No general change has taken place in the ordinary scale of diet in use in the prison.

The buildings are all maintained in good order and condition under the care of the Board of Works. No alterations have been made during the year, none but ordinary repairs have been necessary.

The expenses of the prison are given in the appendix to the annexed report of the Superintendent, and comprise nothing beyond the ordinary necessary items.

The number of female convicts who have become qualified for transfer on licence to the refuges of Golden-bridge and Heytesbury-street is in the usual proportion, and, as stated in the Directors' general observations, the privilege of going to these refuges is greatly valued by all but the idly disposed, who are well aware of the character for industrious habits that these establishments have acquired.

I. S. WHITTY, P. J. MURRAY, } Directors.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
January 31, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to forward to you my annual report for the year ending the 31st December, 1864.

During the past year there has been no change in the treatment of the prisoners from that of the preceding years.

The change that has of late gradually taken place in the sentences of prisoners, by which the old hardened criminal has been made longer amenable to penal servitude, leaves on our hands a large number of re-convicted prisoners. The majority of these had not been, as a rule, well conducted while undergoing their former punishment, and they come to this prison still more seriously deteriorated by intercourse with their vicious associates. This renders the close maintenance of discipline more necessary, while for the enforcement of the prison rules, with such inmates, it has become more than ever desirable that those placed over them should be active, intelligent, and capable of inspiring respect.

Though a larger number of punishments have been inflicted, the actual number who underwent these punishments was comparatively small. The cases are principally those of a class of prisoners whose tempers are so violent as for the time to be apparently altogether beyond their control, so much so as to render it necessary on such occasions to deprive them of all means of injuring either themselves or others. The recurrence of such fits of violence of temper appears to me to have a tendency to weaken the intellect. It often happens that the prisoner herself, after punishment, cannot state what has so excited her to the fearful intensity of passion she has displayed, and will make any promise of future good conduct. Of the momentary sincerity with which this promise is made I do not doubt, nevertheless the most trivial circumstance may again suffice to produce a similar paroxysm of anger. While under punishment the prisoners are daily and separately visited by the Medical Superintendent.

We still continue to be supplied with needle-work in sufficient quantities to keep the prisoners fully employed. They are generally diligent, but many are found on their reception into the prison to be utterly ignorant of all species of sewing; a good deal of labour and patience consequently are needed to train them to needle-work of any description.

The conduct of the officers has been on the whole satisfactory, considering that their duties have been very severe, owing to the shortness of the staff, the increasing number of prisoners, and the long illness of some of the officers. During the year one officer was dismissed for breach of regulations, one was discharged in consequence of the infirm state of her health, and one was degraded in rank. The establishment of the officers' sick ward has been a great benefit to the really sick, while it prevents the chance of those complaining who are not so.

The school has worked entirely to my satisfaction. The prisoners continue to make a fair progress. With the increasing number of inmates the labour of the teachers has become more onerous; still I am glad to be able to report that the same zeal for the improvement of the prisoners continues to be displayed, while the teachers, as before, work in perfect harmony with each other.

The Medical Superintendent has successfully vaccinated all the

children, and is now going regularly through the adults and vaccinating any who have not had the cow-pock. MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

DELIA I. LIDWILL, Superintendent. *Superintendent's Report.*

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of a Director or the Visiting Inspector.

DELIA I. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

STATEMENT of NUMBER of CONVICTS committed and disposed of during the year 1864.

	Adults.	Children.
In custody on the 1st January, 1864,	471	40
Received during the year,	165	10
Born in the prison,	—	6
Total,	636	56
Discharged during the year on completion of sentence,	41	—
„ on licence,	4	—
Sentence commuted on medical grounds,	1	—
Transferred on "orders of licence"—to Protestant Reformatory, 7; to Roman Catholic Refuge, 65,	72	—
Transferred to lunatic asylum,	1	—
Died,	13	—
	132	—
Children discharged with mothers,	—	6
„ removed by mother's friends,	—	1
„ transferred to Roman Catholic Refuge with mother,	—	1
„ transferred to workhouse on death of mothers,	—	3
„ died,	—	8
	—	19
Remaining in custody, 31st December,	504	37

AGES OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY (ON CONVICTION).

15 years and under 20 years,	26
20 „ 25 „	115
25 „ 30 „	110
30 „ 35 „	83
35 „ 40 „	48
40 „ 45 „	54
45 years and upwards,	68
Total,	504

Age of oldest prisoner on conviction, 71 years.
Age of youngest prisoner on conviction, 15 years.

CONVICTIONS OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.

No. convicted in the year, 1851,	1
„ „ 1853,	5
„ „ 1855,	2
„ „ 1856,	1
„ „ 1857,	1
„ „ 1858,	5
„ „ 1859,	7
„ „ 1860,	11
„ „ 1861,	59
„ „ 1862,	119
„ „ 1863,	143
„ „ 1864,	150
Total,	504

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

SENTENCES of PRISONERS.

Transportation,	14	years,	-	1	Penal Servitude,	8	years, - 4
,,	15	,,	-	1	,,	10	,, - 23
Life, -	-	-	-	7	,,	12	,, - 1
Penal Servitude,	3	years, -	-	121	,,	14	,, - 5
,,	4	,, -	-	90	,,	15	,, - 3
,,	5	,, -	-	141	Life, -	-	- - 2
,,	6	,, -	-	18			
,,	7	,, -	-	87	Total,	-	- - 504

CRIMES of PRISONERS in CUSTODY.

Administering poison with intent to murder, - - - -	1	Larceny from person, - -	27
Assault and robbery, - -	3	Larceny and previous convictions for Felony, - - -	109
Assault, - - - -	1	Larceny and receiving stolen goods,	2
Arson, - - - -	27	Murder, - - - -	8
Attempt at arson, - - -	3	Manslaughter, - - -	2
Attempt to steal, - - -	1	Malicious assault, - - -	1
Burglary, - - - -	9	Perjury, - - - -	1
Burglary and robbery, - -	8	Robbery, - - - -	5
Cattle stealing, - - -	1	Robbery from person, - -	9
Forgery, - - - -	2	Receiving stolen goods, - -	23
Felony, - - - -	117	Stealing, - - - -	15
Felony and former convictions, -	10	Subsequent felony, - - -	18
Forcible robbery, - - -	1	Sacrilege, - - - -	1
Having counterfeit coin in possession, - - - -	1	Shoplifting, - - - -	1
Having coining tools in possession,	1	Sheep stealing, - - -	1
Housebreaking, - - -	2	Uttering base coin, - - -	3
,, and robbery, -	11	Vagrancy, - - - -	3
Infanticide, - - -	1	Wounding with intent to murder, -	1
Killing Sheep, - - -	1		
Larceny, - - - -	73	Total, - - -	504

STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED VALUE of PRISONERS' LABOUR for the year ended 31st December, 1864.

How employed.	Average No. of Prisoners employed daily.	Estimated Value of the Work performed. £	s.	d.
Sewing, knitting, and embroidering (Prison materials),	361*	280	11	9
Sewing for shops (38,277 shirts made), - -		396	8	11
Making and repairing matrons' uniform, - -		4	5	0
Washing prisoners' clothing, bedding, &c., - -	26*	503	4	3
,, for Mountjoy Male Prison, - - -		149	2	1
,, for Smithfield Prison, - - -		22	5	8
,, for Government Prisons' Office, - -		7	12	6
,, for some Officers of the Prison, - -		17	18	4
Cooking, nursing, cleaning prison, picking fibre, in the garden, and monitresses in the schools, for 304 working days, at 8*d.* per day, - - -	62*	628	5	4
Total, - - - -	449*	2,009	13	10

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

ABSTRACT of EXPENSES for the Year ended 31st December, 1864.

Heads of Service.	Amount Paid. £	s.	d.
Salaries,	2,872	13	5
Rations to Officers,	280	0	8
Uniforms for Officers,	63	9	8
Victualling prisoners,	3,378	9	3
Clothing ,,	825	18	0
Bedding ,,	17	9	9
Medicines and Surgical Instruments,	124	19	2
Medical Comforts,	127	16	8
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation,	235	1	1
Gratuities to prisoners,	276	9	7
Furniture and fittings,	54	1	8
Kitchen utensils, cutlery, &c.,	36	0	7
Fuel and light,	571	8	10
Washing and repairs of linen,	307	6	0
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles,	92	17	3
Brushes, brooms, and mops,	41	7	6
Funeral expenses,	20	2	0
Various small disbursements,	101	0	2
Rent, rates, and taxes,	165	7	10
Total,	9,591	19	0

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

37, Fitzwilliam-square, January, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to forward my report of the Mountjoy Female Prison for the year 1864, and on referring to the following tables, and taking into consideration the large number confined, and the delicate condition of many of the prisoners on reception, I think its sanitary state may be deemed highly satisfactory.

Number of patients in hospital 1st January, 1864,		29
Number admitted up to 31st December, 1864,		505
Total,		534
Discharged during the year,	489	502
Died,	13	
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1864,		32

NUMBER and CAUSES of DEATHS during the year.

Register No.	Initials.	Received in Prison.	Admitted to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Disease.
1131	M.O.	23 April, 1863,	21 May, 1863,	12 Jan., 1864,	Gangrene.
1070	A.C.	19 Jan., 1863,	5 Aug., 1863,	26 Feb., 1864,	Dropsy.
457	H.B.	26 July, 1856,	22 May, 1864,	27 May, 1864,	Pneumonia.
708	A.M'G.	13 July, 1860,	29 Feb., 1864,	18 July, 1864,	Consumption.
1210	A.R.	4 Nov., 1863,	20 May, 1864,	7 Aug., 1864,	Consumption.
1236	B.D.	18 Jan., 1864,	30 Jan., 1864,	3 Sept., 1864,	Peritonites.
1060	A.R.	10 Nov., 1862,	16 May, 1864,	12 Sept., 1864,	Cancer.
871	E.M.	28 Oct., 1861,	20 Aug., 1864,	21 Sept., 1864,	Consumption.
1317	B.B.	5 July, 1864,	5 July, 1864,	27 Sept., 1864,	Dropsy.
974	S.H.	4 July, 1862,	6 Sept., 1864,	2 Oct., 1864,	Diarrhœa.
1198	C.B.	29 Oct., 1863,	10 July, 1864,	20 Oct., 1864,	Cardiac diseases.
1002	A.M.	23 July, 1862,	13 July, 1864,	13 Nov., 1864,	Consumption.
811	M.B.	12 Aug., 1861,	9 March, 1864,	19 Nov., 1864,	Cancer.

Lunatics sent to Asylum during the year.

Register No.	Initials.	Received in Prison.	Date of conviction.	Where convicted.	Asylum sent to.	Date sent.
1134	C.O'B.,	19 May, 1863,	12 May, 1863,	Dublin,	Dundrum,	29 Dec., 1864.

Mountjoy Female Government Prison.

Medical Officer's Report.

Diseases of those admitted to Hospital during the year.

Disease of knee,	1	Debility,	15
Asthma,	6	Jaundice,	4
Syphilis,	15	Dropsy,	6
Sore throats,	21	Cancer,	4
Scurvy,	13	Palpitatio,	7
Swelled legs,	4	Hæmoptysis,	20
Ulcer of palate,	2	Consumption,	17
Hæmorrhoids,	5	Ophthalmia,	11
Sprains,	7	Hysteria,	13
Fever,	6	Epilepsy,	9
Stricture of rectum,	3	Scrofula,	21
Gonorrhœa,	11	Abscess,	4
Sore legs,	5	Pleuritis,	5
Fistula in ano,	2	Gastrodynia,	19
Parturition,	10	Bilious attacks,	27
Rheumatism,	23	Chlorosis,	3
Bronchitis,	18	Lumbago,	11
Erysipelas,	5	Pneumonia,	3
For observation,	12	Feverish attacks,	46
Dislocation,	2		
Diarrhœa,	48	Total,	505
Colic,	41		

There have been 3,823 cases of illness in the cells and hospital wards of the prison. Daily visits were paid to prisoners in punishment. Ten births occurred during the year; four children were still-born.

It will be seen that the causes of death in the above thirteen cases which occurred during the year arose for the most part from diseases in themselves incurable, such as pulmonary consumption, cancer, dropsy, and cardiac disease; but two of them resulting from acute affections, and none from fever or any epidemic. The number, however, admitted to hospital and treated as externs is undoubtedly much larger than in previous years, and comprises many chronic cases, several of whom have been delicate and infirm from the period of their reception in the prison, requiring constant medical surveillance. Scrofulous taint of constitution being present to a greater or less extent in the great majority of this class, I have found it absolutely necessary to order, in many cases, increase of animal and other food, and in some few instances even stimulants, to enable them to undergo their imprisonment without serious injury. Those who arrive at the prison in good bodily health, without scrofulous taint, generally preserve it uninjured either by the long imprisonment and discipline they have to undergo, or by the prison dietary which, with few exceptions, appears to be sufficient for them. I need not say that a change is only made when, on careful examination, the Medical Officer expresses his opinion of its necessity. The effects of solitary confinement and punishment diet on those subject to it for offences committed in the prison have been carefully and anxiously watched, especially as regards those of weak and broken constitutions, each such prisoner being daily visited and examined by me in her cell whilst undergoing punishment, which is remitted or modified on my written recommendation.

The hospital of the prison is attended with the utmost solicitude by Miss Hayes, who is most indefatigable in her attention to the sick placed under her charge, and affords me all the assistance in her power in the arduous duties I have to perform. MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, *Medical Officer's Report.*

AWLY BANON.

The Directors of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Dublin, 35, Nelson-street,
March, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—The duties of the Protestant Chaplain have been discharged by me, as detailed to you in former reports, during the past year in the Mountjoy Female Convict Prison. Every facility in this way is afforded to me by every officer with whom I am associated. I am happy in being able to say that the conduct of the women removed to our refuge has been exemplary. We have little difficulty in finding situations for those willing to accept them after due detention, and we receive satisfactory accounts of many who have passed through the institution.

I am your obedient servant,

DAVID STUART, Protestant Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS' REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplains' Report.

55, Eccles-street, January 10, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Mountjoy Female Prison for the year ending 31st December, 1864.

In doing so it is my pleasing duty to inform you that the conduct of the prisoners has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and that they had, with their wonted docility, attended to our instructions, and availed themselves at the appointed times of the ministrations of our holy religion presented to them through our ministry.

Regarding the order and discipline of the prison, I cannot say that we have anything in particular to observe, inasmuch as the affairs of the institution are carried on in the same way, and our relations, as far as we come in contact with the various departments of the prison, remain unaltered.

We have indeed entertained the opinion for some time that the reformation of the prisoners would be more successfully secured if the infliction of punishment were less frequent, and limited to more serious offences, as by experience we find that the penal cells only serve to irritate them, and have the effect of debarring them from the sacraments, which are the chief means by which they can be reclaimed.

You will not understand me, gentlemen, to advocate the total abolition of the penal cells, or the suppression of every kind of punishment; but I do not think it wise that for trivial faults, and for a momentary outburst of temper, they should be condemned to the penal cells. We

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplains' Report.

are persuaded that the prisoners will derive no benefit from such a course, and while the discipline of the prison is not promoted by indiscriminate punishment, our exertions to reform those who are thus punished, to a great extent are undoubtedly rendered ineffectual.

I would not take the liberty of directing your attention to this matter were I not convinced that the system of punishment referred to is the great difficulty we have to contend with in the discharge of our duties, and I may add that I would not say a word about it now did I not believe that you have both the power and the will to introduce a more humane system which would banish all abuses on this head.

I take this opportunity of thanking you for the circular which you kindly directed to be sent to me, in which you state that "you consider it necessary to call the attention of the Governors or Superintendents of the Convict Prisons to the importance of their constantly watching to prevent any but the strictly legitimate employment of both officers and prisoners in the establishments under their charge." I fully recognise the importance of this circular, and while I admire your discretion in overlooking past abuses on this head, I beg to observe that your care and vigilance will be usefully employed in seeing that for the future the instructions of the circular shall be strictly attended to. By this means another difficulty will be removed in the discharge of our duties towards the prisoners.

Having said so much on two points to which duty alone prompted me to call your attention, you will allow me to assure you that the good feeling which has always subsisted between us and the officers, and which is so essential to the proper and effective management of so large an establishment, has not in any way been diminished, and I have to thank the officers of the various departments of the prison for their civility and the valuable aid afforded to us in the discharge of our duties.

The sick in the hospital are special objects of our solicitude, and I am happy to bear willing testimony to the kind and considerate management of that department by the excellent matron who is charged with it, and who, as I mentioned in former reports, has gained the affection and secured the blessings of those intrusted to her care. In addition to the many claims of gratitude which by their frequent visits and excellent instructions the Sisters of Mercy have especially on us who are charged with the spiritual interests of the female convicts, they have this year established another by kindly undertaking to visit our hospital to instruct and console the sick prisoners during their illness.

It is impossible for me to estimate the signal services of the good sisters and the amount of good effected by their exertions in behalf of the prisoners. It has been well observed that respect is naturally inspired by the state and station of the nuns, affection is easily won where Christian charity and devotion are so manifest. The sisters can find a way to the poor sinner's heart, which the most experienced matron might seek in vain, and the well-known disinterestedness with which they perform all their labours, has a most wonderful power in controlling and directing all who come under their care.

The schools continue to be well conducted, as you may perceive from the favourable reports of the District Inspector, and indeed as the high attainments of Miss Denvir and her assistants might lead you to expect. They are fully competent to fulfil the duties of the position which has been assigned to them.

Before I close this report you will allow me to thank you for the books which you so kindly supplied for the benefit of the prisoners last

year. They will, I am sure, derive great advantage from their perusal, as they have always evinced a great desire to read books of a religious character. MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

JAMES MURRAY.

Roman Catholic Chaplains' Report.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
January 5, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—The attention you pay to the interests of this prison must leave but little not fully known to you for the report I have the honour of submitting. I have much pleasure in stating that nothing has occurred, in my opinion, during the year past to weaken confidence in the penitential spirit of those entrusted to Dr. Murray's ministry or to mine. My opinion is the result of close observation and anxious care, and one I am not disposed to change, inasmuch as prisoners are unavoidably sent to penal cells. The unhappy prisoners so sent are comparatively few. Some are of questionable sanity, and such as are of sound mind become docile in the hands of the kind and considerate matron who superintends their ward. My duties are unchangeable in discharging the important one of instruction. I have impressed on the minds of the prisoners and of the officers within my hearing, that all who love order and prize salvation respect truth; that it is an attribute of the Supreme Being, and should be uttered in its simplicity and in its sacredness. Such teaching has effected good. The prisoners in general do not violate truth. You receive it from them in course of your inquiries, and this is the reason, I presume, that occasionally you consider admonition sufficient without punishment, and that your acts are distinguished by wisdom, teaching all emphatically, though silently, that the convict system means to save, not to destroy. It is understood that you are disposed to recommend an addition to the prison staff. In this I would rejoice, as small classes are favourable to discipline, and discipline predisposes for religious influence. In your selection from applicants an impartial judgment will, I am persuaded, be exercised; but with the view to secure good officers to the prison, the disposition and temper of candidates during the probationary period of six months should, I venture to suggest, be attended to. The necessity is obvious. No one of undisciplined mind need hope to afford the smallest aid in reclaiming the vicious or in subduing the impetuous. An officer of ungovernable temper is unsuited to an institution like this. The duties of the officers are indeed irksome, their responsibility immense, and hence their claim on your kindest consideration. In their reports, the officers, I take leave to remark, should give the doubt in favour of the prisoners, for three reasons, namely—First, the punishment is severe; secondly, to report positively against a prisoner and a doubt existing is not reporting simply the truth; and thirdly, to punish the innocent even in mistake is to impede the penitent in her course, and often to cast her into despair. Imperfect virtue is not adequate to enable prisoners to endure in a religious spirit anything beyond just and merited punishment.

I have received your circular making it imperative on Superintendents and others to watch to prevent any but the strictly legitimate employment of both officers and prisoners. The employment you prohibit

Mountjoy Female Convict Prison.

Roman Catholic Chaplains' Report.

would cause many irregularities, render the prisoners regardless of truth, and make them fear the displeasure of those having charge of them much more than to offend God. The school is admirably conducted, the hospital well cared, and our eminent physician is unceasing in his attention to the sick and dying. With regard to other departments, as they are not within the range of my duty, I deem it becoming to withhold the opinions I entertain.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your very faithful servant,

Luke Dempsey, R. C. Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

45, Eccles-street, Dublin.
31st January, 1865.

Gentlemen,—It becomes my duty, which I discharge with pleasure, to furnish a brief report for the year lately ended, the sixth of my service as Presbyterian Chaplain in this prison.

I have had a larger number of prisoners than in any former year; and I have peculiar gratification in saying that I have had a higher average of good conduct, attentive and intelligent waiting upon instruction, and generally hopeful demeanour than in any former year. Two of the prisoners have, during the year, become entitled to go to the Reformatory, where I have visited them, and where their conduct has been eminently satisfactory. A third is entitled to it, but by some mental peculiarities is unfitted for living there; but her conduct here is unexceptionable. A fourth, I have reason to hope, will become entitled to the same privilege in a few months. In her case I am particularly interested, as she is the only prisoner in my care, who has been here before.

The services conducted during the year are the following. At eight o'clock on Sabbath morning Divine service is held, and there could not be more sober, serious, and attentive hearers than are the prisoners.

An hour's religious instruction is given during the week; the engagements being very various. The Catechism of the General Assembly is learnt with care by the prisoners generally. Portions of scripture are read, and the prisoners examined upon them. Selections from interesting and profitable books are read to them. I have frequently, and I conceive with great advantage to the prisoners, introduced narratives, incidents, and poetry of a general kind. The monotony of mind, of which partially educated persons in their circumstances must be the subjects, is thus healthily disturbed; and an appeal made to whatever good natural feeling remains within them. I have found for example the whole class weeping during the reading of "The Queen of the May;" and I have seen how even the most reckless have some remaining principle of good to which truth, and above all Divine truth, may appeal.

Conversation with individual prisoners as occasion requires, visits to the penal cells when prisoners are there, and to the hospital in case of sickness, complete the list of my duties. During the year I have had

very frequent visiting to the hospital from a long and severe illness of one prisoner, and the general ill health of another confined for life. MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

In conclusion I have pleasure in recording my sense of the invariable good feeling and cordiality with which every officer in the prison has afforded me such aid and co-operation as my duties as a Chaplain rendered necessary. On this subject I have nothing whatever to desire; and I have no doubt that the general success of this prison is attributable in great measure, under the Divine blessing, on the effort to combine reformation with penal treatment, to the maintenance of a thorough good understanding among all who are engaged in administering the system under the eyes of the prisoners. *Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.*

I am, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

J. HALL, Presbyterian Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SCHOOLMISTRESS'S REPORT.

Schoolmistress's Report.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
10th January, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit, for your inspection, my report on the educational department of the Mountjoy Female Prison, for the past twelve months, ending December 31st, 1864.

The school register, I regret to say, has recently contained an unusually large amount of names (at present over five hundred) so that the labour has been necessarily very great; however it is gratifying to be able to add that the improvement made by the prisoners has been quite as satisfactory as that stated in any previous report.

This being the case shows that the pupils must, in most instances, have availed themselves of the opportunities now happily afforded them of retrieving the past by improving those minds where ignorance has had such fatal influence.

As the Board of Education has already furnished you with a detailed account of the several classes, the subjects taught therein, and the numbers contained in each, it is unnecessary for me to repeat these matters.

I feel happy in reporting that the prisoners, with few exceptions, have shown the greatest docility and readiness to obey their teachers; and in reference to the latter, I must state that though their labours have been great their alacrity in giving me every possible assistance has been most praiseworthy.

I have merely to add that your circular respecting prohibited work has been signed by me, and I hope always to respect the obligation which it imposes.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

MARY DENVIR, Head Schoolmistress.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Directors' Report.

There is nothing of any special nature to report upon in connexion with the Intermediate Prisons for the past year.

They continue to fulfil satisfactorily their object (as expressed by their name) of preparing the convicts for the transition from the more strictly penal discipline of ordinary prisons to a state of conditional liberty on discharge.

The prisoners have, with scarcely any exceptions, been industrious and orderly, and have made satisfactory use of the advantages that these prisons have afforded for their improvement in labour as tradesmen or otherwise, and in mental training and school instruction; and the chaplains have made favourable reports of their attention to religious instruction and duties.

The health of the prisoners has been carefully attended to by Dr. Quinlan, whose report is annexed.

Mr. Bradfield, as superintendent of the Smithfield and Lusk Prisons, has maintained a satisfactory state of discipline; and the conduct of his subordinate discipline officers is favourably reported on by him.

Mr. Organ, the lecturer at both these prisons, continues to exercise a beneficial influence on the men under his instruction, and is well assisted by Mr. Dwyer, the Registrar, in his important duties in the Smithfield Prison; the insight obtained by Mr. Organ into the characters of the men who, after passing through Smithfield and Lusk remain, on discharge, in the Dublin District, is of great value in enabling him, as Inspector of Released Convicts, to deal with them after their release, both as regards supervision and obtaining for them suitable employment. His unwearied exertions for both these objects have been recorded in previous annual reports, and still deserve the same favourable mention.

The prisoners employed on the farm at Lusk under the charge, as regards discipline, of principal warder Gunning, and as regards work, of Mr. Gallagher, Superintendent of Drainage, have maintained the character for order and willing industry which has been so satisfactory in previous years; and they have been attentive to the instruction of Mr. Daly, who attends to the school arrangements after the hours of labour.

The buildings are in good order, and have required no particular amount of repair.

The expenses have been only those actually necessary, and are detailed in the Superintendent's annexed report.

I. S. WHITTY,
P. J. MURRAY, } *Directors.*

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

29, Trinity College, Dublin,
10th January, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I have little to add to my reports of preceding years. The services of the church have been regularly performed and the sacraments duly administered. The demeanour of the prisoners during Divine service and at my visits during the week, has continued to be uniformly excellent; I have not had a single occasion to administer a reproof during the whole year. I ought to say that on all occasions and at all times I have experienced the greatest courtesy at the hands of the Superintendent and all officials connected with the prison.

The longer I am acquainted with the working of the Irish convict system and its results, the more I am persuaded of its efficacy and excellence. I have known of no instance of relapse among those prisoners who were more particularly under my observation, while I can cite numerous cases of complete and lasting reformation.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Directors, yours faithfully and obediently,

GEORGE B. WHEELER, A.M., Chaplain of Smithfield Prison.

To the Chairman and Directors of
Convict Prisons, Ireland.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

St. Paul's, Arran-quay,
January, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting my report on the Smithfield Intermediate Prison for the year 1864, I have only to repeat what I said in my last report, as everything continues to go on in the same way, but the attendance of the prisoners to their religious duties was not as frequent as desirable. The number of deaths during the year was greater than usual, but all received the last sacraments. The same good feeling exists amongst all the officials of the prison.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN O'HANLON, R. C. Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle,

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

37, Montpelier-hill, Dublin,
January, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me great pleasure to be able to report most favourably of the general condition of Smithfield Intermediate Prison. Every effort is made on the part of the Governor, his deputy, and all the subordinate officials to render effective the mode of preventive and reformatory discipline pursued under the painstaking directory to whom the working of the system has been wisely intrusted.

Whilst I have given, as a matter of duty, special attention to the prisoners who are immediately under my care, I have looked with considerable satisfaction on the orderliness, industry, cleanliness, and respectfulness of, I may say, all the prisoners. My unbiassed judgment is, that facts justify the expectations which were entertained by those in whose wisdom the benevolent, but far from too lenient system, originated.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

I have regularly performed Divine service on each Sabbath. The deepest attention was given to all my instructions. Occasionally during the week I have formed the prisoners under my care into a class, and have heard them read, and questioned them as to their knowledge of the subjects under consideration. In these exercises they take great delight. They can all read, and are generally more than of average intelligence. Several instances of undisguised penitence have come under my notice; and I have heard the resolutions made of amendment of life in the event of once more returning to freedom.

I have seen some of the prisoners who have obtained their liberty, and I have been gladdened by their appearance and conduct. Who could discover in the decently dressed, industrious, well-conducted, and *trusted* man, the once accused, condemned, and fettered felon? Such instances are the best apologies for a system that only requires to be rightly worked to prove eminently successful.

I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

S. G. MORRISON, Chaplain of Smithfield Intermediate Prison.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Intermediate Convict Prison, Smithfield,
January 10th, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the usual annual report of the sanitary condition of this prison, and of the branch prison at Lusk, during the past year.

The information relative to the period extending from January 1st to March 22nd is derived from the statistics of my predecessor the late Dr. Thomas Brady.

The number of prisoners admitted into hospital during the past year was as follows:—

Prisoners in hospital on January 1st, 1864,	4
„ admitted during the year 1864,	123
	127

The following is a classified list of the diseases under which these patients laboured:—

Abscess,	1	Neuralgia,	1
Accidental injuries,	6	Ophthalmia,	3
Ague,	1	Pulmonary consumption,	1
Bronchitis,	25	Paralysis,	1
Colic,	1	Piles,	1
Diarrhœa,	4	Pneumonia,	1
Dyspepsia,	6	Retention of urine,	2
English cholera,	9	Rheumatism,	8
Fever,	6	Skin disease,	1
Heart disease,	2	Tape worm,	3
Influenza,	32	Tumours,	4
Inflammation of the ear,	1	Ulcers,	5
„ the knee joint,	1	Wry-neck,	1

These patients were disposed of in the following manner:—

Discharged cured,	115
Died,	2
Remaining in hospital upon December 31st, 1864,	10
	127

Of the two patients who died, the first was T. M. [No. 1772] aged fifty-eight, who suffered from chronic disease of the heart, and died of bronchitis on February 8th, 1864. The second was an old, deformed,

and broken-down man, W. W. [No. 1981] aged sixty-four, who, after suffering from repeated attacks of bronchitis, died of that disease upon December 22nd, after an illness of twelve days.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

The great bulk of the diseases above enumerated consists of cases of bronchitis and influenza. Many of these cases were slight, and might possibly have been treated out of hospital. I am convinced, however, that in many of them serious if not fatal results were prevented by early admission into hospital, and consequent speedy cure. This great amount of bronchitis and influenza was due to the extreme severity of the weather, and the constant alternations of temperature experienced during the earlier part of last year.

Medical Officer's Report.

In addition to exercising a general supervision I have made the usual monthly inspections of the prisoners both here and at Lusk; and have found them, their clothes and bedding comfortable and well attended to; the prison, including the cells, workshops, hospital, cookhouse, &c., has been kept scrupulously clean and neat; the same remark applies to the huts, &c., at Lusk. I have from time to time examined the food, both cooked and uncooked, and found it of good quality and well prepared. I have introduced the pratice of daily testing with the lactometer the milk supplied to Smithfield. This has been attended with excellent results.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS B. QUINLAN, M.D., T.C.D., Medical Superintendent.

To the Directors of Convict Prison.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

Smithfield Intermediate Prison,
10th January, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour of submitting to you my report, with statistical returns on this and the Lusk Branch Prison, for the year 1864.

The conduct of the prisoners in general has been most satisfactory, there having been only five violations of the rules, or abuses of the privileges granted to prisoners in these prisons. For these offences the delinquents were remanded to the Mountjoy Prison, but after a short probation there, two of them were permitted to return here again, as they manifested regret for their offences, and gave satisfactory proofs of amendment; and I am glad to be able to report that their subsequent conduct here showed that they deserved the privilege.

The offences for which these prisoners were removed were not serious; but in an establishment of this kind, where there is less restraint than in an ordinary prison, the smallest violation of rule is visited by the removal of the offender.

The employment of the prisoners has been the same as in previous years, the labours on the farm at Lusk, and in the gardens at the Mountjoy Prison, and the tradesmen (tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., &c.) at their respective trades here. The earnings show a very fair return, as will be seen by the statement annexed to this report.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory, save in one case where it was necessary to inflict a fine for being late for duty.

The buildings of this prison continue in good condition. Incidental repairs are executed by the prisoners themselves, with very few exceptions, such as gasfittings, &c., which are always repaired by the Board of Works.

The buildings at Lusk also continue in good condition. As noticed

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Superintendent's Report.

in my last report, the stone-breaking shed, then in process of erection there, has been completed, and employment is thus secured for the prisoners on wet days. A new wash-house has also been erected there during the year, and an addition made to the stable and cow-house in order to provide suitable accommodation for the increased number of cattle.

A moveable iron house has been transferred from the Philipstown Prison, where it formerly served as a cook-house, and is now in course of erection.

These works have been all performed by convict labour, under the superintendence of two efficient trades' warders (a mason and a carpenter).

The farm continues to be cultivated exclusively by the convicts, who give satisfaction to the officers placed over them.

The draining of the commons is nearly completed, and the crops, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, &c., raised during the year were very good, and secured in good condition; a considerable portion of these crops was raised off what was formerly common land and uncultivated.

As noticed in former reports, one of the prisoners still continues to discharge the duties of prison messenger, and I feel pleasure in bearing testimony to the satisfactory conduct of all the prisoners selected for this duty during the year.

The principal warder and superintendent of drainage at Lusk, continue to discharge their duties efficiently.

I visit this prison frequently, and on each occasion submit my report to you.

I also visited the prisoners employed in garden-class at Mountjoy occasionally.

The religious, sanitary, and educational departments of both prisons will be reported on by those gentlemen to whom they respectively belong.

Early in the year death deprived us of the services of the then medical officer, Doctor Brady. He has been succeeded by Doctor Quinlan, who is zealous and regular in the discharge of his duties.

Two deaths occurred in this prison during the year.

There were no attempts at escape.

The Registrar, Mr. Dwyer, continues to afford me that valuable assistance and co-operation I noticed in former reports.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of these prisons have been complied with, except in such cases as have been brought under the notice of the Directors.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. BRADFIELD, Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

STATEMENTS of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed, and disposed of, for one year, ending 31st December, 1864.

In custody, 1st January, 1864,		84
Received from Spike Island Prison,	191	
Received from Mountjoy Prison,	18	
	—	209
Total,		293
How disposed of:—		
Removed to Mountjoy Male Prison,	5	
Died,	2	
Released on orders of licence,	192	
Discharged on commutation of sentence,	1	
	—	200
In custody, 1st January, 1865,		93

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Superintendent's Report.

AGES on Reception of the Prisoners received during the year.

16 years and under 20 years,	7
20 ,, ,, 30 ,,	143
30 ,, ,, 40 ,,	40
40 ,, ,, 50 ,,	9
50 ,, ,, 60 ,,	8
60 and upwards,	2
Total,	209

SENTENCES of the Prisoners received during the year.

3 years' penal servitude,	110
4 ,, ,,	51
5 ,, ,,	2
6 ,, ,,	11
7 ,, ,,	17
8 ,, ,,	1
10 ,, ,,	17
Total,	209

CRIMES of the Prisoners received during the year.

Assault and robbery,	4
,, grievous,	11
,, malicious,	6
Arson,	5
Assaulting habitation,	7
Burglary,	23
,, and larceny,	3
,, and previous conviction,	1
,, and robbery,	9
Bigamy,	2
Coining,	3
Cattle stealing and former conviction,	1
Cow stealing,	2
Felony,	1
,, and previous conviction,	2
Forgery,	1
Fraud, and obtaining money under false pretences,	1
Highway robbery,	6
Housebreaking,	3
Horse stealing,	2
Larceny,	22
,, from the person,	11
,, and previous conviction,	21
,, and assault,	1
Malicious injury to machinery,	1
Manslaughter,	5
Picking pockets,	5
Placing a piece of wood on a railway,	1
Stealing Post-office letters, contents, &c.,	5
Sheep stealing,	7
Subsequent felony,	5
Stealing money and former conviction,	1
,, goats,	1
,, a donkey and cart,	1
Sacrilege,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	7
Rape,	2
Robbery,	1
,, with violence,	2
Wounding,	2
Uttering forged cheque,	1
	196

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Superintendent's Report.

MILITARY OFFENCES.

Violence to superior officer, and making away with necessaries,	1
Violence to superior officer,	3
Desertion, and making away with necessaries,	4
Desertion,	2
,, and striking superior officer,	2
,, and fraudulently obtaining free kit and bounties,	1
	13
Total,	209

ACCOUNT showing the value of Productive Labour of Prisoners for the year ending 31st December, 1864.

Trades.	Amount. £ s. d.	Remarks.	
Tailoring,	139 13 1		
Shoemaking,	62 7 9	Daily average number at Smithfield,	44
Carpentry,	55 6 8	Do. do., Lusk,	55
Tinsmiths,	15 7 2		99
Matmaking,	4 4 6		
Netmaking,	9 3 2	Less sick,	8
Blacksmiths,	22 12 6		91
Brushmaking,	2 0 0		
	310 14 10		
Seventeen prisoners, viz., labourers at the Mountjoy Prisons, fatigue duty in this prison, cooking, messing, cleaning prison, pumping water, painting, messenger, picking fibre, &c., fifty-two weeks, at 9*s*.,	397 16 0	Average earnings of each effective prisoner, £21 18*s*. 6*d*.	
Fifty-five labourers draining, subsoiling, and general farm work, at 9*s*.,	1,287 0 0		
Total,	1,995 10 10		

ABSTRACT of Expenditure under the several heads of service, for the year ending 31st December, 1864.

Heads of Service.	Amount. £ s. d.
Salaries,	1,440 16 4
Rations to officers and allowances in lieu thereof,	111 13 7
Uniforms for officers,	62 7 1
Victualling prisoners,	958 0 1
Clothing ,,	459 18 10
Bedding ,,	9 17 2
Medicines and surgical instruments,	25 9 10
Medical comforts, extras for sick,	25 0 2
Furniture and fittings,	8 17 1
Kitchen utensils, cutlery, &c.,	8 17 0
Fuel and light,	59 1 0
Ordinary repairs, buildings,	94 8 7
Washing and repairs of linen,	14 10 7
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles,	10 16 0
Brushes, brooms, and mops,	16 3 10
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.,	1 0 6
Contingencies, various small disbursements,	212 10 7
Rent, rates, and taxes,	10 0 0
Total,	3,529 8 3

In addition to these payments the following items have been, for the convenience of the service, paid from this establishment, through which the great majority of the convicts are discharged:— SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Gratuities of 193 convicts, earned in the Convict Prisons during the whole period of their sentences,	£987	4	8
Clothing on discharge, and travelling expenses of 193 convicts to their homes,	499	19	2
Total,	£1,487	2	0

Superintendent's Report.

LECTURER'S REPORT.

Lecturer's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as lecturer at the Smithfield Intermediate Prison.

In my previous reports I have entered minutely into the details of the system as carried out in this institution, and placed before you its results—results which still continue to be cheering and gratifying.

I do not now purpose to dwell upon the workings and features of a system the success of which is beyond all doubt and contradiction. Therefore it only remains for me to glance at the system generally. During the year 209 were admitted, and 193 were released. The destinies of each and every one of the latter can be ascertained upon reference to my visitation reports. In no year, from the commencement of the system, has it been marked with such success as in the year just passed.

The course of instruction pursued in the school department is simple and peculiar, and acknowledged by competent educationists to be suitable and appropriate. My long and practical experience in superintending the education of the toiling poor enabled me to strike out a course to meet the requirements of the men of Lusk and Smithfield, which course I have not thought necessary or expedient to alter since the commencement.

My lectures continue to interest the men; and, judging from their conduct in after life, I think I may say they have produced good fruit.

The many interesting incidents with which the history of Smithfield for the last ten years is pregnant, and the hundreds of happy homes and families that now owe their existence to the Intermediate system, warrant me in saying that my lectures, simple as they were and are, have found an enduring place in the heart of many a bad man now good.

Although proper attention is paid to the usual elementary subjects, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., nevertheless I look upon the system of lecturing as carried on in Smithfield, as perhaps the most important feature in the Intermediate prison system. I do not say this because I am the lecturer, but I say it because I feel that judicious lectures on suitable and appropriate subjects, and if delivered in language simple and effectual, are calculated to do a very great amount of good amongst men whose minds and hearts have for years been darkened by prejudice, and vitiated by ignorance and crime. The old man full of years and the boy verging into manhood evince assiduity and attention to my discourses, and I think a great many of them benefit by the instruction which these lectures impart. This instruction must not be estimated by any standard of ordinary school teaching, it is an instruction peculiar in itself, and the knowledge springing from it is more of life than of books. The glories of God's works, His creative power, His providence, His protection, and His tolerance, are

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Lecturer's Report.

spoken of to them. Their duties as members of society are pointed out to them, and they are reasoned with in a common-sense way upon the folly and the foolishness of their past criminal careers. In doing this I speak in language plain and simple but impressive. My first object is to reach the mind, my great object to arrive at the heart, and thus to make them feel day by day that, even in this cold and callous world, there are some who desire they should abandon their evil ways, and are willing and happy to aid them to do so. In justice to the men themselves I must observe, they leave the institution more enlightened and more loyal than they were upon entering it.

Crime as a profession or as a means of living is diminishing in Ireland. It is true pickpockets, burglars, receivers of stolen goods, and petty thieves, are yet to be found amongst us, but not much in gangs; so that we may fairly say many sections of the criminal community have been dissolved and their occupation proved to be too hazardous, dangerous, and unproductive, and their detection and conviction prompt, speedy, and sure. The stronghold of crime has been assailed both by persuasion and force, and the influences of the attacking moral powers seem to be rewarded by success.

During the past year a great and a good man has passed away, one who took the deepest interest in the system, the late Earl of Carlisle, whose patronage and encouragement stimulated both the officers and men to co-operate in the success of Smithfield, and hence in the good of mankind. We all mourned his loss, and the little lecture-room, by its "trappings of woe," bore evidence of our grief. Peace be with the late Earl of Carlisle.

Now that public opinion may be said to have pronounced its verdict in favour of the Irish convict system, I may venture to say that if the Intermediate prison system was not sound, safe, and wise in principle, its results would not, after a severe test of ten years, have been so gratifying and so enduring. The system and its workings are the same as they were at the commencement. The library is still stocked with books purchased out of the fund formed by the weekly contributions of the men out of their gratuities; and we meet as usual on Sundays to talk over things and events in which we take a common interest, as we should do. This is the way to individualize. Each man in the spirit of good faith and confidence tells his own tale, and whilst I listen to it I learn the why and the wherefore of his fall and the natural dispositions and moral diseases of the man. From a detailed and studied individualization of the men much good has resulted, for the knowledge I acquire of each within the confines of Smithfield is of the utmost importance to me when I come to deal with him in the world outside. Every man has his own sad history, and this history the criminal reformer must know before he can minister with effect to the moral wants and mental weakness of his patient.

In bringing this brief and imperfect report to a close I beg to accord to Mr. Bradfield, Mr. Dwyer, and to every officer in Smithfield my best and warmest thanks for their steady co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN.

LUSK PRISON.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Lusk Vicarage,
January 9th, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—The harmony, order, and contentment which have characterized Lusk convict station in preceding years, have, I am happy to state, been well sustained during that just closed.

The inmates under my religious care have been decorous and attentive in public worship, tractable and glad to receive instruction in private, and the majority of them resolved, not only to abandon the evil practices which placed them under correction, but to lead henceforth a quiet and peaceable life in godliness and honesty.

The system pursued in this prison tends much to soften the feelings and strengthen the disposition for good among those who are confined in it; and I am persuaded that society is annually reaping the benefits of an institution which so signally tempers punishment with kindness, and encourages the penitent offender to look forward to a bright future by the present experience of good example, wholesome instruction, and considerate treatment.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM REEVES, D.D., Vicar of Lusk.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Lusk, February 4th, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel great pleasure in saying that my report for the last year is equally satisfactory as it was on the preceding year.

The prisoners' conduct is very edifying when they appear out; and they are obedient and much attached to the warders on account of their kind conduct towards them.

The agriculture of the prison lands is progressing in an extraordinary degree, as produce must show at a glance. The prisoners are healthy and cheerful, and looking at them when at work, persons would imagine that they had a self-interest in what they were doing.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTINE COSTIGAN, R. C. Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons
in Ireland.

LECTURER'S REPORT.

Lecturer's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—A great man once said, "He who labours on the soil dreams not of evil doing." This is true to a certain extent, but when we find evil-doers engaged upon the soil and cheerfully entering upon hard, continuous, useful labour, and at its close each day as cheerfully embracing the opportunities afforded them for their mental culture, and what is still more gratifying, find the great majority of these men refrain from vice after their release, gladly face the most slavish work, and patiently endure the privations occasionally arising from want of

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Lecturer's Report.

employment; when we bear these facts in mind, and at the same time remember the kind of men they hitherto had been, I think it is only justice to this institution and justice to its officers to say that the reformatory system as carried out here has produced results in every way satisfactory, results which have redounded to the benefit of mankind. And for the absorption of these men amongst the toiling masses of the community, there could be no plan devised better calculated to cherish and foster the seeds of self-reliance and manly independent labour as that adopted in this little agricultural colony.

It would be difficult to find ordinary labourers taking a greater interest in the affairs of their employers than is evidenced by the men located on the Lusk Farm. Indeed they appear to consider the land they drain, subsoil, and till as an inheritance of their own. And when extra labour is required of them to complete the engagements of the day, they apply themselves to it without murmur or complaint.

Local public opinion is entirely in favour of the men and the institution, and the most experienced of the landholders of the surrounding vicinity admire the progress and prosperity of the farm. The resident nobility and gentry of the district make frequent visits to the little colony, and wish work and workers God speed.

The moral tone of the establishment is, to say the least, satisfactory, and there is an entire absence of the slightest immorality in the conduct and conversations of the men; a single instance of immodesty has never been known to occur amongst the prisoners located here, although fifty men and upwards sleep under the same roof almost every night in the year. It is only justice to the moral character and religious teaching of the men to notice this highly commendable fact.

The course of instruction carried out at Lusk is identical with that pursued in Smithfield, with one single exception, namely, exercises in nautical terms, and instructions in duties aboard ship. In Smithfield we have a fine model of a square-rigged ship, an object of the greatest interest to the younger prisoners, and of signal advantage to all having small gratuities upon discharge. I hope ere long a similar model will be provided for the use and benefit of the prisoners here.

My lectures are listened to with much interest, and my visits looked forward to with pleasurable anxiety. I enjoy the confidence of the men who make known to me their hopes and fears, their past misfortunes, and future intentions. Each man's case must be attended to, you must take an interest in everything he tells you, and his ignorant expectations and earnest protestations you must silently listen to and take them for what they are worth. In fine, you must look upon them as beings requiring your special care if their future amendment be sought for or desired. But you, gentlemen, know their amendment and after well-being are to me and to every officer here the end, aim, and object of our labours.

To Mr. Gunning, Mr. Gallagher, and Mr. Daly I accord my best thanks; and likewise to every officer of the institution for their kind and cheerful co-operation at all times and under all circumstances; and I here avail myself of this opportunity to express to them how grateful I feel for their kindness to me upon those severe, dark, and dreary nights of winter, when my official duties bring me amongst them.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN.

The Directors of Convict Prisons, Castle.

RELEASED CONVICTS, DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Report of the Inspector of Released Convicts in the Dublin District. *Inspector's Report.*

Gentlemen,—The supervision of released convicts is of universally admitted importance, wanting which the best devised convict system must be imperfect. In no year than that just expired has the Irish convict system been more successful, for when we remember the numbers and the classes of the criminals at large in the metropolis the cases of relapse which I had to bring under your notice were, comparatively speaking, insignificant.

The police authorities and the governors of the city and county gaols will bear testimony to the satisfactory state of my district and the efficiency of my supervision. Seldom indeed does a released convict discharged from the intermediate prisons come under their official jurisdiction. In these prisons the men receive a peculiar training to fit them for an honest course in the world; and when free, I extend to them, as best I can, a helping hand, in giving them a fair start in the honest labour market.

My bi-monthly visitation reports give the detailed particulars of each released convict residing within my district, so that no man can pursue a criminal course with impunity, for his detection is prompt and certain, nor can any discharged prisoner enter the city or county gaols again without your knowledge.

The system of supervision carried out by me requires the greatest amount of prudence and renders my position as Inspector at all times delicate. The mere watching a released convict, when it is a legal duty to do so, is, after all, of partial importance compared with the advantages and benefit arising to society and to himself, when he has been induced to cease his vicious ways and take kindly to honest toil. To afford him the opportunity of once more entering upon an industrious course, and to become absorbed amongst the working classes, have ever appeared to me most essential elements in the success of the intermediate prison system, and hence both have at all times received my most serious attention.

But notwithstanding the best efforts to repress crime, there will still be found unimpressible vitiated offenders, who set at defiance all exertions made for their amendment. It is true their numbers are small, but they are dangerous when we consider the results of their influence and example. The pickpocket accompanies the shoplifter; the petty thief and itinerant rag-dealer are leagued with the receiver of stolen goods; the brothel bully sustains, encourages, and promulgates prostitution and immorality amongst the young; the issuers of base coin have their accomplices, amongst whom are to be found the most drunken, dissipated, and demoralized characters, both male and female.

With all these I am brought into contact night after night, and day after day; but even such criminals are beginning to see that their sphere of action is becoming too narrow, and their detection too certain to persevere. And they are also impressed with the belief that the age of short sentences has passed away, and this in itself exerts a most salutary influence upon them. The certainty of prompt detection, immediate identification, sure and speedy conviction, and long and

RELEASED CONVICTS, DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Inspector's Report.

laborious imprisonment, cannot fail to bring about, in the course of five years hence, most happy and desirable changes in the criminal community.

During the past year this country has had every reason to be grateful to Providence for the great absence of crime in the city and county of Dublin; and I feel thankful to the prison and police authorities for their kindness and courtesy upon all occasions, when the requirements and incidents of my office caused me to require their assistance. Between them and me I am happy to inform you, gentlemen, a spirit of the kindest feeling exists. We are all working in a good cause, and are united in our efforts for the common weal.

If we are to judge the tree by its fruit, I may venture to say we have had fair reasons to be pleased with the results of supervision in the city and county of Dublin for the past year. Results which patently and forcibly prove the necessity and the wisdom of having a check of surveillance upon every discharged prisoner, and the longer that check continues the greater the protection it affords to society, and the more salutary its effect upon the man.

Convicts released on licence from English prisons are beginning to show themselves in the Dublin district, and on their arrival they are immediately placed under my supervision, entered on a separate visitation report and submitted to you, gentlemen, on the usual form, twice in each month.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Castle.

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859.

—	1854.					1855.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grangegorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1854.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grangegorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1855.
No. of Prisoners, .	2,290	339	556	443	3,628	1,777	488	430	452	3,147
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	276	25	46	21	368	203	36	65	17	321
No. of Deaths, .	241	6	33	9	289	101	8	31	9	149
Per-centage on prison population, .	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·	8·	5·7	1·6	7·2	2·	4·7

—	1856.					1857.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grangegorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1856.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork, Grangegorman, and Newgate.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1857.
No. of Prisoners, .	1,619	613	199	421	2,852	1,329	686	70	357	2,442
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	101	42	35	16	194	67	37	6	16	126
No. of Deaths, .	35	11	5	3	54	34	6	2	3	45
Per-centage on prison population, .	2·1	1·8	2·5	·7	1·9	2·6	·9	2·9	·8	1·8

—	1858.					1859.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Female Prisons.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1858.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1859.
No. of Prisoners, .	1,003	593	97	320	2,013	837	464	99	293	1,693
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	41	41	4	12	98	32	14	3	13	62
No. of Deaths, .	16	12	2	3	33	11	3	–	1	15
Per-centage on prison population,	1·6	2·	3·6	0·9	1·6	1·3	0·6	–	0·3	0·9

APPENDIX. RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.

—	1860.					1861.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1860.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1861.
No. of Prisoners, .	783	423	105	251	1,562	676	394	94	205	1,369
Average daily No. of Sick, .	22	17	4	11	54	15	20	4	11	50
No. of Deaths, .	3	11	—	1	15	1	6	1	3	11
Per-centage on prison population, .	·3	2·6	—	·4	·96	·1	1·5	1·1	1·5	·80

—	1862.					1863.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown*	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1862.	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1863.
No. of Prisoners, .	708	416	79	316	1,519	783	460	75	370	1,688
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	14	27	4	17	62	9	26	4	17	56
No. of Deaths, .	8	10	—	5	23	10	4	—	5	19
Per-centage on prison population, .	1·1	2·4	—	1·5	1·5	1·2	·8	—	1·3	1·1

1864.

—	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1864.
No. of Prisoners, . . .	918	499	99	290	1,806
Average daily No. of Sick, .	8	30	8	16	62
No. of Deaths, . . .	7	13	2	10	32
Per-centage on prison population,	·7	2·6	2·0	3·4	1·7

* Philipstown Prison was closed on the 31st March, 1862.

THIRD AND FOURTH REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

OF

IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VICT., CAP. 103.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1865.

3458

CONTENTS.

	Page
General Report and Tables,	5-41
Table, No. I.—Reformatory Schools, 1863: Monthly Return of the Number in each,	6
Ditto, 1864,	24
Table, No. II.—Number of Young Offenders committed to Reformatory Schools in 1863, by Judges, or Recorders, or Chairmen of Counties, or Justices at Petty Sessions, or by Divisional Justices in Dublin,	7
Ditto, ditto, 1864,	18
Table, No. III.—Offences of which the Young Offenders in Table II. were Convicted in 1863,	8
Ditto, ditto, 1864,	19
Table, No. IV.—Showing the Age, Sex, Social Condition, and Previous Commitments of the Young Offenders in Table II., 1863,	9
Ditto, ditto, 1864,	20
Table, No. V.—Return of the Payments made by the Treasury, Quarterly, for the Care and Maintenance of Young Offenders in Reformatory Schools in Ireland, in the Year 1863,	10
Ditto, ditto, 1864,	21
Table, No. VI.—Return showing the Amounts received in each Quarter from Parents, with the sums paid to each Reformatory School, in 1863,	10
Ditto, ditto, 1864,	21
Return showing the Number of Warrants issued for Payment of Parental Moneys, in the Dublin District, in 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864,	11
Table, No. VII.—Parental Payments, in Dublin District, 1863,	12
Ditto, ditto, 1864,	22
Table, No. VIII.—Parental Payments from the Provinces, 1863,	12
Ditto, ditto, 1864,	23

Page

TABLE, No. IX.—A List of the Places from which Payments have been received from Parents on account of their Children under detention in Reformatory Schools, in the Year 1863, . . 12

Ditto, ditto, 1864, . . 22

TABLE, No. X.—Showing the Sums paid to Reformatory Schools by Grand Juries and Town Councils, in the Year 1863, . . 13

Ditto, ditto, 1864, . . 23, 24

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of the several Reformatory Schools on account of Maintenance, &c., 1863, . . . 14

Ditto, ditto, 1864, . . 26

TABLE, No. XI.—Return showing the Number of Boys and Girls Discharged from the Reformatory Schools (with their subsequent character and circumstances), 1863, ... 16

Ditto, ditto, 1864, . . 25

TABLE, No. XII.—Rejections, 1863, ... 16

Ditto, ditto, 1864, . . 25

TABLE, No. XIII.—Showing the Numbers placed on Licence in 1863 and 1864, ... 28

RETURN, No. XIV.—Showing the Numbers Transferred from one Reformatory to another in 1863 and 1864, . . . 28

TABLE, No. XV.—Showing the Numbers who Absconded, and were not Retaken, in 1863 and 1864, ... 28

RETURN, No. XVI.—Showing the Number of Persons whose Ages did not exceed 16 Years who were Sentenced to Penal Servitude, from 1856 to December 31st, 1864, ... 28

APPENDIX, No. I.—List of Certified Reformatory Schools, and Return of Young Offenders under Detention, and in the Reformatory Schools, on 31st December, 1863 and 1864, . . . 42

APPENDIX, No. II.—Special Report on each Reformatory School for 1863 and 1864, ... 43

REFORM CLUB

THIRD AND FOURTH REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS OF IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VICT., CAP. 103.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P.,

Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Office of Inspector of Reformatory Schools,
The Castle, Dublin, February, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Third and Fourth Annual Reports upon the condition and operations of the Reformatory Schools under my inspection.

The following return shows the number of young offenders in the Irish Reformatory Schools, the 31st December in each year since the passing of the Act:—

1859, . .	140	1862, . .	591
1860, . .	384	1863, . .	606
1861, . .	539	1864, . .	638

The next table, No. I., shows the numbers in each Reformatory School on the last day of each month in the year 1863.

TABLE No. I.—Reformatory Schools, 1863; Monthly Return of the Number in each.

MONTH.	BELFAST. "Malone."	CORK. "St. Patrick's," Upton.	DUBLIN. 3, Rehoboth-place.	WICKLOW. "St. Kevin's," Glencree.	DUBLIN. 103, Cork-street.
January,	37	152	27	239	13
February,	38	152	27	239	12
March,	38	155	26	233	12
April,	42	156	26	235	12
May,	42	156	27	227	13
June,	43	159	27	230	13
July,	44	160	27	231	14
August,	42	162	26	228	15
September,	41	162	27	223	16
October,	41	162	29	227	16
November,	41	164	30	230	16
December,	41	161	31	231	15

MONTH.	DUBLIN CO. High Park.	DUBLIN CO. Golden Bridge.	LIMERICK. "St. Joseph's."	MONAGHAN. "Spark's Lake."	Total.
January,	34	27	32	32	593
February,	36	26	33	34	597
March,	38	22	33	32	589
April,	38	21	36	34	600
May,	42	21	35	34	597
June,	48	—	37	39	596
July,	47	—	36	41	600
August,	46	—	37	41	597
September,	49	—	37	44	599
October,	47	—	37	43	603
November,	48	—	36	41	606
December,	49	—	37	39	604

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	455	138	593
February,	456	141	597
March,	452	137	589
April,	459	141	600
May,	452	145	597
June,	459	137	596
July,	462	138	600
August,	458	139	597
September,	453	146	599
October,	459	143	603
November,	465	141	606
December,	464	140	604

The following table, No. II., shows the number of young offenders committed to Reformatory Schools in the year 1863.

The next table, No. III., shows the offences of which young offenders were convicted during the year 1863.

Table No. IV., shows the age, sex, social condition, and previous commitments, so far as can be ascertained, in the tables Nos. I., II., and III.

Table No. II.—Number of Young Offenders committed to Reformatory Schools in 1863.

Certified Schools to which the Commitments were made.	Committed.							Sentence.								
	On Indictment.			Total.	Summary Convictions.		Total.	Previous Imprisonment.					Reformatory Schools.			
	Judges of Superior Courts.	Recorder of Dublin.	Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.		Bench at Petty Sessions.	Divisional Justices at Dublin Police Courts.		14 Days.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	2 Months and above 1.	4 Months and above 2.	Above 4 Months	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.
Boys.																
St. Kevin's, Glencree,	4	8	10	22	18	38	56	40	32	4	2	.	2	5	13	58
3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin,	1	.	.	1	1	4	5	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	5	.
Malone, Belfast,	1	.	3	4	6	.	6	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	2	8
Upton, County of Cork,	1	.	.	1	12	6	18	16	3	.	.	.	.	4	5	10
Total Boys,	7	8	13	28	37	48	85	62	45	4	2	.	2	10	25	76
Girls.																
High Park, Drumcondra, County of Dublin,	1	.	5	6	2	12	14	9	9	2	.	.	.	1	3	16
St. Joseph's, Limerick,	.	.	2	2	6	.	6	5	2	1	.	.	.	3	2	3
103, Cork-street,	1	1	.	2	3	.	3	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	5
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	.	.	2	2	3	2	5	3	2	1	1	.	.	1	2	4
Total Girls,	2	1	9	12	14	14	28	18	16	5	1	.	.	5	7	28
Total Boys and Girls,	9	9	22	40	51	62	113	80	61	9	3	.	2	15	32	104
Total Roman Catholics,	6	8	19	33	41	58	99	73	48	8	3	.	2	14	25	91
Total Protestants,	3	1	3	7	10	4	14	7	13	1	.	.	.	1	7	13

TABLE No. III.—OFFENCES of which YOUNG OFFENDERS were CONVICTED who were COMMITTED in the year 1863.

OFFENCES.	COMMITTED.						SENTENCE.																	
	On Indictment.		Summary Convictions.		TOTAL.		Previous Punishment.										Reformatory School.							
							14 Days.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		2 Months and above 1 Month.		4 Months and above 2 Months.		Above 4 Months.		2 Years.		3 Years and above 2.		4 Years and above 3.		5 Years and above 4.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Larceny and Petty Theft,	8	6	70	27	78	33	45	15	30	12	3	4	1	1	.	.	2	.	7	5	19	5	51	22
„ of Fixtures,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ by Servant,	1	.	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1
„ from Person,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
„ in Dwelling-house,	1	1	7	.	8	1	5	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	5	.
Attempt to Steal,	2	.	1	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1
Unlawful Possession of Goods,	4	1	1	.	5	1	1	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1
Receiving Stolen Goods,	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Fraudulent Offences,	1	2	1	.	2	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Embezzlement,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Horse Stealing,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep Stealing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Cattle Stealing,	3	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking, Shopbreaking, &c.	2	1	1	.	3	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Burglary,	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1
Robbery on the Highway,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Attempts to break into Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arson and Wilful Burning,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Wilful Damage and other Malicious Offences,	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Assault,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault with intent to Ravish,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forgery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering Counterfeit Coin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vagrancy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Offences,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total,	27	12	86	28	113	40	61	20	46	15	4	4	2	1	.	.	2	.	10	5	26	6	75	29

TABLE No. IV., showing the AGE, SEX, SOCIAL CONDITION, and PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS, so far as can be ascertained.

AGES WHEN ADMITTED.	TOTAL.	SOCIAL CONDITION ON ADMISSION.										STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION.					PREVIOUSLY COMMITTED TO ANY PRISON.								
		Parents dead.		Deserted by Parents		Parents in Prison.		Otherwise uncontrolled by Parents.		Under Parental Control.		Neither read nor write.	Read or read and write imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Superior Instruction.	Instruction not ascertained.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	4 Times.	5 Times.	7 Times and above 5.	10 Times and above 7.	Above 10 Times.	Not previously Committed.
		One only.	Both	One only.	Both	One only.	Both	One only.	Both	One only.	Both														
10 Years and under:																									
Males,	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11 Years and above 10:																									
Males,	5	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Females,	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
12 Years and above 11:																									
Males,	8	2	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Females,	5	.	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
13 Years and above 12:																									
Males,	14	3	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	5	.	5	7	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Females,	6	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
14 Years and above 13:																									
Males,	20	4	6	2	.	3	1	1	.	.	3	8	7	2	.	3	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	11
Females,	6	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
15 Years and above 14:																									
Males,	45	15	12	4	6	1	.	.	.	.	7	12	20	10	.	3	10	6	3	9	.	.	.	.	17
Females,	11	2	2	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	2	4	6	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Under 16 and above 15 Years:																									
Males,	18	4	2	.	.	2	1	3	2	3	1	4	10	3	1	.	6	2	4	1	2	.	.	1	2
Females,	9	1	2	.	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	1	4	4	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Total,	153	36	33	14	12	16	7	6	5	10	14	60	64	20	3	6	42	14	8	10	2	.	.	1	76

TABLE No. V.—RETURN of the Payments made by the Treasury, quarterly, for the Care and Maintenance of Young Offenders in Reformatory Schools in Ireland, in the Year 1863:—

	31st March.			30th June.			31st Sept.			31st Dec.			Total.		
MALES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Kevin's, Glencree, . .	1,004	2	6	974	7	3	956	6	5	942	9	8	3,877	5	10
Rehoboth, Dublin,	113	13	7	113	5	3	113	12	7	125	5	3	465	16	8
Malone, Belfast, .	158	14	11	173	1	8	177	18	10	173	2	6	682	17	11
Upton, Co. Cork,	646	11	6	676	4	7	698	2	4	703	2	1	2,724	0	6
FEMALES.															
Golden Bridge, .	114	4	7	76	7	5	–			–			190	12	0
High Park, .	150	16	7	174	19	10	195	7	4	197	13	9	718	17	6
103, Cork-street, Dublin, . .	52	7	6	52	19	9	61	4	10	65	14	6	232	6	7
St. Joseph's, Limerick, . .	141	7	6	153	16	7	158	16	5	159	5	1	613	5	7
Spark's Lake, Monaghan, . .	143	14	9	154	10	9	180	16	3	183	14	4	662	16	1
Total, .	2,525	13	5	2,549	13	1	2,542	5	0	2,550	7	2	10,167	18	8

TABLE No. VI.—RETURN showing the Amounts received in each quarter from Parents, with the sums paid to each Reformatory School in the Year 1863:—

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	FOR QUARTERS ENDING												TOTAL.		
	31st March.			30th June.			30th Sept.			31st Dec.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Malone, Belfast, . . .	4	4	6	6	5	6	6	12	0	6	12	11	23	14	11
Upton, county Cork, . .	15	12	3	14	19	0	15	14	6	17	7	0	63	12	9
Rehoboth, Dublin, . .	1	12	0	2	0	6	2	7	0	2	12	6	8	12	0
St. Kevin's, Glencree, . .	25	9	1	27	9	9	26	0	9	27	8	1	106	7	8
Cork-street, Dublin, . .	1	0	6	1	5	0	1	10	0	2	6	6	6	2	0
High Park, county Dublin, .	3	9	5	6	3	5	9	3	5	9	16	8	28	12	11
Golden Bridge, county Dublin,	1	14	0	1	4	0		–			–		2	18	0
St. Joseph's, Limerick, .	2	9	3	2	4	0	3	2	9	3	14	9	11	10	9
Spark's Lake, Monaghan, .	2	7	6	2	15	6	4	6	0	3	13	6	13	2	6
Total, . .	57	18	6	64	6	8	68	16	5	73	11	11	264	13	6

In my Report of 1862, I stated, referring to the important point of enforcing parental responsibility, as follows:—

"The Divisional Justices in Dublin are impressed with the importance of the enforcement of parental responsibility; and their orders for payment are invariably made upon the truest principles, being based not so much upon the scale of what a parent ought to be able to pay, but rather upon the scale of what he can pay with certainty; and upon the payment of this sum they rigorously insist. Hence it is that whilst a considerable sum per month has been received in Dublin from parents, very few persons have been com-

mitted to prison, under the 17th section of the Irish Reformatory Schools Act, for non-payment.

To the tact and zeal of Mr. John Ryan, the collector of parental payments in the Dublin police district, very great credit is due, for the most satisfactory manner in which the payments have been made. His duties are most arduous and disagreeable, as can be well understood when it is known that he has to seek for payments so low as three pence per week."

The following return, furnished by Mr. Ryan, shows the number of warrants issued for payment of parental money, in Dublin, during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864:—

1860.	
Number of warrants issued,	27
Number of those who paid,	24
Number who went to prison,	3
Number not paid,	none.
Number whose goods were seized,	none.
1861.	
Number of warrants issued,	44
Number of those who paid,	36
Number who went to prison,	3
Number not paid,	5
Number whose goods were seized,	none.
1862.	
Number of warrants issued,	53
Number of those who paid,	42
Number who went to prison,	3
Number not paid,	8
Number whose goods were seized,	none.
1863.	
Number of warrants issued,	52
Number of those who paid,	44
Number who went to prison,	8*
Number not paid,	none.
Number whose goods were seized,	none.
Number who paid in prison,	2
1864.	
Number of warrants issued,	63
Number of those who paid,	45
Number who went to prison,	15*
Number not paid,	3
Number whose goods were seized,	none.
Number who paid in prison,	3

* I would respectfully beg to remark, that during the years 1863 and 1864 five of those committed to prison for non-payment of the order have paid the money in the prison, when they found that the Divisional Justices of Dublin were determined to enforce the payment of the orders.

J. Ryan, Collector.

TABLE No. VII.—Parental Payments, 1863, Dublin City.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
January,	10	0	4	July,	12	10	0
February,	12	1	8	August,	15	1	0
March,	13	14	4	September,	14	15	0
Total for Quarter,	35	16	4	Total for Quarter,	42	6	0
April,	12	11	2	October,	13	15	10
May,	12	11	4	November,	15	3	6
June,	16	11	6	December,	15	2	4
Total for Quarter,	41	14	0	Total for Quarter,	44	1	8

Total for Year, £163 18 0

TABLE No. VIII.—Parental Payments, 1863, from the Provinces.

	£	s.	d.
Quarter ending 31st March,	22	2	2
,, 30th June,	22	12	8
,, 30th September,	26	10	5
,, 31st December,	29	10	3
Total,	100	15	6

TABLE No. IX.—Payments from Parents.—A List of the Places from which Payments have been received on account of Youthful Offenders under detention in Reformatory Schools, during the year ending 31st December, 1863:—

		£	s.	d.
ANTRIM,	Belfast,	46	13	0
ARMAGH,	Portadown,	0	10	8
CORK,	Cork,	13	12	11
,,	Bandon,	2	6	0
,,	Mill-street,	6	12	6
DUBLIN,	Dublin,	163	13	0
,,	Clontarf,	0	15	6
,,	Lucan,	1	11	0
,,	Rathfarnham,	0	13	0
DOWN,	Hillsborough,	1	2	6
KILDARE,	Naas,	0	12	6
KING'S COUNTY,	Tullamore,	1	0	0
LIMERICK,	Limerick,	14	16	4
,,	Kilfinane,	0	17	4
LONDONDERRY,	Londonderry,	3	18	0
MAYO,	Swinford,	0	13	0
TIPPERARY,	Tipperary,	0	11	0
TYRONE,	Omagh,	0	8	0
WATERFORD,	Waterford,	2	12	0
WESTMEATH,	Mullingar,	1	5	3
Total amount received from Parents in Ireland,		£264	13	6

TABLE No. X.—The following table shows the sums paid by Grand Juries or Town Councils during the year 1863, with the Schools to which the money was paid, and the amount contributed to each :—

The total is £2,609 8*s.* 8½*d.*; and each of the Grand Juries or Town Councils named (excepting the Grand Jury of the county Antrim), contributes at the rate of 2*s.* per head per week, but the Grand Jury of Antrim fixed their scale at 1*s.* 6*d.* per head per week.

LOCALITY.	Malone, Belfast.			Upton, Co. Cork.			Rehoboth, Dublin.			St. Kevin's, Glencree.			Cork-street, Dublin.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
County Antrim,	98	8	0	78	8	0	—			135	8	7	9	12	7
„ Down,	9	8	1	—			—			—			—		
„ Tyrone,	4	7	0	—			—			—			—		
„ Dublin,	—			28	5	1	7	8	0	146	5	0	—		
City of Dublin,	—			293	17	5	77	18	3	690	15	2	18	7	3
County Cork,	—			24	8	11	—			—			—		
City of Cork,	—			118	19	1	—			7	17	6	—		
County Waterford,	—			22	7	5	—			10	18	4	—		
City of Waterford,	—			22	17	8	—			—			—		
Co. Tipperary, N.R.,	—			23	2	3	—			15	16	5½	—		
„ Tipperary, S.R.,	—			—			—			45	12	2	—		
„ Limerick,	—			10	11	5	—			16	6	0	—		
City of Limerick,	—			20	0	0	—			80	0	0	—		
County Kilkenny,	—			5	8	0	—			—			—		
City of Kilkenny,	—			—			—			14	6	0	—		
County Fermanagh,	—			14	12	6	9	17	4	—			4	18	8
„ Westmeath,	—			13	8	3	5	4	0	—			2	12	0
„ Wexford,	—			—			—			34	8	10	—		
„ Galway,	—			—			—			8	18	1	—		
Borough of Galway,	—			—			—			10	8	8	—		
County Louth,	—			—			—			13	7	5	—		
Borough of Drogheda,	—			—			—			10	8	9	—		
County Clare,	—			—			—			3	5	3	—		
Total,	112	3	1	680	6	0	100	7	7	1,244	2	2½	35	10	6

LOCALITY.	High Park.			Golden Bridge.			Spark's Lake.			St. Joseph's, Limerick.			Total paid by each County.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
County Antrim,	—			—			43	4	0	—			364	1	2
„ Down,	—			—			—			—			9	8	1
„ Tyrone,	—			—			—			—			4	7	0
„ Dublin,	—			—			—			—			181	18	1
City of Dublin,	143	4	9	38	11	11	97	14	3	52	6	4	1,417	15	4
County Cork,	—			—			—			—			24	8	11
City of Cork,	—			—			—			—			126	16	7
County Waterford,	—			—			—			—			33	5	9
City of Waterford,	—			—			—			33	18	1	56	15	9
Co. Tipperary, N.R.,	—			—			—			—			84	10	10½
„ Tipperary, S.R.,	—			—			—			—					
„ Limerick,	—			—			—			—			26	17	5
City of Limerick,	—			—			—			28	0	0	128	0	0
County Kilkenny,	—			—			—			—			5	8	0
City of Kilkenny,	—			—			—			—			14	6	0
County Fermanagh,	—			—			—			—			29	8	6
„ Westmeath,	—			—			—			—			21	4	3
„ Wexford,	—			—			—			—			34	8	10
„ Galway,	—			—			—			—			8	18	1
Borough of Galway,	—			—			—			—			10	8	8
County Louth,	—			—			—			—			13	7	5
Borough of Drogheda,	—			—			—			—			10	8	9
County Clare,	—			—			—			—			3	5	3
Total,	143	4	9	38	11	11	140	18	3	114	4	5	2,609	8	8½

RETURN of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the several REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.			
	BELFAST. Malone.	CORK. Upton.	DUBLIN. 3, Rehoboth-place.	WICKLOW. St. Kevin's, Glencree.
	Boys, 41. Officers, 4.	Boys, 158. Officers, 14.	Boys, 28. Officers, 2.	Boys, 231. Officers, 21.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	665 16 7	2,724 0 6	455 6 10	3,972 17 8
Payments of Parents,	20 13 0	63 12 9	7 12 6	107 18 0
Payments from Rates,	112 3 1	680 6 0	100 7 7	1,244 15 2
Subscriptions and Legacies,	357 9 0	120 17 6	29 15 0	32 0 0
Loans,	—	2,045 8 1½	—	—
Sundries,	0 16 5	11 11 3	—	—
Total of Receipts,	1,156 13 1	5,645 16 1½	593 1 11	5,357 10 10
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Salaries and Allowances to Officers,	152 0 10	499 9 6	117 8 4	913 0 0
Provisions,	300 9 7	1,334 1 0	206 4 6	1,804 0 11½
Clothing (suits, Boots and Shirts),	89 4 3	382 1 1	113 6 10	566 7 6
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	75 10 7	180 7 7	75 15 4	260 15 8
Rent of School and Premises,	69 3 0	—	27 10 0	50 0 0
Repairs, Rates, Taxes, Insurance,	47 1 9	44 12 10	29 19 1	88 17 1
Furniture, Bedding, and House Sundries.	28 17 10	192 17 11	31 6 2	322 1 3½
Printing, Postage, Books, Office Expenses, &c.	35 1 2	50 10 3½	19 0 9	111 7 5
Travelling and Police Charges,	7 7 6	63 0 4	10 4 0	91 4 4
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	35 6 5	63 10 8	6 9 2	50 0 0
Rewards to Boys in School,	13 15 9	4 14 10	6 18 7	23 4 5
Chapel Expenses, Rent of Sittings, &c.	12 0 0	12 12 8	—	95 1 0
Sundries,	36 10 4	94 19 8½	5 6 4	43 1 4
Total Ordinary Charges,	902 9 0	2,922 18 5	649 9 1	4,419 1 0
Cost per Head,	22 0 2½	18 9 11¼	23 3 10¾	19 2 7
Ditto Food (weekly),	0 2 9¾	0 3 3	0 2 10	0 3 0½
Ditto Clothing (ditto),	0 0 10	0 0 11¼	0 1 5¼	0 0 11½
Extra Charges.				
Outfits, Home,	2 6 6	6 1 10	1 8 8	153 2 0
Outfits and Passage, Emigration,	6 6 4	—	—	263 12 4
Building,	112 13 5	1,987 11 11	—	528 16 0
Total Extra Charges,	121 6 3	1,993 13 9	1 8 8	950 10 4
Industrial Departments.				
Profit,	41 19 1	301 11 11½	43 19 4	357 16 4
Loss,	—	—	—	—
Stock in Hand, 1862,	—	367 3 8	27 7 6	169 1 0
Ditto, 1863,	111 15 5	740 17 8	16 12 0	107 15 0

* Calculated for six months, the children having

on account of Maintenance, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

GIRLS.												
Dublin. 103, Cork-st.			Dublin Co. High Park.			Dublin Co. Golden Bridge.			Limerick. St. Joseph's.			Monaghan. Spark's Lake.			Receipts and Expenditure.
Girls, 14. Officers, 2.			Girls, 43. Officers, 6.			Girls, 23. Officers, 3.			Girls, 36. Officers, 7.			Girls, 38. Officers, 7.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
															Receipts.
222	5	4	718	17	6	171	19	2	592	0	2	662	16	1	Treasury Allowance.
3	19	6	28	12	11	3	18	6	8	14	6	13	2	6	Payments of Parents.
35	10	6	143	4	9	38	11	11	114	4	5	140	18	3	Payments from Rates.
51	12	0	6	13	3	17	15	0	5	0	0	1	0	6	Subscriptions & Legacies.
	—			—			—			—			—		Loans.
	—			—			—			—		39	10	0	Sundries.
313	7	4	897	8	5	*232	4	7	719	19	1	857	7	4	Total Receipts.
															Expenditure.
															Ordinary Charges.
109	11	0	170	0	0	37	4	4	140	0	0	120	0	0	Salaries and Allowances to Officers.
84	10	4	376	10	3	69	12	10	250	0	0	315	10	2	Provisions.
53	8	5	79	19	1	15	2	8	50	12	8½	90	11	11½	Clothing (suits, Boots, &c.)
34	18	11	31	8	2	15	3	6	33	3	4	46	2	6	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
35	0	0	50	0	0	20	16	8	30	0	0	55	13	0	Rent of School and Premises.
4	1	11	66	4	4	4	2	4	5	0	0	33	8	4	Repairs, Rates, Taxes, Insurance.
11	15	7	38	18	3	9	3	5	7	10	0	56	0	8½	Furniture, Bedding, and House Sundries.
8	19	4	4	8	10	1	19	3	5	0	0	15	4	11	Printing, Postage, Books, Office Expenses, &c.
2	4	10	1	0	0	—			1	0	0	12	9	7	Travelling and Police Charges.
3	10	7	17	15	8	4	4	0	5	10	0	5	14	2	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
5	18	11	2	11	3	7	15	0	1	10	0	2	10	0	Rewards to Girls in School.
	—		5	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	27	0	6	Chapel Expenses, Rent of Sittings, &c.
6	16	6	13	6	4	4	16	8	1	10	0	10	17	8	Sundries.
360	16	4	857	2	2	*206	0	8	550	16	0½	791	3	6	Total Ordinary Charges.
25	15	5½	19	18	7¾	*8	19	1¾	15	6	0	20	16	4¾	Cost per Head.
0	2	3¾	0	3	4¼	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	3	2¾	Ditto Food (weekly).
0	1	5¼	0	0	8¼	0	0	7¼	0	0	6½	0	0	10	Ditto Clothing (ditto).
															Extra Charges.
9	14	5	9	8	9	—			15	3	8	8	0	0	Outfits, Home.
	—			—			—			—		59	10	0	Outfits and Passage, Emigration.
	—			—			—			—		108	12	11	Building.
9	14	5	9	8	9	—			15	3	8	176	2	11	Total Extra Charges.
															Industrial Departments.
37	6	3	29	5	2	*11	2	6	18	0	0	—			Profit.
	—			—			—			—		15	1	6	Loss.
2	6	2		—			—			—		20	0	0	Stock in Hand, 1862.
2	15	3		—			—			—		10	0	0	Ditto, 1863.

been discharged or transferred at the end of June.

TABLE No. XI.—Return showing the Number of Boys and Girls committed under the Act 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 103, who were Discharged between January 1st, 1863, and December 31st, 1863, with their subsequent Character and Circumstances as far as known:—

DISCHARGED, viz.:—	Total.	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.				
		Since Dead.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
Apprenticed, or to Service,	22	.	20	.	.	2
Placed under care of Friends,	32	.	29	1	2	.
Emigrated,	40	.	40	.	.	.
Enlisted,	11	.	11	.	.	.
Sent to Sea,	4	.	3	1	.	.
Entered the Navy,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded and not retaken,	9	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged as Incorrigible,	4	.	.	2	1	.
Discharged on account of Disease,	3	.	.	1	2	.
Total,	125	.	113	5	5	2
Died in the Schools,	2	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. XII.—Rejections, 1863.

1. Rejected as having only one leg.
2. Ditto as scrofulous, and subject to fits.
3. Ditto sentence too short (two years), subject to fits and scrofulous.
4. Ditto 16 years of age, and scrofulous.
5. Ditto same as No. 4.
6. Ditto sentence too short (two years).
7. Ditto Ditto Ditto.
8. Ditto accommodation limited and the county not contributing.
9. Ditto subject to fits.
10. Ditto Ditto.
11. Ditto incurable disease of bladder.
12. Ditto over 16 years of age.
13. Ditto Ditto
14. Ditto scrofula of malignant character.
15. Ditto over 16 years of age.
16. Ditto Ditto
17. Ditto sentence too short (two years), age over 16.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

1864.

TABLE No. I., showing the NUMBER of YOUNG OFFENDERS who were sentenced as under, and received into REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in IRELAND in the year ending December 31st, 1864.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS to which Commitments were made.	COMMITTED.							SENTENCE.								
	On Indictment.			TOTAL.	Summary Convictions.		TOTAL.	Previous Imprisonment.					Reformatory Schools.			
	Judges of Superior Courts.	Recorder of Dublin.	Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.		Bench at Petty Sessions.	Divisional Justices at Dublin Police Courts.		14 Days.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	2 Months and above 1.	4 Months and above 2	Above 4 Months	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.
BOYS.																
St. Kevin's, Glencree, .	8	10	10	28	35	45	80	64	32	8	4	.	1	7	25	75
3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin,	1	2	2	5	2	5	7	12	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	8
Malone, Belfast, . .	.	.	2	2	7	.	7	1	7	.	1	.	.	3	.	6
Upton, County of Cork, .	3	.	5	8	10	1	11	13	6	.	.	.	.	6	4	8
Total Boys, . .	12	12	19	43	54	51	105	90	45	8	5	.	1	18	32	97
GIRLS.																
High Park, Drumcondra, County of Dublin, .	.	1	4	5	1	6	7	4	4	.	4	.	.	.	5	7
St. Joseph's, Limerick, .	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
103, Cork-street, Dublin, .	1	.	1	2	1	1	0	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	.	.	6	6	3	3	6	8	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	12
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe,	1	.	2	3	3	.	3	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	5
Total Girls, . .	2	1	13	16	10	10	20	22	7	2	5	.	.	.	6	30
Total Boys and Girls,	14	13	32	59	64	61	125	112	52	10	10	.	1	18	38	127
Total Roman Catholics,	12	11	27	50	55	55	110	96	45	10	9	.	1	13	35	110
Total Protestants, . .	2	.	5	9	9	6	15	16	7	.	1	.	.	5	2	17

TABLE No. II.—RETURN of OFFENCES of which the YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS were CONVICTED who were received into Reformatory Schools, in the year ended 31st December, 1864.

OFFENCES.	COMMITTED.						SENTENCE.																	
	On Indictment.		Summary Convictions.		TOTAL.		Previous Punishment.										Reformatory Schools.							
							14 Days.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		2 Months and above 1 Month.		4 Months and above 2 Months.		Above 4 Months.		2 Years.		3 Years and above 2.		4 Years and above 3.		5 Years and above 4.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Larceny and Petty Theft,	9	6	32	8	41	14	30	10	11	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	.	10	6	31	4
„ of Fixtures,	1	.	8	.	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.
„ by Servant,	2	2	5	2	7	4	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4
„ from Person,	4	.	10	.	14	.	10	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
„ in Dwelling-house,	2	5	15	5	17	10	12	9	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	1	10
Attempt to Steal,	.	.	12	.	12	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
Unlawful Possession of Goods,	6	.	6	3	12	3	10	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3
Receiving Stolen Goods,	6	3	7	1	13	4	7	.	4	.	8	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	9	4
Fraudulent Offences,	4	.	3	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Embezzlement,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing,	2	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Sheep Stealing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Cattle Stealing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Housebreaking, Shopbreaking, &c.,	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Burglary,	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery on the Highway,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Attempts to break into Houses, &c.,	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Arson and Wilful Burning,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wilful Damage and other Malicious Offences,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Assault,	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Assault with intent to Ravish,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forgery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering Counterfeit Coin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vagrancy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Offences,	1	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total,	43	16	105	20	148	36	90	22	43	7	8	2	5	5	.	.	1	.	18	.	32	6	97	30

TABLE No. III.—RETURN showing the AGE, SOCIAL CONDITION, STATE of INSTRUCTION, and PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS, so far as can be ascertained, of the YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS received into REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

AGES WHEN ADMITTED.	TOTAL.	SOCIAL CONDITION ON ADMISSION.										STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION.					PREVIOUSLY COMMITTED TO ANY PRISON.								
		Parents dead.		Deserted by Parents		Parents in Prison.		Otherwise uncontrolled by Parents.		Under Parental Control.		Neither read nor write.	Read or read and write imperfectly	Read and write well.	Superior Instruction.	Instruction not ascertained.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	4 Times.	5 Times.	7 Times and above 5.	10 Times and above 7.	Above 10 times.	Not previously committed.
		One only.	Both	One only.	Both	One only.	Both	One only.	Both	One only.	Both														
10 Years and under:																									
Males,	9	2	1	1	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Females,	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
11 Years and above 10:																									
Males,	13	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	.	1	1	10	3	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Females,	6	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
12 Years and above 11:																									
Males,	14	5	3	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	9	5	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Females,	8	2	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	3	4	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
13 Years and above 12:																									
Males,	26	4	6	5	3	2	1	1	2	2	.	12	14	.	.	.	10	4	.	2	1	1	1	.	6
Females,	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14 Years and above 13:																									
Males,	35	12	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	22	8	5	.	.	12	2	3	1	3	.	2	.	12
Females,	9	1	2	2	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	4	4	1	.	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
15 Years and above 14:																									
Males,	34	10	5	2	.	5	.	.	.	8	4	19	11	1	.	.	16	7	1	3	.	2	.	1	4
Females,	7	2	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	4	1	.	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1
Under 16 and above 15 Years:																									
Males,	17	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	.	2	4	5	8	4	.	.	6	4	.	3	.	.	1	.	3
Females,	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total Males,	148	39	24	16	12	14	7	4	4	17	11	86	52	10	.	.	57	17	4	10	3	4	1	1	48
Females,	36	9	7	6	2	4	3	3	.	2	.	17	16	3	.	.	13	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	14
Total,	184	48	31	22	14	18	10	7	4	19	11	103	68	13	.	.	70	23	6	11	3	4	1	1	62

TABLE No. IV.—Showing, quarterly, the Payments by the Treasury towards the care and maintenance of Young Offenders in Reformatory Schools, in the Year 1864:—

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	QUARTER ENDING									TOTAL.		
	March 31st.			June 30th.			Sept. 30th.			Dec. 31st.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Malone, Belfast,	165	15	5	153	12	6	150	13	6	151	11	8	621	13	1
Upton, Co. Cork,	684	19	2	676	3	9	671	17	3	641	8	1	2,674	8	3
Rehoboth, Dublin,	125	3	1	122	19	5	127	0	9	128	13	6	503	16	9
St. Kevin's Glencree,	939	2	0	1,002	19	9	1,028	17	1	1,014	16	9	3,985	15	7
Cork-street, Dublin	56	14	0	57	1	5	61	3	9	53	12	3	233	11	5
High Park, county Dublin,	195	3	1	193	6	2	194	10	3	192	14	11	775	14	5
St. Joseph's, Limerick,	152	12	7	158	1	7	162	7	2	150	8	7	623	9	11
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	185	8	2	206	10	8	211	19	1	197	6	6	801	4	5
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe,	0	6	0	6	15	5	11	8	10	18	18	11	37	9	2
Total,	2,505	3	6	2,577	10	8	2,619	17	8	2,554	11	2	10,257	3	0

TABLE No. V.—Showing the Amount received, quarterly, from Parents towards the care and maintenance of their Children in Reformatory Schools during the Year 1864:—

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	QUARTER ENDING									TOTAL.		
	March 31st.			June 30th.			Sept. 30th.			Dec. 31st.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Malone, Belfast,	6	14	10	8	3	11	4	15	6	7	17	1	27	11	4
Upton, county Cork,	14	7	0	12	9	3	11	6	9	13	2	1	51	5	1
Rehoboth, Dublin,	4	5	6	5	3	0	4	4	6	5	13	4	19	6	4
St. Kevin's Glencree,	29	11	0	34	5	0	35	9	4	38	14	6	137	19	10
Cork-street, Dublin,	2	7	0	2	4	0	1	16	0	2	14	0	9	1	0
High Park, county Dublin,	9	9	2	10	1	8	7	15	2	9	18	10	37	4	10
St. Joseph's, Limerick,	3	5	3	3	8	2	3	0	3	3	3	0	12	16	9
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	3	8	8	4	14	4	5	2	4	6	8	8	19	14	0
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe,	—			—			—			0	1	8	0	1	8
Total,	73	8	5	80	9	5	73	9	10	87	13	2	315	0	10

[TABLE No. VI.

TABLE No. VI.—A List of the Places from which Payments have been received from Parents on account of Young Offenders under detention in Reformatory Schools, during the year ending 31st December, 1864:—

		£	s.	d.
ANTRIM,	Antrim,	0	9	6
,,	Belfast,	48	19	1
ARMAGH,	Armagh,	0	3	5
,,	Ballybot,	0	6	0
,,	Portadown,	2	7	1
CORK,	Cork,	13	13	0
,,	Bandon,	2	12	6
,,	Mill-street,	0	15	0
,,	Passage, West,	0	13	6
,,	Youghal,	0	14	2
DUBLIN,	Dublin,	204	9	1
,,	Clontarf,	1	10	6
,,	Blanchardstown,	0	4	6
,,	Lucan,	0	9	0
,,	Rathfarnham,	0	9	3
DOWN,	Banbridge,	0	5	0
,,	Newtownards,	0	7	0
GALWAY,	Ballinasloe,	2	8	2
KILDARE,	Naas,	1	11	0
KILKENNY,	Kilkenny,	0	11	6
KING'S,	Tullamore,	2	10	0
LIMERICK,	Cahirconlish,	0	4	6
,,	Kilfinane,	0	17	8
,,	Limerick,	12	17	3
LONDONDERRY,	Londonderry,	4	12	0
MAYO,	Swinford,	0	13	3
MEATH,	Drogheda,	0	8	6
SLIGO,	Easkey,	0	3	6
TIPPERARY,	Tipperary,	1	6	6
TYRONE,	Omagh,	0	12	6
WATERFORD,	Waterford,	3	17	9
WESTMEATH,	Kilbeggan,	0	3	8
,,	Mullingar,	2	12	3
WEXFORD,	Gorey,	0	16	0
WICKLOW,	Wicklow,	0	7	3
	Total,	315	0	10

TABLE No. VII.—Parental Payments, Dublin City, 1864:—

	£	s.	d.
January,	15	9	7
February,	13	1	3
March,	17	12	8
Total for Quarter,	46	3	6
April,	15	19	4
May,	16	18	8
June,	17	12	2
Total for Quarter,	50	10	2
July,	15	14	10
August,	18	5	9
September,	18	17	4
Total for Quarter,	52	17	11
October,	16	1	11
November,	17	12	0
December,	21	3	7
Total for Quarter,	54	17	6
Grand Total,	£204	9	1

TABLE No. VIII.—Payments from Parents in the Provinces, 1864:—

	£	s.	d.
Quarter ending March 31st, ...	27	4	11
„ June 30th, ...	29	18	9
„ September 30th, . . .	20	11	11
„ December 31st, . . .	32	15	8
Grand Total for year, .	110	11	3

Making a total from all Ireland of £315 0*s.* 4*d.*, being an increase on the payments of 1863 of £51 4*s.* 10*d.* The payments in Dublin city exceeded those of 1863 by £41 12*s.* 1*d.*; the payments in the provinces exceeded those of 1863 by only £9 12*s.* 9*d.*

TABLE No. IX.—The following table shows the sums paid by the Grand Juries or Town Councils during the year 1864, with the schools to which the money was paid, and the amounts contributed to each. The total is £2,762 12*s.* 2*d.*; and each of the Grand Juries or Town Councils named (excepting the Grand Jury of the county Antrim), contributes at the rate of 2*s.* per head per week, but the Grand Jury of Antrim fixed their scale at 1*s.* 6*d.* per head per week:—

LOCALITY.	Malone, Belfast.			Upton, Co. Cork.			Rehoboth, Dublin.			St. Kevin's, Glencree.			Cork-street, Dublin.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
County Antrim, .	195	11	0	54	12	0	—			83	3	7	17	6	3
„ Down, . .	24	3	1	—			—			5	8	0	14	14	5
„ Tyrone, .	18	16	10	—			—			—			—		
„ Derry, . .	6	16	3	—			—			—			—		
„ Dublin, .	—			27	10	11	9	6	0	117	1	0	—		
City of Dublin, .	—			309	19	6	87	14	5	700	9	0	20	16	0
County Cork, . .	—			30	0	3	—			—			—		
City of Cork, . .	—			103	17	0	—			—			—		
County Limerick, .	—			10	8	4	—			7	10	4	—		
City of Limerick, .	—			40	0	0	—			54	0	0	—		
County Kilkenny, .	—			5	4	2	—			15	4	4	—		
City of Kilkenny, .	—			—			—			11	1	5	—		
County Kerry, . .	—			24	9	6	—			14	15	6½	—		
„ Wexford, .	—			—			—			37	2	5	—		
„ Kildare, .	—			—			—			12	14	0½	—		
„ Mayo, . .	—			—			—			8	18	11	—		
King's County, .	—			—			—			10	2	0	—		
County Galway, .	—			14	3	6	—			—			—		
Borough of Galway, .	—			11	15	11	—			—			—		
County Waterford, .	—			15	12	10	—			—			—		
City of Waterford, .	—			15	12	10	—			—			—		
County Louth, . .	—			—			—			6	4	1	—		
„ Fermanagh, .	—			20	17	1	19	14	4	16	0	7	15	9	1
„ Westmeath, .	—			10	8	6	9	16	6	—			5	10	0
„ Tipperary, N.R.	—			10	0	0	—			10	10	10	—		
„ Tipperary, S.R.	—			10	17	1	—			40	0	0	—		
Total, . .	245	7	2	715	9	5	126	11	3	1,150	6	1	73	15	9

TABLE No. IX.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	High Park.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	Spark's Lake.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Total paid by each County.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
County Antrim,	—	—	49 1 6	—	399 14 4
,, Down,	—	—	—	—	44 5 6
,, Tyrone,	—	—	—	—	18 16 10
,, Derry,	—	—	—	—	6 16 3
,, Dublin,	42 6 0	—	—	—	196 3 11
City of Dublin,	140 12 0	—	119 12 2	42 12 6	1,421 15 7
County Cork,	—	—	—	—	30 0 3
City of Cork,	—	—	—	8 18 4	112 15 4
County Limerick,	—	—	—	—	17 18 8
City of Limerick,	—	—	—	48 0 0	142 0 0
County Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	20 8 6
City of Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	11 1 5
County Kerry,	—	—	—	—	39 5 0½
,, Wexford,	—	—	—	—	37 2 5
,, Kildare,	—	—	—	—	12 14 0½
,, Mayo,	—	—	—	—	8 18 11
King's County,	—	—	—	—	10 2 0
County Galway,	—	—	—	—	14 3 6
Borough of Galway,	—	—	—	—	11 15 11
County Waterford,	—	—	—	—	15 12 10
City of Waterford,	—	—	—	—	15 12 10
County Louth,	—	—	—	—	6 4 1
,, Fermanagh,	—	—	—	—	72 1 1
,, Westmeath,	—	—	—	—	25 15 0
,, Tipperary, N.R.	—	—	—	—	20 10 10
,, Tipperary, S.R.	—	—	—	—	30 17 1
Total,	182 18 0	—	168 13 8	99 10 10	2,762 12 2

TABLE No. X.—Reformatory Schools, 1864: Monthly Return of the Number in each.

MONTH.	Malone.	Upton.	Reboboth.	Glasgree.	Cork-street.	High Park.	Limerick.	Monaghan.	Ballinasloe.
January,	39	160	30	231	14	50	38	42	.
February,	41	159	31	230	14	49	37	46	.
March,	40	161	29	237	13	49	37	46	1
April,	40	161	31	249	14	47	39	50	2
May,	36	157	30	254	15	49	39	51	2
June,	37	156	29	259	15	49	39	47	2
July,	38	156	31	260	15	46	38	50	3
August,	36	154	32	260	15	48	37	51	3
September,	37	155	30	256	14	49	36	52	4
October,	37	150	31	258	15	49	35	51	4
November,	39	151	33	256	15	48	36	44	6
December,	37	150	35	270	15	48	37	41	6

TABLE No. X.—*continued.*

Month.	Totals. Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	460	144	604
February,	461	146	607
March,	467	146	613
April,	481	152	633
May,	477	156	633
June,	481	152	633
July,	485	152	637
August,	482	154	636
September,	478	155	633
October,	476	154	630
November,	479	149	628
December,	492	147	638

TABLE No. XI.—Return showing the Number of Boys and Girls committed under the Act 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 103, who were Discharged between 1st January, 1864, and 31st December, 1864, with their subsequent Character and Circumstances as far as known:—

Discharged, viz.:—	Total.	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.				
		Since Dead.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
Apprenticed, or to Service,	17	.	16	1	.	.
Placed under care of Friends,	31	.	27	1	1	2
Emigrated,	58	.	54	.	.	4
Enlisted,	12	.	12	.	.	.
Sent to Sea,	6	.	5	1	.	.
Entered the Navy,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded and not re-taken,	2	.	.	.	.	2
Discharged as Incorrigible,	3	.	.	2	.	1
Discharged on account of Disease,	4	1	1	1	1	.
Total,	133	1	115	6	2	9
Died in the Schools,	4	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. XII.—Rejections, 1864.

1. Rejected, no accommodation and county not paying.
2. Ditto, time too short (only one year).
3. Ditto, over 16 years of age; height 5 feet 6 and a quarter.
4. Ditto, very bad scrofula.
5. Ditto, no accommodation and county not paying.
6. Ditto, time too short (only one year).
7. Ditto, too old, 16 years of age.

RETURN of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the several REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.			
	BELFAST. Malone.	CORK. Upton.	DUBLIN. 3, Rehoboth-place.	WICKLOW. St. Kevin's, Glencree.
	Boys, 38. Officers, 4.	Boys, 156. Officers, 14.	Boys, 31. Officers, 2.	Boys, 252. Officers, 21.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
RECEIPTS.				
Treasury Allowance,	643 3 11	2,736 2 3	500 8 5	3,913 3 6
Payments of Parents,	26 7 2	55 10 0	16 5 6	126 13 5
Payments from Rates,	245 7 2	715 9 5	126 11 3	1,150 6 1
Subscriptions and Legacies,	271 2 0	6 17 6	19 0 0	433 10 0
Loans,	—	1,233 2 8	—	—
Sundries,	6 11 9	—	—	—
Total Receipts,	1,192 12 0	4,747 1 10	662 5 2	5,623 18 0
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Salaries and Allowances to Officers,	170 1 7	583 0 6	130 1 11	913 0 0
Provisions,	281 6 9	1,407 11 4	225 19 3	2,183 18 4
Clothing (Suits, Boots, Shirts, &c.)	135 0 6	625 0 2	92 17 2	655 14 6
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	85 18 6	203 10 5	87 0 8	361 17 4
Rent of School Premises,	70 0 6	—	27 10 0	50 0 0
Repairs, Rates, Taxes, Insurance,	21 11 4½	46 17 11	39 14 5	126 8 9
Furniture, Bedding, and House Sundries,	45 13 8½	195 12 1½	54 18 2	162 12 10½
Printing, Postage, Books, Office Expenses, &c.,	44 19 1	63 7 4½	16 14 1	108 7 4
Travelling and Police Charges,	12 15 1	36 1 7	3 2 0	101 8 6½
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	18 17 3	42 10 0	6 7 3	62 13 7
Rewards to Boys in School,	10 4 5	14 6 1	8 8 8	73 1 11
Chapel Expenses, Rent of Sittings, &c.,	14 0 0	24 10 11	—	140 4 2
Sundries,	26 5 4	53 7 0½	11 14 10	70 3 2
Total Ordinary Charges,	936 13 1	3,295 15 5½	704 8 5	5,009 10 6
Cost per Head,	24 13 0	21 2 6½	22 14 5½	19 17 7
Ditto Food (weekly),	0 2 10⅝	0 3 5¾	0 2 9¾	0 3 4
Ditto Clothing (ditto),	0 1 4½	0 1 6½	0 1 1¼	0 1 0
Extra Charges.				
Outfits, Home,	6 19 2	29 0 11	37 14 8	134 0 0
Outfits and Passage, Emigration,	27 17 0	379 2 3	—	220 10 6
Building,	205 14 10	1,429 11 7	—	350 0 0
Total Extra Charges,	240 11 0	1,837 14 9	37 14 8	704 10 6
Industrial Departments.				
Profit,	122 15 11	432 15 0	55 16 10	214 13 0
Loss,	—	—	—	—
Stock in Hand, 1863,	111 15 5	740 17 8	16 12 0	107 15 0
Ditto, 1864,	201 15 5	876 13 3	31 0 9	275 4 0

on account of the Maintenance, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1864.

GIRLS.													
Ballinasloe. St. Joseph's. Girls, 3. Officers, 3.			Dublin. 103, Cork-st. Girls, 15. Officers, 2.			Dublin Co. High Park. Girls, 50. Officers, 6.			Limerick. St. Joseph's. Girls, 37. Officers, 7.			Monaghan. Spark's Lake. Girls, 48. Officers, 7.			Receipts and Expenditure.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
															Receipts.
18	10	3	240	13	8	785	9	10	632	6	5	301	4	5	Treasury Allowance.
—			8	13	6	27	6	0	13	8	6	19	14	0	Payments of Parents.
—			73	15	9	182	18	0	99	10	10	168	13	8	Payments from Rates.
5	0	0	23	5	0	7	14	5	—			—			Subscriptions & Legacies.
—			—			—			—			—			Loans.
—			—			—			—			—			Sundries.
23	10	3	346	7	11	1,003	8	3	745	5	9	989	12	1	Total Receipts.
															Expenditure.
															Ordinary Charges.
21	11	2	109	11	0	260	0	0	175	0	0	171	15	6	Salaries and Allowances to Officers.
11	2	0	91	0	1	426	7	9	250	0	0	328	14	6	Provisions.
6	7	4	39	14	6	100	16	11	79	13	4	145	15	0	Clothing.
—			40	5	7	41	12	4	35	10	0	52	17	4½	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
—			35	0	0	50	0	0	30	0	0	92	4	6	Rent of School Premises.
—			7	12	0	34	9	1	20	0	0	27	14	8	Repairs, Rates, Taxes, Insurance.
35	0	0	19	15	0	16	19	6	10	8	3	15	15	3½	Furniture, Bedding, and House Sundries.
1	0	0	8	8	10	9	4	4	3	15	0	10	19	6	Printing, Postage, Books, Office Expenses, &c.
—			3	14	1	—			—			4	3	3	Travelling and Police Charges.
—			11	11	1	26	1	7	15	0	0	1	17	0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
—			4	1	3	—			1	10	0	1	10	0	Rewards to Girls in School.
—			—			5	0	0	20	0	0	38	2	0	Chapel Expenses, Rent of Sittings, &c.
2	0	0	9	1	1	23	0	3	50	0	0	2	17	0	Sundries.
77	0	6	379	14	6	993	1	9	690	16	7	894	5	7	Total Ordinary Charges.
25	13	6	25	6	3	19	17	3	18	13	5	18	12	7½	Cost per Head.
0	1	5	0	2	4	0	3	3½	0	2	7½	0	2	7½	Ditto Food (weekly).
0	0	10	0	1	0½	0	0	9½	0	0	9½	0	1	2¼	Ditto Clothing (ditto).
															Extra Charges.
—			8	14	5	30	15	6	19	10	0	5	3	0	Outfits, Home.
—			—			—			—			99	0	0	Outfits and Passage, Emigration.
—			—			218	10	0	447	18	3	194	4	3½	Building.
—			8	14	5	249	5	6	467	8	3	298	7	3½	Total Extra Charges.
															Industrial Departments.
—			41	15	10½	63	15	0	25	0	0	—			Profit.
—			—			—			—			9	19	2	Loss.
—			2	15	3	—			—			20	0	0	Stock in Hand, 1863.
—			3	2	2½	—			—			15	13	0	Ditto, 1864.

The following Table, No. XIII., shows the numbers placed on licence from each Reformatory School during the years 1863 and 1864:—

Boys.	1863.	1864.
Malone,	1	4
St. Patrick's, Upton,	–	1
Rehoboth-place,	–	1
St. Kevin's,	22	32
	23	38
Girls.		
Cork-street, Dublin,	2	3
High Park, co. Dublin,	3	5
St. Joseph's, Limerick,	–	–
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	–	–
Golden-bridge, Dublin,	–	–
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe,	–	–
	5	8

The next Return, No. XIV., shows the numbers transferred from one Reformatory School to another, during the years 1863 and 1864:—

1863,	No boys,	15 girls.
1864,	No boys,	7 girls.

Of the 15 girls transferred in 1863, 13 were sent through the closing of the Golden-bridge Reformatory; 6 were received at High Park; 5 at Spark's Lake; and 2 at St. Joseph's, Limerick.

The following Return, No. XV., shows the numbers who absconded from the Reformatory Schools, and who were not retaken, during the years 1863 and 1864:—

1863,	8 boys,	No girls.
1864,	3 boys,	No girls.

For the four years preceding 1860, the annual average of juvenile convicts sentenced in Ireland to penal servitude, was 36; in 1860, the number so sentenced was 4 males. In 1863 the sentences to penal servitude of young offenders, whose ages did not exceed 16 years, were 6 males, no females; and in 1864, 1 male, no female. Of the 6 sentenced in 1863, 5 were brought to justice for grave offences, such as arson, committed in the Reformatory Schools.

From the various Tables and Returns submitted in these Reports, it is patent that the success of the Irish Reforma-

tory Schools is, in the very highest degree satisfactory, and this satisfaction will be all the more genuine and increased, when the Special Reports on the Schools, which immediately follow, shall have been read.

The Irish public were slow in their appreciation of the advantages of the Reformatory Schools in checking crime and in reducing taxation by its suppression; but at length they appear to have learned a grave and solemn truth, that a child, even when criminal, should be treated as a child, and sent to a Reformatory School, not to a Prison; and that this is a wise principle cannot be doubted, whether we consider the question as Christians or as economists. If the public were as well acquainted as I am with the sources of crime from which the young offender springs, and of all the stages of corruption through which he passes before he grows into the adult convict, and all so preventable, because, as Lord Brougham has most truly said, "There is nothing more certain than that by proper treatment of the offenders, first offences may be also made last offences," they would consider no money raised by taxation so well laid out, as that expended in aiding and developing Reformatory Schools.

Every convict costs the State, on the average, from £100 to £150, and the aggregate cost will not be less than £2,000,000 per annum. This sum by no means covers the pecuniary loss. We have to add to it the value of property stolen. In Liverpool, it is estimated that the value of property thus lost is £700,000, and I should think this greatly under-estimated. The public are, therefore, much interested in correcting the vicious. As a mere money question, it is clearly better to reclaim the vicious than punish the criminal, and, no doubt, a penny spent in teaching will save a pound in punishing. I have often felt this deeply, when I have been in a police office, and have seen a boy of thirteen or fourteen brought before the magistrate for the third or fourth offence. It is a solemn mockery to go through the forms of law in a case like this. The place for that boy is the school, not the prison. If he is committed for a short time, it is not of sufficient duration to enable him to form new habits; and what is he to do when he leaves the prison-gates? His character, bad before, is rendered still worse by his crime, and its punishment. The poor boy is thrown back upon society, to beg, cheat, steal, or starve. He has no alternative but to prey upon the community, which has done nothing to teach him, and he soon learns to brave its laws and defy its punishments. How is he to live? I will grant that he is impressed by the lessons of the chaplain:—and is it not a melancholy thing to reflect, that many of our young popula-

tion hear the only words of Christian warning and instruction which have ever fallen upon their ears, from the chaplain of the gaol in which they are imprisoned, for their first offence against the laws? Grant, I say, that these lessons impress a young mind, not wholly insensible to shame or virtuous emotions, nor entirely debased,—how is he to procure employment? Hunger must be appeased. It has made criminals of many stronger in mind and resolution than that neglected boy. He needs raiment and shelter. Whatever, therefore, may be his desires to achieve an honest name, or follow an honest employment, necessity forces him back upon old associates, or to his former haunts, and perhaps after a few imprisonments he is a convict. I am sure that I do not exaggerate, when I estimate the saving to the community upon every boy rescued from evil courses, at from £200 to £300. We are spending immense sums upon gaols and bridewells, and the machinery of our criminal courts, and comparatively nothing is done in the way of prevention. Is it not wise, then, to direct some part of this expenditure into channels more likely to check the evil at its source?

But if we turn from the money-cost to the moral evils, we shall be able to trace the operation of a law, which acts as unerringly and inevitably as the physical law which causes the rain to descend. It is strangely exemplified in our relation to the neglected classes, as the consequences of vice and crime, disease and wretchedness, come back to us. For example, we neglect the dwellings of the poorer classes, and the condition of the localities in which they are placed: we are not, perhaps, immediately affected by the unpaved streets, the reeking cesspools, the filth and abominations which are allowed to accumulate; but we cannot escape the consequences. We have to pay in poor's rates, and in contributions to charitable and benevolent institutions, for the disease and poverty resulting. But this is not all. The fever and the cholera, which make periodical visitations to these neighbourhoods occasionally overstep the bounds, and find their way into the homes of the well-to-do classes, gathering victims from the sons and daughters of the affluent. And so with our moral evils. In a thousand ways the vices of the poorer affect the richer classes. The children of our neglected homes spread the contagion of their vices abroad. The little Arab of the streets becomes a tempter in his turn. The outcast girl who is cast upon the *pavé* by the intemperance or neglect of her parents, becomes the seducer of our youth. Look where we will, we find that every sin of neglect brings back a punishment. From divine ordination there is no escape.

While, however, other cities and towns of Ireland have been slow to comprehend such reasoning as this, Dublin has, for many years, been fully alive to it.

In 1854, the Board of Superintendence of the Dublin Prisons, in their Report for that year, thus express their opinions on the subject:—

"The late Board, in their Report, drew the attention of the Council to the subject of Reformatory Schools for juvenile delinquents, with a view of urging the consideration of Government to the claim of this country to participate in the benefit derivable from such institutions, which have now been tested in England, and found to answer the object for which they have been founded by the Legislature.

"The Board, fully appreciating the importance of the subject, and concurring in the sentiments expressed in the last Report, cannot too strongly recommend to the Municipal Council the early adoption of such means of action as will impress upon Government the absolute necessity which exists in this country for the establishment of Reformatory Schools. Any person possessing practical knowledge of the social condition of the juvenile population of Ireland must readily admit that the overwhelming amount of misery and wretchedness, and consequent crime, created by the famine, and existing during a long season of adversity, render the claim of Ireland to similar provisions being made for the care and reformation of youthful offenders, as that existing in England and Scotland, insuperable."

Carrying out these opinions, the Town Council of Dublin was the first public body in Ireland to aid the Reformatory Schools, and well they have been repaid. The decrease in the number of young offenders, under 16 years of age, is remarkable:—

	Males.	Females.
1855, . .	556	175
1862, . .	143	47

In the Report of the Board of Superintendence for 1863, it is stated that in Dublin "a juvenile pickpocket has become a rare case;" and in their Report for 1864, the Board, referring to the working of the schools, record the following remarkable testimony:—

"It may not be deemed within the sphere of the Board to express any opinion as to the claim of the above-named Reformatories to the pecuniary support of the Rate-payers; but they feel it to be their duty to place before the Council and public all the information in their power demonstrating the merits of such Institutions; not alone with regard to the remarkable diminution of juvenile delinquency they have effected since their formation, but also with regard to the benefit they confer upon society. The records of this

Prison would, on examination, show the striking contrast between the fearfully large number of juvenile offenders which at one time actually formed one-third of the entire number of prisoners in confinement, and the number latterly in the Prison, which seldom exceeds ten. Many of those charged with criminal offences were professed in the art of picking pockets, whose intercourse with the less criminal, open to reformation, not only led to the corruption of the latter, but produced the natural result of adding to the 'craft,' and to their daily increase in the Prison; such is no longer the case; the streets of the city are now free from this class of young thieves, whilst the prison is relieved from the expense of maintaining the large number which otherwise would have been found here. It is a source of gratification to the Board, as, no doubt, it must equally be to their fellow-citizens, to learn how few of so large a number of young offenders sentenced to, and discharged from the Reformatories have relapsed into crime.

"The following Return shows the number sentenced in each year, and the particulars of each case returned to Prison:—

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL.

Juveniles sentenced to Reformatories from 31st March, 1859, to 30th November, 1864:—

YEAR,	Transmitted to Glencree.	Transmitted to Upton.	To Rehoboth.	Rejected by Managers.	Sentences commuted.	Total No. sentenced.
1859 (from 31st March),	62	—	2	7	1	72
1860,	66	7	5	15	—	93
1861,	12	45	6	4	—	67
1862,	12	37	5	4	—	58
1863,	43	5	5	4	—	57
1864 (to 30th Nov.)	33	1	4	2	1	41
Totals,	228	95	27	36	2	388

Juveniles committed to Prison after being discharged from Reformatories:—

Ml. Moore, or Traynor,	Felony,	7 years' penal servitude.
Edward Walsh,	Assault,	14 days.
Same person,	Larceny,	3 calendar months.
Charles Daly,	Assault,	3 calendar months.
James Jordan,	Larceny, coat from his father.	14 days, and to Reformatory (*rejected.*)
John Donohoe,	Felony,	14 days, and 5 years to Rehoboth (*accepted.*)
Thomas Johnston,	Felony,	5 years' penal servitude.
Luke Tully, John Brien,	Illegal possession, 2 caps,	2 months.

"Thus it will be seen that of 388 juveniles who passed through this Prison, 228 were received in the Glencree Reformatory, of

which number 6 only have been found to have returned to this Prison; and of 27 sent to the Rehoboth Reformatory, 2 came back to Prison convicted of criminal offences. Of the six from 'Glencree,' one was committed for a common assault only, and two for taking away their caps from the Reformatory when leaving it. One of the other remaining three was a most remarkable case. He had been sentenced to penal servitude when only 9 years of age, and on relapsing into crime was sentenced to Glencree for 3 years, at the expiration of which time he again relapsed, and was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years."

But while Dublin is expressing its approval of the Reformatory School system, and while—as the tables already inserted show—the counties are beginning to understand that it is cheaper to contribute to a Reformatory School than to pay six times the amount to the gaol, it is much to be regretted that many counties are slow to avail themselves of the benefits of the Reformatory Schools' Act. That they do not avail themselves of these benefits is plainly proved by the following extracts from the Report for 1863 (published 1864), of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland:—

"*County of Armagh, at Armagh.*

"Twelve juveniles, none of whom were sentenced to a Reformatory, had been committed in the first four months of the year."

"*County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon.*

"The juvenile offenders are happily few, and none falling within this category were sent during the present or past year to Reformatories."

"*County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.*

"Juvenile delinquents have become very rare, but 4, who fall within this category, having been inmates of the gaol since the 1st of January; while during the expired portion of the current year, and the whole of the past, none have been sentenced to Reformatories."

"*County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.*

"There were 5 juveniles—4 males and 1 female, all workhouse offenders; and in the course of the current year, 12 of the former sex and 7 of the latter, were committed here, 3 of whom were sentenced to detention in Reformatories."

"*County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.*

"There were no juveniles in custody, nor had one been committed during the current year; while in the past year only 8 (1 of whom, a male, was sentenced to a Reformatory) appear on the Registry.'

" County of Monaghan Gaol, at Monaghan.

" Juveniles are now but rarely found on the registry, and none falling within this category have been transmitted to Reformatories since the last inspection."

" County of Roscommon Gaol, at Roscommon.

" There were in charge 2 juveniles, both males, committed for misconduct in the workhouse. Ten males and 1 female of this latter class had been committed in the course of the year, but none had been sentenced to Reformatories."

" County of Sligo Gaol, at Sligo.

" There was only 1 juvenile in charge; 5 males and 1 female had passed through the prison since the beginning of the year, none of whom had been sentenced to a Reformatory."

" County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh.

" There were no juveniles in custody (13—10 males and 3 females, having been committed during the year, 1 of whom, a male, was sent to a Reformatory)."

" County of Cork Gaol, at Cork.

" Forty-five boys and 11 girls were committed here in 1862; 5 of the boys were re-committed for a second offence during the year; making altogether 50 committals of males. Of these juveniles, 48 belonged to the county Cork, and 8 were strangers; 1 was under ten years of age. Fifteen boys and 5 girls had lost both parents. Sixteen boys and 6 girls were either wholly illiterate or only knew the alphabet. Twenty boys and 2 girls could read and write. The sentences they received varied from twelve months in one case, to six months, three months, and short periods.

" Eleven boys were sentenced to a Reformatory, 2 of whom were rejected by the managers. Three girls also sentenced, are, I understand, giving satisfaction in the institutions to which they were sent."

" City of Cork Gaol.

" I found no juvenile under sixteen years of age in custody. During the last three years there has been a steady diminution in the number of criminal children committed to this gaol. The numbers were, 60 in 1860, 52 in 1861, and 38 males and 7 females in 1862; of these, 7 were committed as vagrants for begging, and 4 were under ten years of age; 1 female and 10 males were twice re-committed during the year; 15 were strangers; the remainder belonged to the district; 7 were orphans, and 5 had both parents living; 30 of the remainder had lost their mothers; showing how much crime amongst juveniles is the result of the absence of maternal care and training, and proving the necessity which exists in such cases, that the State should interfere to supply the want.

" Eight boys and 1 girl were sent to Reformatories in 1862, and only 1, a boy, up to the day of inspection in 1863."

"County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.

"I found 1 male and 1 female juvenile in custody; but the large number of 51 males and 3 females under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol during 1862. All except 3 males belonged to the county. Of these, 25 were wholly illiterate, or only knew the alphabet; 20 had both parents living. Forty-three males and 3 females were summarily convicted by the Magistrates at Petty Sessions; 5 were acquitted; and of those sent for trial I found only 1 was for larceny. Three (males) were sentenced to a Reformatory at the end of their punishment, but only 1 was accepted by the managers."

"County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

"Two juveniles (females) were in custody on the day of my inspection, 1 of whom, a prostitute, had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment as a punishment for robbing the house where she lodged, and afterwards to be sent to a Reformatory for three years, if any of the managers were willing to take her; but they very properly refused to do so, as she does not appear to be a proper or hopeful subject for treatment in a Reformatory.

"Twenty-two male and 10 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1862. Of these, 1 female and 2 males were under nine years of age; 16 males and 5 females had both their parents living; and only 1, a female, had lost both father and mother; 7 males and 3 females could read and write; 11 males and 3 females were wholly illiterate; all except 3 belonged to the county. One, a female, eleven years of age, was sent to a Reformatory by the Judge at Assizes."

"County and City of Kilkenny Gaol, at Kilkenny.

"I found 1 juvenile offender in custody, a boy, who is constantly recurrent to the gaol for outrageous conduct in the workhouse. There is, however, but little juvenile crime in the county or city of Kilkenny, only 6 males and 1 female having been committed from the county, and 12 males and 1 female from the city during 1862. Of these, 1 girl and 11 boys were wholly illiterate; 7 could read and write; 1 boy, thirteen years of age, was sent to a Reformatory during the year; 1 boy was whipped in the gaol since January, 1863."

"King's County Gaol, at Tullamore.

"Eleven males (including 1 who, although under sixteen, had enlisted, and afterwards deserted), and 6 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1862; of whom 12 had both parents living; 2 had lost both; 5 could read and write; and all, but 1, were natives of the King's county. One male was sent to a Reformatory.

"Ten male and 6 female juveniles were committed in 1863."

"County of Limerick Gaol, Limerick.

"I found 1 boy under sixteen years of age in custody. Nineteen juveniles, 16 males and 3 females, were committed during the pre-

sent year, for periods in no instance exceeding three months. One male and 3 females were sent to a Reformatory. A youth, now just twenty years of age, who for the last ten years has been frequently recurrent to this gaol, was, a short time previous to my inspection, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, for stealing a bottle of whiskey. On looking over the prison Registry, I find he was, as far back as 1853, convicted of larceny in the county. In January, 1855, he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the city gaol for the same offence. In March, 1857, he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and whipped. He was again whipped for larceny in the May following; and in 1858 underwent two years' imprisonment for larceny. His brother, John, is likewise in the Convict Depot, under a sentence of seven years' penal servitude for larceny."

" City of Limerick Gaol, at Limerick.

" One juvenile (the little girl committed for vagrancy, with her mother) was in custody on the day of my inspection. They were strangers. Sixteen juveniles (14 males and 2 females) were committed to the gaol during the present year. One male and 2 females were sent to a Reformatory. The great majority of the remainder were misdemeanants committed for trifling offences. During 1862, the numbers were 9 males and 2 females. Of these, 5 males and 2 females had both parents living, 4 could read and write, and 3 were wholly illiterate; all but 1 (a girl) belonged to the borough. Four males were sent to a Reformatory during the year."

" Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.

" I found no juveniles in the gaol, and only 6 were committed to it in 1863; 1 (a female) was sentenced to a Reformatory at the end of her punishment. Sixteen were committed in 1862, 1 of whom was under ten years of age; 5 had their parents living; the remainder had lost one or both; 7 could read and write, and all but 2 were natives of the localities in which they were convicted. None were sent to a Reformatory in 1862."

" County of Tipperary Gaol (South Riding), at Clonmel.

" It is impossible not to be struck with the number of young prisoners in this gaol. Young persons constantly re-committed to an associated prison become familiar with vice, and I found many such in custody, sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; 1, to two years, for stabbing the Master of a Union workhouse; 4 of the youngest were at school; and another, under sixteen years of age, convicted summarily, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Magistrates at petty sessions, was, on the day of my visit, in a solitary cell, under punishment for outrageous conduct in the gaol.

" It is for this class that Reformatories are intended by the Legislature; and my experience has convinced me of the wisdom of the resolution of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, that *' children, when guilty of crime, ought to be treated in a manner different from the ordinary punishments of adult criminals.'* "

"Twenty-three males and 7 females, under sixteen years of age, were committed to this gaol in 1862, 1 of whom was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, others to shorter periods; 4 were sentenced to a Reformatory at the end of their punishment. All but 2 belonged to the Riding; 15 had both parents living; only 2 could read and write; 23 were wholly illiterate. In 1863, 24 males and 10 females were committed, the ages of 5 of whom did not exceed eleven years; only one was sent to a Reformatory."

"*County of Tipperary* (*North Riding*) *Gaol, at Nenagh.*

"Fifteen juveniles were committed since the commencement of the present year, 11 of whom were wholly illiterate; all, but 1 boy, were natives of the Riding; 1 was sent to a Reformatory; 1 was in custody, summarily convicted, at the time of my inspection."

"*County and City of Waterford Gaol, at Waterford.*

"Few districts in Ireland are so free from juvenile crime as Waterford. Two males and 1 female were committed from the county, and 4 males and 1 female from the city, in 1862. Both the boys from the county were sentenced to three months' imprisonment as a punishment; 1 was, at the end of his sentence, sent to a Reformatory, as was also the only girl committed from the county.

"The boys committed from the city were for trifling offences; the girl was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and afterwards discharged. Both the boys committed from the county were orphans; they could read and write. The girl had lost her mother. The boy and girl sent to a Reformatory are, I understand, giving satisfaction in the institutions in which they are placed. Two of the 4 boys committed from the city were likewise orphans; the girl had lost her father. These facts serve to show how much crime amongst juveniles results from the want of parental training, and the wisdom of the present legislation in their regard."

"*County of Wexford Gaol, at Wexford.*

"Within the present year a considerable decrease has appeared in the amount of juvenile crime in this county. Thirty-seven prisoners, under sixteen years of age, were committed in 1860; 25 in 1861; 28 in 1862; while up to 8th October, 1863, only 9 have been so committed. I found 1 boy, of fourteen years of age, in custody, charged with having placed a stone on the railway; his mother is dead, and his father having married again, seems to have neglected him.

"In 1860, 1 boy was sentenced to penal servitude, 2 received a whipping, and 1 was sent to a Reformatory. In 1861, 2 were sentenced to a Reformatory; in 1862, 6, and 2 during the present year, 1 of whom was a workhouse offender; 2 boys received a whipping in 1862, and 1 in 1863."

"County of Wicklow Gaol, at Wicklow.

"Nine male and 4 female juveniles were committed in 1862, of whom 2 males and 1 female were under ten years of age; the parents of 5 were living, and 3 had lost both. All but 1 boy, under ten years of age, were natives of the county; only 1, a girl, could read and write. The sentences of imprisonment in this gaol, inflicted as punishments for their offences, were—1 for six months, 6 for three months, the others for shorter periods; 1 boy was sent to a Reformatory for three years at the end of his punishment of three months' imprisonment. One male was in custody on the day of my visit, summarily convicted at petty sessions."

The above extracts will doubtless appear strange to many readers; but stranger than all is the fact, that until last Summer Assizes, a large county, and having a noble Reformatory School within its boundary, had so little confidence in its own Justices, as to refuse persistently to contribute to Reformatory Schools for any young offenders, save those committed by the Judges of Assize, or by the Chairman at Quarter Sessions.

I have examined most anxiously the accounts of the Reformatory Schools, and I believe it to be impossible to conduct the institutions more carefully and economically, having regard to the purposes for which they are founded and supported—the reformation of the inmates.

Few men are better acquainted with all the difficulties besetting the Manager of a Reformatory School in regulating his expenditure, than the Rev. Sydney Turner, the Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in England and Scotland. Seven years ago, in his First Annual Report, he thus wrote on the subject, and I adopt every sentence of his admirable summary:—

"At present it is very difficult to pronounce, with any accuracy, what ought to be the average cost per head in Reformatories, and what really is the industrial profit or loss of the farming or trades carried on there. As yet I know of no instance in which a Reformatory has made any approach to being self-supporting, independent, that is, of the Treasury allowance or large voluntary subscriptions—often even of both together. The utmost that has been done has been to realize a profit of one shilling per week per head for each child detained in the School, after paying the expenses of materials and instructors, or, in farm schools, of rent, seed, manure, extra labour, &c. Girls' Reformatories are occasionally more productive; where that is, they are so situated as to take in washing, and to have enough of it to employ all their older inmates. I am aware that institutions are to be found in which much larger returns appear to be realized, and which are sometimes spoken of as nearly self-supporting; but I think that in such cases it will also

be found—1st, that the employment of the inmates is supplied from some particular source, or carried on under some exceptional and special circumstances from which no general inference can be drawn; and 2nd, that the inmates are mostly above sixteen years of age, are not detained under any legal restraint or compulsion, and are subject to a far more lax and indulgent discipline than would suit a certified Reformatory. I hope, however, that the cost of Reformatory Institutions will be gradually lessened, both by their greater industrial productiveness and by more economical management. I think there is reason to expect that as the Reformatory System becomes more familiar and more practically understood, the Schools in which it is carried on will be less expensive. The mere feeding and clothing of the child is not the most costly part of his detention. Most Reformatories defray these expenses for less than four shillings per week. It is in the constant superintendence and moral discipline that so much additional cost is incurred. A single act of desertion may entail at once half the expense of the child's board for a year, in the charges for apprehension and recovery. A rough, undisciplined spirit among the children will entail, in waste, disorder, damage, attempts to abscond, &c., as much as would maintain three or four additional inmates. Hence it is that so much depends on the moral condition of the School, and, therefore, on the influence and efficiency of the master or mistress in charge of it. As teachers and superintendents rise in the scale of experience and ability, and as the Schools become more and more settled, and a wholesome tone is more and more developed in them, the extra sources of expense may be expected to decrease, and their total cost, therefore, to be gradually diminished.

"But on the other hand, the expenses attendant on the disposal of inmates on their discharge will become greater as the number entitled to their discharge increases; and the Managers of Reformatories will find themselves called on to provide considerable funds to defray these, if they wish to make the work they have done permanent and complete. There is no doubt that a large proportion of juvenile crime is the result rather of the offenders' circumstances than their dispositions. Their relations, their homes, their early associations, the haunts and connexions they have been made familiar with, produce the greater part of the depravity and vice which the Reformatory has to cure or eradicate; and if, after two or three years better training, the child, still young and impressible, is put back among the same people, and under the same corrupting influences which produced its perversion at the first, it can scarcely be expected to escape from depravation again; and though it may not appear in the list of our juvenile convicts, it will swell the ranks of the adult class, and all we shall have done by Reformatory interference will have been to postpone or interrupt the process of its moral ruin and social mischief for a time. Nothing can meet this difficulty but foresight and exertion on the part of the Managers and supporters of the Reformatories themselves. Many of the children under their care, especially in agricultural districts, may be advantageously placed with the farmers or other

employers of the neighbourhood; sometimes their relatives and connexions are of a more respectable character, and can safely undertake the care of them; but often, particularly as regards young offenders from large towns, permanent separation from their old haunts and companions until the age of manhood is indispensable, and in such cases emigration offers the best method of provision. The Managers of the Red Hill School have for many years acted on this principle, and with great success, and I am glad to report that the Committees of several other schools are adopting the same system. Emigration, however, involves heavy charges, and however economically carried on must considerably swell the expenditure of the Reformatory which resorts to it. The Reformatory Acts make no provision for the costs of this or any other method of disposal. As, however, no special limits are assigned to the amounts that may be contributed from the rates for "*care and maintenance*," there seems no reason why these should not be made liberal enough to enable the Managers of the schools to defray some portion of the costs of ultimate provision from them. Enlistment in the army, and engagement in the navy or the merchant service, afford excellent means of providing effectually for boys when fitted by age and constitution for these lines of life."

I am frequently asked if I am satisfied with the working of the system in Ireland, and my invariable answer is, "I am satisfied beyond my most sanguine expectations;" and that I have reason to be thus satisfied, the foregoing tables and returns will, in my opinion, fully prove. I have endeavoured from the first to impress upon the Managers, and upon all connected with the Reformatories, that they were SCHOOLS, not *Prisons*, and that the Managers were teachers, not gaolers. I have tried to show them that I was their friend and adviser, not their director or master, because I believe that voluntary free action, and complete individuality of management, are the sources of success in the Reformatory system, and I have had the deep gratification of seeing the completest success achieved by the most opposite systems of training. In the Reformatory School system, rightly understood, we must look to the results, not to the mode by which they are attained; no two Managers in Ireland work upon the same system, and it is to this individuality of management I attribute the fact, that out of 125 young offenders discharged in 1863, 113 are known to be doing well; out of 133 discharged in 1864, 115 are known to be doing well.

When we consider these facts, and consider the various results shown by the foregoing Tables, we may well apply to each of our Reformatory Schools Mons. Augustin Cochin's description of Mettray:—

"Singulière prison, où il n'y a d'autre clef que la clef des champs.

Pratique de la religion, amour du travail, esprit de famille, émulation de l'exemple, culte de l'honneur, habitude de la discipline, bon usage de la liberté, tout le système pénitentiaire, toute l'influence moralisatrice de Mettray est dans ces grandes et simples idées."

The subjoined special Reports contain the full particulars of each Reformatory School for 1863 and 1864.

I regret, very much, that owing to an unavoidable delay, caused by my anxiety to render my Report for 1863 clear and accurate in its tabulated forms, I was unable to present it before the rising of Parliament last year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. I.

List of Reformatory Schools, showing their Locality, Date of Certificate, Name of Corresponding Manager, and amount of Accommodation:—

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Antrim, . . .	Malone Reformatory School, for Protestant Boys, Belfast. Certified March 13th, 1860. Accommodation for 60 Boys. Charles W. Shaw, Esq., at the School.
Cork, . . .	Reformatory School, for Roman Catholic Boys, Upton. Certified July 6th, 1860. Accommodation for 160 Boys. Rev. Moses Furlong, at the School.
Dublin, . . .	Reformatory School for Protestant Girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified April 12th, 1859. Accommodation for 25 Girls. Rev. Thomas R. Shore, B.D., at the School, or 53, Summer-hill, Dublin.
" . . .	Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, High Park. Certified December 21st, 1858. Accommodation for 45 Girls. Mrs. Mary O'Callaghan, at the School, Drumcondra.
" . . .	Reformatory School for Protestant Boys, 3, Rehoboth-place. Certified November 18th, 1859. Accommodation for 40 Boys. Rev. Thomas R. Shore, B.D., at the School, or at 53, Summer-hill, Dublin.
Galway, . . .	St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Society-street, Ballinasloe. Certified February 11th, 1864. Accommodation for 25 Girls. Mrs. Mary Burke, at the School.
Limerick, . .	St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Limerick. Certified January 25th, 1859. Accommodation for 50 Girls. Mrs. Amelia Von Neuvenhove, at the School.
Monaghan, . .	Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Spark's Lake, Monaghan. Certified May 3rd, 1859. Accommodation for 50 Girls. Mrs. Genevieve Beale, at the School.
Wicklow, . .	St. Kevin's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified April 12th, 1859. Accommodation for 275 Boys. Rev. Francis J. Lynch, at the School.

RETURN of YOUNG OFFENDERS under Detention, and in the Reformatory Schools, December 31st, 1863 and 1864.

	1863.		1864.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Malone Protestant Reformatory School, Belfast, . .	41	.	37	.
Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Upton, co. Cork,	161	.	150	.
Protestant Reformatory School, 3, Rehoboth-pl., Dublin,	31	.	35	.
St. Kevin's Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Glencree, county Wicklow, ...	231	.	270	.
Protestant Reformatory School, 103, Cork-st., Dublin,	.	15	.	15
High Park Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Drumcondra, county Dublin, ...	.	49	.	48
Golden-bridge Roman Catholic Reformatory School, county Dublin, ...	.	.	.	.
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Limerick, ...	.	37	.	37
Spark's Lake Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Monaghan, ...	.	39	.	41
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Reformatory, Ballinasloe,	.	.	.	6
	464	140	492	147
Total, ...	604		638	

APPENDIX, No. II.

DETAILED REPORT ON CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

COUNTY ANTRIM.

The MALONE PROTESTANT REFORMATORY SCHOOL for BOYS, at BELFAST.

During the years 1863 and 1864 this Reformatory was worked in a very satisfactory manner. In 1863 and a part of 1864 the boys were somewhat crowded; but owing to the constant attention and zeal of the Manager, Mr. Barclay (who was trained at the Dublin Reformatory School, under the Reverend Mr. Shore), no evil arose; and no inconvenience was felt through the additions made to the buildings. There is now ample accommodation for any number of boys likely to be committed to the Reformatory.

The trades and agriculture are carefully attended to, and the Committee have every reason to be pleased with the institution.

I have always found the Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. W. Shaw, most willing to adopt my suggestions, although, occasionally, considerable trouble must have been experienced in carrying them out. The institution is under many obligations to Mr. Shaw and to the Chaplains.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1863, was 41; the average monthly number during the year was 41.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1864, was 37; the average monthly number during the year was 38.

The following figures show the cost per head in the years

	1863.			1864.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, . . .	22	0	2½	24	13	0
Ditto (food weekly), . .	0	2	9¾	0	2	10¼
Ditto Clothing do., . .	0	0	10	0	1	4½

The payments by parents in 1863 amounted to £20 13*s.*; in 1864 they amounted to £26 7*s.* 2*d.* Industrial profit 1863, £41 19*s.* 1*d*; in 1864, £122 15*s.* 11*d.* Of the 41 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1863, 28 were first commitments; of the 37 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1864, 25 were first commitments.

In 1863, 8 were discharged, and 7 are doing well.

In 1864, 9 were discharged, and 8 are doing well.

During the year 1863, 1 boy was placed on licence; in 1864, 4 were so placed.

I am able to give the best possible account of the boys who have been released from this school since its opening, and have, at the request of the Committee obtained pardons for many boys whose good conduct it was desirable to reward. Nearly all these have enlisted in the line or emigrated.

The following are the Chaplains' Reports for 1863 and 1864:—

"May 25, 1864.

"I have this day examined the boys in the Malone Reformatory belonging to the United Church, and am happy to find them well instructed in the Holy Scriptures and in the leading doctrines of the Christian faith.

"Their conduct in the public worship of God is exemplary.

"Samuel Anderson,
"Incumbent of Upper Falls, Belfast."

"Balmoral, Belfast, May 25, 1864.

"Sir,—The boys under my instruction during the past year have paid as much attention as could reasonably have been expected of them. Their conduct at public worship has been most satisfactory, and their progress in Scriptural and catechetical knowledge considerable. They are respectful and affectionate, and seem to appreciate my weekly visits. One of my boys, during the year, absconded, and another attempted to do so. They should rather be called young men, however, than boys; and afforded another melancholy proof of the evil of sending into a Reformatory those who, from their age, early training, and habits, were entirely unsuited to such an institution. It is pleasing to state, that another of my boys is now filling the situation of clerk in an establishment in this neighbourhood, and that he is giving much satisfaction to his employers.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"Joseph Mackenzie, Presbyterian Chaplain
"of Malone Protestant Reformatory.

"To the Inspector of Reformatory Schools, Dublin."

"February 16, 1865.

"Sir,—I have great pleasure in conveying the expression of my entire satisfaction with the management of the Malone Reformatory during the past year. Nothing could exceed the zeal and fidelity with which the Governor carried out my wishes for the religious instruction of the church boys. The boys themselves have never failed in respect or in serious and devout attention to the advice and teaching which I was able to give them. Of the great value of the institution my estimate has risen after every visit.

"Samuel Anderson,

"Incumbent of Upper Falls, Belfast.

"The Inspector of Reformatory Schools for Ireland."

"Malone, February 13, 1865.

"Sir,—The numbers I have at present under my care are 7. I had, however, during the last year, 2 boys additional, making 9 in all. You will observe, by the report furnished, that one of these boys was sent to America. He had become an intelligent, respectful, truthful, good lad; and I have no doubt that from the higher and safer level upon which he has been placed he will become a useful member of society. The other boy left the institution: he was much too old when he entered it, and did not appear to profit by the instructions given. With regard to those boys who are now under religious instruction, my testimony must be favourable. They seem to look upon me as a *personal* friend; and in my efforts to instruct them in truth, honesty, industry, self-control, self-reliance, and piety, their conduct has been all that I could desire. My intercourse with these boys during the past year has been peculiarly gratifying to myself, and I trust has not been without the approval of the Divine Master.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Joseph Mackenzie, Presbyterian Chaplain.

"To the Inspector of Reformatory Schools."

County Cork.

Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Boys, Upton, Co. Cork.

During the years 1863 and 1864 this Reformatory School, the only one for boys in the south of Ireland, has given me full satisfaction. I had watched it with considerable interest, because the first boy having been received so recently as the 29th of October, 1860, I was unable to judge of the value of the institution until 1864, having until then no means of applying to it the only test by which a Reformatory School can be judged—the conduct of the inmates when discharged.

The trades—shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, and agriculture—are all carried out in the best and most economical manner. Nearly all the boys are good agricultural labourers; and the Reverend Mr. Furlong, the Manager, is raising a considerable fund to enable those who may deserve it, and whose circumstances may render it desirable, to emigrate.

For a time the school-teaching was not conducted in an efficient manner, but it is now progressing satisfactorily.

The books of the institution are amongst the best and clearest I have ever seen, a result which is to be attributed to the business habits and great ability of Mr. Wagstaff, who was connected with the institution from its opening, but who left it during the past summer. Mr. Wagstaff's absence will be long felt in every department; and I anxiously hope that in my next Report, I shall be able to announce that he is at the head of a Roman Catholic Reformatory for boys in the north of Ireland, where such an institution is very much required.

The total number in the Reformatory on the 31st of December, 1863, was 161; the average monthly number during the year was 158.

The total number in the Reformatory on the 31st of December, 1864, was 150; the average monthly number during the year was 156.

	1863.			1864.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, . . .	18	9	11¼	21	2	6½
Ditto (food weekly), . .	0	3	3	0	3	5½
Ditto, Clothing, . .	0	0	11¼	0	1	6½

The payments from parents in 1863 amounted to £63 12*s.* 9*d.*; in 1864 they amounted to £55 10*s.* The industrial profit in 1863 was £301 11*s.* 11½*d.*; in 1864, £432 15*s.*

Of the 161 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1863, 90 were first commitments; of the 150 under detention on the 31st of December, 1864, 80 were first commitments.

None were placed on licence in 1863; 1 was so placed in 1864; 6 were discharged in 1863, and of these 5 are doing well; 27 were discharged in 1864, and of these 24 are doing well.

The band and drill are carefully attended to, and will, I am sure, prove as useful and valuable as they are found to be at St. Kevin's Reformatory, Glencree.

Dublin.

Reformatory School for Protestant Boys, 3, Rehoboth-place.

To the Reverend Mr. Shore, the Honorary Secretary of the Committee, and to Mr. Hanna, the Manager of the school, the highest commendation in my power to give is due, for the manner in which the institution was conducted during the years 1863 and 1864. Tailoring and market gardening occupy the boys, who appear thoroughly to understand the system upon which the school is managed.

The Reverend Mr. Shore, whose long acquaintance as a Gaol Chaplain with criminals, and whose thorough knowledge and appreciation of the Irish Convict System, of which he is an officer, enabled him to draw up for the Reformatory the following discipline scale, founded upon the Mark System:—

Every inmate shall get from the Superintendent (or Matron) each Monday morning two "judgments" for the preceding week—one for general conduct, and one for industry—as follows:—

E. G.—Extremely good, which shall be valued as				3	marks.
V. G.—Very good,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,
G.—Good,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,
O.—Ordinary,	,,	,,	,,	none.	
I.—Indifferent, incurring the loss of				1	,,
B.—Bad,	,,			3	,,
V. B.—Very bad,	,,			6	,,

All inmates shall be ranked in five classes—the fifth being the lowest, in which every inmate shall be placed on admission.

To rise from the fifth to the fourth class each must have obtained	60	marks.	
Do. from fourth to third class . . .	36	,,	
Do. from third to second class . . .	48	,,	
Do. from second to first class . . .	72	,,	

The above shall be the scale for each whose period of detention shall be less than two years; and for all others it shall be increased in the ratio of twelve additional marks being required to qualify for fourth class, and six additional marks for every other class, for each year after the first to which the period of detention is to extend. The following shall be the *privileges* of each class:—

Fifth Class.—None.

Fourth Class.—One hour's unrestricted recreation daily for each. Each boy and girl allowed to write and receive one letter every month.

Third Class.—The same, and to receive a visit from friends every second month, with permission of the Honorary Secretaries.

Second Class.—The same; to have a portion of garden allowed to him or her; and to go out to church with the Superintendent, Matron, or some other officer.

First Class.—The same; a visit from friends being allowed once in each month; and to be eligible to go out as messengers, two always going together.

Whenever, from any cause, an inmate in the first, second, or third class cannot receive the visit from friends to which he or she would be entitled, then he or she shall be allowed to write and receive one letter in lieu of each such visit.

Half a pound of bacon, with some vegetables and twelve ounces of bread shall be given for dinner on each Wednesday to every boy or girl whose judgments for each of the three preceding weeks shall not be lower than an average of V. G.

A more complete success than has been brought about by this system it would be impossible to imagine, and it exemplifies in a minor degree how true an opinion the late Captain Maconochie formed of his own system, when, many years ago, he wrote to me as follows:—

"When the Mark System is examined comprehensively it is important to observe how much of it is new, and yet most of it undeniably benefi-

cial. Even its first conception is an extraordinary gain,—to make the duration of punishment in a great degree depend from the first on the conduct evinced under it, and to associate thus early the idea of reform, and advantage from it, with the endurance of punishment. A collateral advantage will be also attained by making the required conduct the subject of a specific sentence; it will appear to aggravate, and really will aggravate the time sentence connected with it, by making the demand for it more specific, and causing it to be felt that until both are completed neither can procure liberation. The withholding free rations and other supplies, and compelling prisoners in all cases to purchase them by a specific sacrifice for their sake of what to themselves in every stage of punishment must be most valuable, will be a further great aggravation; and thus, altogether, the Mark System claims that the *retributive* portion of the infliction may be considered completely met by the conjoined time and task sentences, with their incidents, imposed in court by the Judges, who must know all the facts of each case, and be thus enabled with the best information to mete out each appropriate sentence; and that the gaol officials may be chiefly, or almost exclusively, charged with the administration of the marks (according to regulation), the wages and fines to which they are applied, the barter of supplies authorized with them, the mutual responsibilities which form the remainder, or, as it may be called, the reformatory portion of the System." -

The accounts of the school are kept in an exceedingly simple manner, and, considering the mode one well adapted for girls' reformatories. I have induced Mrs. Burke, the Manager of the Ballinasloe School, to adopt it.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1863, was 31; the average monthly number during the year was 28.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1864, was 35; the average monthly number during the year was 31.

	1863.			1864.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, . . .	23	3	$10\frac{3}{4}$	22	14	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto (food weekly), . .	0	2	10	0	2	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto Clothing, . . .	0	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$

The payments by parents in 1863, amounted to £7 12*s.* 6*d.*; in 1864, to £16 5*s.* 6*d.* The industrial profit in 1863 was £43 19*s.* 4*d.*; in 1864, £55 16*s.* 10*d.*

Additional land has been taken, and the profits will be much increased.

Of the 31 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1863, 15 were first commitments.

Of the 35 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1864, 16 were first commitments.

During the year 1863 none were placed on licence; in the year 1864, 1 was so placed.

Eight boys were discharged in the year 1864; and, from the sixth Annual Report of the Committee, I gather the following information relating to them :—

"A. was placed in a good situation in Dublin, but, wishing to better his condition, went to England, intending to proceed to America.

"B. because an excellent gardener, was for some months on 'licence' with a gentleman in Dublin; and was then sent to his uncle in Brooklyn; whence he has written to say that he is doing well, and in good work.

"C. turned out a remarkably good, intelligent lad. He has been for several months in the employment (as a junior clerk) of one of the most eminent mercantile firms in Ireland. He is going on most satisfactorily, and keeps up regular correspondence with the School.

"D. was sent—we trust really reformed—to an elder brother, who wished to have him, and is able and willing to provide for him.

"E. at his own anxious desire, was enlisted in the Royal Horse Artillery: he is now quartered in England, and is going on well.

"F. was sentenced to a very short detention in the School; on the expiration of which, he, being very young, was sent home to his parents, who appear to be very worthy people. He turned out a very good boy.

"G. was a fine, intelligent lad; and having a decided wish to enter the Army, was enlisted in a regiment of the Line.

"H. was certainly 17 or 18 years old when sent to the School, and was fitter for a convict prison than for a reformatory. Every means were tried with him in vain. At the end of two years (of which he spent eight months in prison for the worst possible conduct) he was again sent to the county gaol, and struck off the books of the School as 'incorrigible.'" I may add, this boy is now undergoing a sentence of five years' penal servitude at the Mountjoy Convict Prison.

Subjoined are the reports of the Chaplain for the years 1863 and 1864:—

49, Stephen's-green, Feb. 5, 1864.

"I have continued my religious instruction at the Male Reformatory School, Rehoboth-place, during the past year, and am happy to be able to report very favourably with respect to the improvement in knowledge amongst the boys. They are extremely attentive, and appear to be interested in the instruction which is imparted to them; they show much respect to the clergyman who teaches them, and seem to be anxious to make as much progress as they can. I find, that with respect to intelligence, there are very wide differences amongst them—some are remarkably quick and answer me quite as well as any boys of their age that I have ever taught—others are slow, but even these make considerable progress, because they do their best and are very attentive, much more so than is usual in an ordinary parochial school. During the past year the Rev. F. Tymons, a member of the Committee of Management, has regularly taught the boys in the lower classes who do not attend church; and in consequence, when they rise to the Second Class and come under my instruction, I find them far better informed than those who, in former times, had no such advantage. I know that he is greatly pleased both with the intelligence and attention of the boys who are under his care, and that he considers their progress in religious knowledge most satisfactory.

"William C. Greene."

49, Stephen's-green, Feb. 3, 1864.

"The Rev. Frederick Tymons and myself have, during the past year, continued our weekly instruction in Holy Scripture, &c., at the Male Reformatory School, Rehoboth-place. Mr. Tymons teaches those boys

who have but recently come into the School, and who are, consequently, in the three lower classes, and finds them attentive and anxious to improve; he considers them to be, generally speaking, of good capacity, and to show a fair amount of previous instruction. I, myself, teach the First and Second Classes, the boys of which attend regularly at St. Michael's Church, and I am happy to be able to confirm my previous favourable reports with regard to them. During the past year several good boys have left the School, and others have taken their place in my class; these new boys I find to be as intelligent, attentive, and anxious to improve as those who have left the Institution, and their progress is such as to afford me much satisfaction.

"WILLIAM C. GREENE,
Prebendary of St. Michael's."

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

COUNTY WICKLOW.

ST. KEVIN'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL, GLENCREE, for ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS.

This, the oldest, largest, and most important of the Male Reformatory Schools, was conducted in a manner to give me the fullest satisfaction in the years 1863 and 1864.

The efforts of the Rev. F. J. Lynch, the Manager, in securing public co-operation have been indefatigable, and in his efforts he has been ably seconded by one of his assistants, Monsieur Ferdinand Vernet; indeed it is mainly through the exertions of the last-named gentleman that the Town Council of Dublin have increased their grant to St. Kevin's, and to the other Reformatories. The Rev. Mr. Lynch is making every effort to reduce the large debt which weighs upon the establishment; and should the contemplated railway from Bray to Enniskerry be formed, it will, by lessening the enormous cost of carriage of goods, enable Mr. Lynch to effect a very large saving in the amount of his expenditure.

In the body of this Report I have quoted the opinion of the Rev. Sidney Turner upon the very great and unavoidable expenses which must be met in providing for the future course in life of those who leave a Reformatory School. The difficulties of this nature which the Rev. Mr. Lynch has had to encounter and has surmounted, are all but incredible. He received the earliest, and certainly the worst class of young male offenders sentenced under the Act, scarcely one of whom had been less than three times in gaol before his committal to St. Kevin's; while scarcely one could be permitted to return to his relatives, unless with a moral certainty that a relapse into crime would be speedy and unavoidable. How the Rev. Mr. Lynch has succeeded in his mission the Records of the Dublin Prisons, and my last and present Reports show in the plainest and most unquestionable manner.

The total number of young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1863, was 231; the average monthly number during the year was 231.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1864, was 270; the average monthly number during the year was 252.

	1863. £	*s.*	*d.*	1864. £	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, . . .	19.	2	7	19	17	7
Ditto (food weekly), . .	0	3	0¾	0	3	4
Ditto Clothing, . . .	0	0	11¼	0	1	0

The payments by parents amounted in 1863 to £107 18*s.*; in 1864, to £126 13*s.* 5*d.* The industrial profit in 1863 was £357 16*s.* 4*d.*; in 1864, £214 13*s.*

Of the 231 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1863, 125 were first commitments; of the 270 under detention on the 31st of December, 1864, 150 were first commitments.

In 1863, 22 were placed on licence; in 1864, 32 were so placed.

In 1863, 84 were discharged, of whom 73 are doing well; in 1864, 63 were discharged, of whom 57 are doing well.

Eighteen enlisted during the years 1863 and 1864; all are doing well, giving the fullest satisfaction, and already three are corporals, and one is specially employed as a clerk by his colonel. All the boys discharged keep up a correspondence with the Rev. Mr. Lynch, and those in Dublin frequently visit him; visits, however, to Reformatories by their former inmates are not at all exceptional: it has grown to be a maxim with me — the more such visits to the school the better the school. During the furlough season the Manager of St. Kevin's is never without a military guard of honour, and I occasionally have a red-coated visiter myself at my office.

The band is still kept up most effectively, and a knowledge of music is found by the boys who enlist to be useful. A sergeant who fought at Delhi, and who was at St. Kevin's in training to become an assistant in another Reformatory, taught the boys and a member of the staff the complete drill, which is carefully kept up; and the recruiting sergeants say that the drill the boys learn obtains the fullest approval from the adjutants of the regiments in which they enlist.

Tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, stone-cutting, and quarrying are carried on most actively, and in a few months a blacksmith's shop will be opened. Cabinet-making is another of the trades, and some very fine specimens were shown at the Dublin Society's Exhibition for 1864. If space can be procured some specimens of the manufactures of the Reformatory will be shown in the International Exhibition to be held in Dublin the present year.

Agricultural work, including draining and reclaiming, is carried on energetically, but the nature of the soil is one that repays outlay and industry very slowly. About an acre of flax has been sown and hand-scutched by the boys, but is not, up to the present, disposed of; it is, however, of a fair average quality.

Taking St. Kevin's, as it stands, it can be considered only as a complete success, and one can apply to it, with some slight change of names, Monsieur Demetz' description of Mettray in his letter addressed, in 1856, to the *Journal Des Economistes*, in which he writes:—

"Tant que l'enfant est à la Colonie, il est l'objet d'une vive, nous pour-

rions dire d'une tendre sollicitude; on lui enseigne la religion, base de toute bonne éducation; on cherche à lui inspirer des résolutions salutaires, et on l'excite par tous les moyens possibles à y persévérer. Nous ne négligeons rien surtout pour faire appel au sentiment de l'honneur, auquel le Français est toujours accessible, n'importe à quelle condition il appartienne. Et la preuve que ce sentiment n'a pas été sans influence sur notre population, c'est que, bien qu'il n'y ait à Mettray aucune muraille, aucune clôture, ce qui a fait dire un assez joli mot à l'un de nos hauts fonctionnaires de l'État: 'Singulière prison, s'est-il écrié en visitant Mettray, où il n'y a d'autre clef que la clef des champs!' malgré une discipline des plus sévères, un travail des plus pénibles, une vie rude; il a suffi de dire à nos enfants qu'ils étaient en quelque sorte prisonniers sur parole, pour ne compter qu'un seul d'entre eux manquant à l'appel sur 1,984 colons reçus à Mettray.

"Personne ne conteste l'influence de la musique sur les mœurs. Le son du clairon, qui rompt la monotonie des exercices et leur donne de la précision, inspire à nos enfants un goût prononcé pour la carrière militaire, dans laquelle nous plaçons un grand nombre d'entre eux.

"La vie aventureuse des camps convient à ces imaginations entreprenantes; par là d'ailleurs se trouve allégé l'impôt du sang, si lourd pour tant de fils irréprochables, qui sont la joie et le soutien de leurs parents. Nous formons aussi des marins à l'aide d'un trois-mâts qui nous a été donné par le ministre de la marine. Nos enfants, dont un assez grand nombre viennent des côtes de Bretagne, ont déjà fait le cabotage et désirent regagner la mer à tout prix. Nous faisons donc ainsi des soldats, des marins et des agriculteurs; défendre le sol et le fertiliser, tel est le but que nous nous sommes proposé d'atteindre."

The books of this Reformatory are kept in a most careful and business-like manner. The Register is a complete history of each boy, from his conviction to the latest period after discharge of which the Manager knows anything with certainty. A member of the staff is specially appointed to keep the account-books and Register.

Dublin.

The Cork-street Reformatory School for Protestant Girls.

In my Report for 1862 on this school, I wrote as follows:—

"This, for its size, is one of the most perfect Reformatory Schools I have ever visited. Miss Cooke, the Mistress, has had experience in the management of prisoners, and has, in addition, the constant advice and supervision of the Rev. Mr. Shore, who attends as zealously to this school as to that for boys at Rehoboth-place.

"The mark system is here carried out in precisely the same manner as in the boys' school, and with equally good and evident effects.

"The girls are employed in the ordinary work of thorough servants, and at needle-work; no servant is employed in the Reformatory; and even the painting, glazing, papering of rooms, and whitewashing are done by the girls, and each takes her place for a month as cook and as parlour-maid.

"The school instruction and needlework are under the care of Miss Sharpe; the dresses made by the girls and the mending done by them would be creditable to any work-school; and I found that, while Miss

Cooke and Miss Sharpe insisted upon constant industry of the hands, the school teaching was never neglected. The reading, writing, and cipher-ing were quite as satisfactory as I could desire."

During the years 1863 and 1864, I have had no reason to alter the opinion here expressed, and can only add, that as fresh exer-tions were required from Miss Cooke and Miss Sharpe, through licences and discharges to develop the Reformatory system, I found them more than willing to aid me.

This School is so intimately connected in all its phases with that at Rehoboth-place for boys, that the account of the system given in the latter is but the account of this before me.

About as vicious and depraved girls as were ever committed to a Reformatory School have been received into that at Cork-street, and yet as remarkable reformations as it was possible to have hoped for have been brought about.

Much as the Rev. Mr. Shore has done to aid the Male School as Honorary Secretary to the Committee, he has, being the Chaplain to this for girls, more than doubled his exertions.

The total number of young offenders under detention on the 31st December, 1863, was 15; the average monthly number during the year was 14.

The total number of young offenders under detention on the 31st December, 1864, was 15; the average monthly number under de-tention was 15.

The following figures show the cost per head in the years

	1863.			1864.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, . . .	25	15	5½	25	6	3
Ditto (food weekly), . .	0	2	3¾	0	2	4
Ditto, Clothing, . . .	0	1	5½	0	1	0¼

The payments by parents in 1863, amounted to £3 19*s.* 6*d.*; in 1864, to £8 13*s.* 6*d.*; the industrial profit in 1863 was £37 6*s.* 3*d.*; in 1864, £41 15*s.* 10½*d.*

Of the 15 young offenders under detention on the 31st of Decem-ber, 1863, 6 were first committals; of the 15 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1864, 5 were first committals.

In 1863, 2 were discharged and are doing well; in 1864, 1 was discharged and is doing well.

In 1863, 2 were placed on licence; in 1864, 3 were so placed.

From the Sixth Annual Report of the Committee I gather the following facts relating to 4 girls discharged in 1864:—

"I. had been six times convicted and imprisoned before she was sent, for her seventh offence, to this school, at fifteen years of age. She turned out an excellent girl, honest, truthful, and trustworthy. She has been for eleven months, on licence, in the service of a lady in Dublin, and is likely to be permanently retained there.

"K. is sister to the last-mentioned, and is, in every respect, equal, if not superior to her. She, too, is on licence in a situation, where she is highly and deservedly valued. She was, at the age of fourteen, sent to

the school, after having been *ten* times previously in a County Gaol, under former convictions.

"L. was placed on licence with a lady in England, in December, 1863; and her full sentence having been completed, she has been permanently engaged, and continues to give perfect satisfaction.

"M. was in delicate health previous to her committal in July, 1861. Last spring she again became ill, and the disease exhibited such symptoms that the physicians considered it essential that she should be sent home to her native place, and she was accordingly sent, with the sanction of the Chief Secretary. She was a really reformed, Christian-minded girl ere she left the school."

Appended are the Reports of the Chaplain for the years 1863 and 1864:—

"My constant attendance at the Girls' School, 103, Cork-street, and the individualization I practise of all the inmates, enables me to say that here is truly carried out the great principle enunciated in the Second Report of the Inspector of Reformatories in Ireland:—"That unless religion, heartfelt and thorough, be the groundwork of reformatory training, the result must undoubtedly be disastrous failure." The girls here are regularly instructed daily for an hour, and for two hours on Sunday. All in the first and second classes attend Divine Service at my church, and they are about two-thirds of the whole number; while, for the others, there is Service in school. But it is not merely at fixed times or by stated instructions they are taught religion; our excellent Matron sees that its tone pervades the school at all times. It is not head-knowledge of the subject that we look for, we desire the religion of the heart—founded on the intelligent apprehension of Divine Truth. We have seen the happy results in many, who feel more than they can well express, but who give evidence of its influence upon their tempers, their conduct, and their whole conversation.

"Thos. R. Shore.

"February 5th, 1864."

"Protestant Reformatory for Girls, 103, Cork-street,
"Dublin, 1st February, 1865.

"The routine of religious education is carried on precisely as in preceding years. Every day is begun and closed with family prayers and a few words of religious teaching. One hour daily, and two hours on Sunday, are devoted to religious instruction. All those in the first and second classes attend Divine Service at my church; they comprise three-fourths of the inmates, and their attention is admirable. Five of them were presented by me for confirmation to the Archbishop of Dublin, last summer. All these, and those previously confirmed are regular communicants, and, as I visit them once—sometimes twice—in the week, I know them all individually so well as to be assured of the sincerity of their religious professions. In short, so long as they have the benefit of the watchful care of our excellent Matron over their spiritual as well as their temporal interests, I feel that there is nothing to be desired.

"Thos. R. Shore."

Dublin.

High Park Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls.

This, the first certified Female Roman Catholic Reformatory School in Ireland, is conducted in as efficient a manner as when, in 1861, it drew from Sir Walter Crofton, the then Inspector of Reformatory Schools, a very high but not more than deserved approval.

The educational instruction is sufficient; and my examinations of the reading, writing, and ciphering enable me to adopt the opinion of Sir Walter Crofton, expressed in the report already quoted:—"The lady who devotes herself to this branch, as well as to the needlework, appears to be particularly gifted with the power of making knowledge interesting to those to whom she imparts it."

This School is peculiarly situated; being the nearest to Dublin, the Divisional Justices, most naturally and most properly, sentence to it the girls convicted in their district; and the lady who manages being anxious to do all in her power, as she is strictly bound to do, to save expense to the city, accepts the girls so sentenced. But it very frequently happens that after a Dublin girl has been in this Reformatory for two or three months, it is discovered that the proximity of the School to Dublin, and to all her vicious haunts, are day by day warping all the teachings for good that can be hoped for, and we are compelled to request the Chief Secretary to have the girl transferred to some Reformatory far away from Dublin. I have invariably found the Chief Secretary, on the representations made to him, most prompt to sanction the transfers. I think it right to make this statement, as the transfers from High Park have been very large. Had the girls been sent in the first instance from Grangegorman Penitentiary, or from Kilmainham Prison, the cost of conveyance must have been borne by the city or the county of Dublin; but when the young offenders are transferred from one School to another, the cost of conveyance is defrayed by the Consolidated Fund.

The High Park Reformatory has, in a very quiet way, done a vast amount of good, and with very little aid from the public, save that given through the Town Council. It was the first of all the Reformatories certified in Ireland, and it received an extremely vicious and hardened class of girls. In fact the Manager received, against my opinions but not against my directions, many girls much fitter for a Prison or a Penitentiary than for a Reformatory School. But, having had in France much experience (though herself an Irishwoman) of such town-reared girls, she did not consider the difficulties of management so grave as they appeared to me, and the result proves that she was right, for, from the discharges of seven years, only four cases of relapse into crime are known, and in one of these a father was the cause, in the other a sister.

The needle-work, baking, laundry-work, and the work of a house-servant are well carried out in this Reformatory; the books and accounts are well kept; and the institution fully supports the character given to it by Sir Walter Crofton.

The total number of young offenders under detention on the 31st

of December, 1863, was 49; the average monthly number under detention during the year was 43.

The total number of young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1864, was 48; the average monthly number during the year was 50.

	1863.			1864.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, . . .	19	18	$7\frac{3}{4}$	19	17	3
Ditto (Food weekly), . .	0	3	$4\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Clothing, . . .	0	0	$8\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	$9\frac{1}{4}$

The payments by parents amounted in 1863 to £28 12*s.* 11*d.*; in 1864 to £27 6*s.* The industrial profit in 1863 was £29 5*s.* 2*d.*; in 1864, £63 15*s.*

Of the 49 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1863, 30 were first committals. Of the 48 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1864, 27 were first committals.

In the year 1863, 3 were placed on licence; in 1864, 5 were so placed.

In the year 1863, 21 were discharged, and of these 18 are doing well; in the year 1864, 10 were discharged, and of these 8 are doing well.

The girls who have been discharged, and who reside in or near Dublin, frequently visit the School; and these visits are not alone encouraged but courted by the Manager. Such visits in a Male School may be received freely; but in a Female School considerable tact and care are required upon the part of the Manager before they can be safely permitted. In the Girls' Schools in Ireland, and, indeed, in the Boys'—save in very rare cases, and in very safe and sure ones—such visits are permitted to take place only in the presence of a member of the staff, or in a general meeting of the entire School, composed of all the inmates and staff; and even in such cases considerable care is taken upon the point of association, unless the visiter and the inmate are of known and well-approved character.

I have introduced this topic under the head of this School as it is the nearest to Dublin, and one in which such associations might occur if not guarded against. At High Park every difficulty is met, and every girl who deserves to receive a visit from her friends is permitted to see them at the proper time; and, by a system of self-denial, the staff of the School resign their own recreation that a deserving girl may enjoy a visit from approved friends, she having earned that enjoyment by her own good conduct.

County Dublin.

Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Golden Bridge, County Dublin.

This Reformatory School was closed at the request of the Manager in June, 1863, as she had determined to devote the buildings occupied by the girls to the women sent on licence to the Refuge for

Convict Women from the Mountjoy Prison, and situated in the adjoining ground. Accordingly 6 girls were transferred to High Park Reformatory, 5 to Monaghan Reformatory, 2 to Limerick Reformatory, and 8 were pardoned at the request of the Manager, and enabled by her to emigrate to America, where she had secured employment for them, and all are doing well.

For the Receipts and Expenditure of this School, *see* page 14, *ante*.

County Limerick.

St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Limerick.

This Reformatory, the only one for girls in the south of Ireland, continues in its same steady course of usefulness as stated in my Report for 1862.

Mrs. Lockhart, the Manager, is still as active and zealous as ever, and no re-conviction of the girls discharged from the School has taken place.

The girls are employed at needle and laundry work, and at one of the well-known branches of industry of the district—embroidery, or the making of Limerick lace.

The neighbouring gentry aid the School in many useful ways; but it is to be regretted that Mrs. Lockhart has not as yet been able to use the power of licensing, which the Act gives her, save in rare cases.

The books of the Reformatory are well kept, and the lady who conducts the School has very considerable powers of teaching, and, to my own knowledge, has brought on some of the girls transferred from other Schools very remarkably.

I have found the system of this Reformatory very useful in checking the evil dispositions of Dublin girls, whom I have been obliged to transfer from High Park Reformatory. Mrs. Lockhart has a complete knowledge of the class of girls with whom she has to deal; and the change from Dublin to Limerick—the removal from every association of the past, and the being placed under the control of a lady who cannot be deceived, and who will not be cajoled—makes very vicious and very artful girls understand that obedience must at all events be assumed; and at length, and with good example, that which was at first assumption becomes a reality.

The total number of young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1863, was 37; the average monthly number during the year was 36.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1864, was 37; the average monthly number was 37.

	1863.			1864.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, . . .	15	6	0	18	13	5
Ditto (food weekly), . .	0	2	8	0	2	7¼
Ditto, Clothing, . . .	0	0	6½	0	0	9½

The payments by parents amounted in 1863 to £8 14*s.* 6*d.*; in 1864 to £13 8*s.* 6*d.* In 1863 the industrial profit was £18; in 1864, £25.

Of the 37 young offenders under detention, the 31st of December, 1863, 20 were first committals; of the 37 young offenders under detention, the 31st of December, 1864, 25 were first committals.

None were placed on licence. In 1863, 6 were discharged; 5 are doing well. In 1864, 3 were discharged; all are doing well.

County Monaghan.

Spark's Lake Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Monaghan.

In my Report for 1862 I wrote, referring to this school, as follows:—

"This is the only Reformatory School for Roman Catholic girls in the province of Ulster, and is conducted in the most efficient and satisfactory manner. The premises are extensive and secure, and admit of the most minute system of classification. This latter is a point of very great importance, as it enables the manager, Mrs. Beale, to take transfers of those who are considered the 'incorrigibles' of other Schools. She has not hesitated to receive some of the most vicious and refractory girls I have ever seen, and has succeeded in changing, not only their conduct, but to all appearance their nature. This is the result of complete individualization, followed by perfect classification.

"The industrial employment consists of laundry-work and needle-work, to which has been added the care of a dairy, with that of a small farmyard, in which are pigs and fowl. The girls are also employed in field-work, and in cultivating a large garden.

"The buildings are now most conveniently arranged, and although considerable expense has been incurred, I believe that Mrs. Beale and her Committee will find that the expenditure has been in every way a wise one; it has already enabled Mrs. Beale to give powerful evidence of the soundness of the Reformatory principle, and of her own thorough knowledge of every phase of the system, especially of that indicated by Miss Carpenter, when she wrote referring more particularly to girls' schools:—'The *will* of each individual child must be enlisted in her own reformation, and she must be made to feel that without this the efforts of her teachers will be useless. Such confidence must be awakened in the minds of the children towards their teachers as to lead them *willingly* to submit to all the regulations for order, neatness, and regularity, which are an important part of their training, and to yield themselves implicitly to their guidance. From this the child must be taught to *feel* obedience to the Divine Will to be highest happiness, and to desire to obey that Will.'

"The educational instruction is conducted upon the National system, and the reading, writing, and ciphering are well taught."

To everything here stated I am more than ever bound to express my thorough adherence. Were it not for the Manager's (Mrs. Beale) indomitable perseverance in her mission, and her courage in accepting the transfer from High Park of the worst class of Dublin girls, eight at the least would have been thrown upon the world and into utter depravity. There are none so wicked, so violent—so, to all human judgment, lost—as to be beyond the scope of her

zeal and sympathy. Of the eight just mentioned, five have been saved, one is doubtful, and two have been ruined through the wickedness of their mothers; that is, five were, by Mrs. Beale, enabled to emigrate; one has been placed in a situation where she may, if she will, be honest and virtuous; two have been taken by their mothers, plainly and confessedly, to live upon the wages of their sin, although the money for their passage and outfit, and honest employment in Canada, were secured for them.

In addition to these, there is a less vicious class who have been received by Mrs. Beale from other Reformatories; and she has had also her own peculiarly difficult cases from Belfast; but she has failed in no instance in securing a fair and honest start in life for those discharged when unthwarted by their vicious relatives; and she has occasionally succeeded, by her tact and foresight, in rescuing the children from such relatives. For example, about eight months ago two girls, cousins, were to be released, by expiration of sentence, on a certain day; their relatives, a gang of wandering tinkers, had been prowling about the Reformatory, and were driven off by the constabulary. They went away, declaring their intention of returning on the day of the girls' discharge. Mrs. Beale was determined to rescue the girls if possible. A steamer was to sail from Londonderry three days before the expected day of discharge. She telegraphed to me to obtain a pardon from the Chief Secretary at once, which he kindly granted; and three days before the day of discharge the two girls were sailing for New York, where careful friends and safe employment were secured for them.

The mother of one girl is in a convict prison, her maternal grandmother is also in the convict prison; the father of the other girl is in a convict prison, and her brother is in a Reformatory School.

The accounts of this Reformatory are well kept, and the school teaching is extremely good. The girls are employed at laundry work, needlework, and general household duties. Some excellent specimens of their work were shown in the Exhibition of the Dublin Society last summer.

The total number of young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1863, was 39; the average monthly number during the year was 38.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1864, was 41; the average monthly number during the year was 48.

	1863.			1864.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, . . .	20	16	4¾	18	12	7¼
Ditto (food weekly), . .	0	3	2¼	0	2	7¾
Ditto, Clothing, . .	0	0	10	0	1	2¼

The payments by parents in 1863, amounted to £13 2*s.* 6*d.*; in 1864, to £19 14*s.* The industrial profit in 1863, was *nil*; the loss, £15 1*s.* 6*d.* In 1864, the profit was *nil*; the loss, £9 19*s.* 2*d.*

Of the 39 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1863, 19 were first committals; of the 41 under detention in 1864, 25 were first committals.

None were placed on licence in 1863 or 1864.

In 1863, 3 were discharged; all are doing well. In 1864, 15 were discharged; 12 are doing well.

County Galway.

St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Ballinasloe.

This Reformatory School was opened in February, 1864. The first girl was received the following March. It is extremely well conducted, but is too short a time in operation to enable me to report. At the end of December it contained 6 girls. For the Account, *see* page 27, *ante*.

Dublin: Printed by Alexander Thom, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.